

# EDUCATION - 1939

## TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, COMMENTS, ON

COLUMBUS GA LEDGER

### Tuskegee Entertainers Will Play Here Sunday

The Tuskegee Institute entertainers of Tuskegee, Ala., will appear here in a concert featuring negro music with voices, cello, violin and piano, under the direction of Alberta Lillian Sims, soprano and artist of radio and concert stage, at the First African Baptist church, corner Ninth street and Fifth avenue, Sunday afternoon, June 11, at 3 o'clock, according to announcement by Dr. William H. Spencer, Jr., who says:

"This occasion will be a rare musical treat for the citizens of Columbus and the surrounding community. Alberta Lillian Sims, who is a coloratura soprano, pi-

CHATTANOOGA TENN NEWS  
JUN 1, 1939 J12

### Tuskegee Quintet To Sing Here

The Chattanooga Council of the Southern Negro Youth Council will present the Tuskegee Institute Quintet, featuring Negro melodies at First Baptist Church, East Eighth Street, Friday, June 9, at 8:15 p.m.

The quintet is touring in the interest of the school, which was founded by B. T. Washington. The quintet broadcasts regularly from the school and has gained national recognition. The quintet appeared recently on the program of the Youth Congress which convened at Birmingham, Ala.

Columbus, Ga. Enquirer-Sun  
June 11, 1939

### PROGRAM TO BE GIVEN BY TUSKEGEE GROUP

The Tuskegee Institute entertainers of Tuskegee, Ala., will present a concert featuring negro music with voices, cello, violin and piano at the First African Baptist church, Ninth street and Fifth avenue, this afternoon at 3 o'clock, according to announcement by Dr. William H. Spencer, Jr.

The program which will be directed by Alberta Lillian Sims, soprano and artist of radio and concert stage, will consist of the following numbers:

1. "Go Down Moses," "Come on Elder Let's Go Round de Wall," "I'll Never Turn Back No More," mixed chorus.
2. Violin concerto, Ernest

Simms; "Joshua Fit De Battle of Jericho," Jesse Chambliss, soloist; "Soon a Will Be Done," "My God Is So High," August Curtis, soloist. "Care 'O, male chorus, "City Called Heaven," "Morning," Alberta Lillian Sims, soprano; Ernest Simms, violin, Harry Simms, cello; "Hold On," "Listen to the Lambs," "Couldn't Hear Nobody Pray," Flora Gunn, soloist; "Lead Me Fare You Well," mixed chorus.

Seats will be reserved for white people at the concert this afternoon, it is stated, and the public is cordially invited. The Tuskegee Institute entertainers will broadcast over radio station WRBL this morning from 9:15 o'clock to 9:30 o'clock.

Columbus, Ga. Enquirer-Sun  
June 11, 1939

### Tuskegee Graduates Will Meet At Branch Y. M. C. A.

All graduates of Tuskegee Institute residing in Columbus, Phoenix City and Girard, Ala., are requested to meet at the Ninth street branch Y. M. C. A. tonight at 6:30 o'clock by Prof. G. F. Rivers.

Business of importance will be transacted, it is stated, and some important information will be given out concerning Tuskegee Institute.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times  
June 8, 1939

### QUINTET FROM TUSKEGEE WILL SING HERE FRIDAY

The Tuskegee Institute quintet, representatives of the Alabama school founded by Booker T. Washington, will give a concert at the First Baptist church at 8:15 p.m. tomorrow.

The group is being sponsored here by the Chattanooga council of the Southern Negro Youth Congress, and reservations have been made for white patrons.

The concert will consist of spirituals, jubilee melodies and semiclassicals. The group is touring the south in the interest of the school, according to W. E. Hogan, former secretary of the James A. Henry branch Y. M. C. A., who now serves as advance manager for the singers.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times  
June 9, 1939

### QUINTET FROM TUSKEGEE WILL SING HERE TONIGHT

Five men singers from Tuskegee (Ala.) institute will be presented in a concert of Negro spirituals and southern melodies tonight at 8:15 at First Baptist church, East Eighth street.

The quintet is touring the south in the interest of the school, and is being presented here under auspices of the Chattanooga council of the southern Negro youth congress. Special reservations have been made for white patrons at tonight's concert.

They will also sing over radio station WDOD at 1:25 p.m. and WAPO at 3:15, the management announced last night.

Columbus, Ga. Enquirer-Sun  
June 18, 1939

### TUSKEGEE GRADUATES

All graduates and former students of Tuskegee Institute are requested to meet at the Ninth Street Branch Y. M. C. A. Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Business of importance is scheduled.

### PEACE WARRANT

John Henry, arrested on a peace warrant by L. S. Lawson, was assessed \$500 bond on preliminary hearing in municipal court Saturday morning, but was permitted to go on his own recognizance on his promise to keep the peace.

### Director of Personnel at Tuskegee to Michigan U.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — J. Julius Flood, personnel director at Tuskegee, left the institute for Ann Arbor where he will enter the graduate school of education of the University of Michigan. Mr. Flood will be in vocational guidance and personnel administration.

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — (C) — Rev. H. V. Richardson, chaplain of Tuskegee Institute, was guest speaker for three days last week on the morning devotional hour for the White Ministerial Alliance of Montgomery over Station WCOV.

NASHVILLE, TENN. DAILY NEWS  
JUN 2, 1939 J16

### COMMENCEMENT AT TUSKEGEE DRAWS RECORD ATTENDANCE

### Graduates Hear Address By Professor From South's Most Liberal University

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. June 1 (ANP)—A record-breaking crowd, said to be the largest since the 50th anniversary celebration was present last Monday at Tuskegee Institute's 54th annual graduation program which was climaxed by the award of 200 degrees, certificates and diplomas by President Frederick D. Patterson.

Graduation Day highlights: A forceful address by Dr. Howard W. Odum, (white) famed sociologist, author of "The Southern Regions" and professor of sociology at University of North Carolina; a stirring pledge of loyalty by N. R. McCray, representing the reunion class of 1929; a speech, "Making Education Real for Rural Communities" by Margaret Young, highest honor student and induction of the class of 1939 into the General Alumni Association by Capt. A. J. Nee executive secretary.

The colorful academic procession, as it moved down the main campus highway was led by the institute band, with Capt. Frank L. Dry, bandmaster and Capt. W. A. Richardson, marshal of the day. Heading the list of marching dignitaries were President Patterson, Dr. Odum, Dr. M. O. Bousfield of Chicago, member of the Rosenwald Foundation, and Basil O'Connor former law partner of President Roosevelt and president of the infantile paralysis foundation.

After conferring of degrees, President Patterson introduced Mr. O'Connor to the big audience. Speaking briefly, Mr. O'Connor said the recent grant for an infantile paralysis unit at Tuskegee was the largest yet made and was given because of the splendid type of work being done at the Institute.

A feature of the afternoon pro-

gram was the presentation of Rev. Philip P. Wright, class of '88, Wetumpka, Ala. On behalf of the six surviving members of his class Rev. Wright presented a check for \$85 to President Patterson as a token of their confidence in his administration.



# Building Boom Hits Tuskegee As Score Of Structures Are Started

## Business And Residence Units Are Now Underway

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—(SNS)—The building business is booming in the business and residence sections of Tuskegee Institute. *Daily World*

This historical frame building adjoining the Chambliss Hotel Building just outside the old Lincoln Gates and known to many generations of Tuskegee students as "Cooper's Store" has been razed and replaced by an attractive brick front building.

George W. Carter, enterprising young grocer, who had occupied the old Cooper's store was housed during the repairs in the east side of the Institute Grill. He welcomed his customers to his new air-conditioned market in the new building with a grand opening. Guests were welcomed by Mr. and Mrs. Carter and his brothers, Gene and Robert. During the afternoon and evening hundreds were served ice cream by Misses Elizabeth Campbell, Margaret Washington, and Gwendolyn Persley.

Mr. Carter is a former student of Tuskegee; Mrs. Carter and three of the Carter brothers are graduates of Tuskegee. Other clerks and grill attendants in the Carter Store are Tuskegee students.

The Fad Beauty Shoppe, Miss Scott, proprietor, will return to the building as soon as the interior decorators have completed their work.

Both the grocery store and the beauty shoppe are fitted with the latest appliances for air-conditioning, lighting, hot and cold water, and sanitary conveniences.

Two other business places in Greenwood, just off the campus, are fast nearing completion. The Tuskegee Building and Loan Association is putting up a two story office building in the clock below the Chambliss Building on the site of the late William Gregory house which was moved back a hundred yards or more a few years ago and is now occupied by Rev. C. H. Kelly. The Building and Loan Building will be of brick veneer and will cost between five and six thousand dollars. Negro workmen are doing the job.

dren's House and the Agricultural building became the center of interest when its corner stone was laid with elaborate ceremonies on June 19.

This building the materialization of a dream of T. M. Campbell, pioneer extension agent is being erected from W.P.A. funds and is giving employment to Negro workmen and Tuskegee students.

Off campus building projects in which Tuskegee Institute is playing a significant part are the low cost rural houses and recreation buildings that are being put up as a result of the activity of the Agricultural Extension Agents in Alabama.

The first of these low cost rural homes, a five room cottage, was completed in Elmore County a few weeks ago at a total cost of \$690 including screens and a curbed well. The proud owners are Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Thurman.

These low cost rural homes are being built under the supervision of and from the plans drawn by Mr. Dola F. Miller, head of the Tuskegee Institute brickmasonry division. Mr. Miller has been lent by Tuskegee Institute for half time to help with the building program of the extension agents under the direction of Mr. T. M. Campbell. In all of the rural building projects Tuskegee students in masonry, carpentry or landscaping are given some opportunity for apprentice work under Mr. Miller's supervision.

Within the past twenty-four months more than a dozen private homes of brick veneer or asbestos shingles have been completed for members of the institute staff or of the Veterans Hospital personnel. Among those who have recently moved into new homes are: Mr. and Mrs. Earl Sorrel, Dr. and Mrs. Edwin Lee, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Settlers, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Crutcher, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Newton, Mr. and Mrs. Leroy Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Lucian Green. All this construction has given employment to scores of Negro workmen.

Within a few weeks ground will be broken for a new hospital unit to be built adjacent to the John A. Andrew Hospital from the appropriation of \$131,369 made by the Infantile Paralysis Foundation for the treatment of Negro sufferers of infantile paralysis. This construction project will be a source of employment for scores of men in the community and for advanced students in Commercial Industry.

The Agricultural Extension building which is going up on the side where Dr. George W. Carver for many years had his experimental plots of cotton and alfalfa—between the Chambliss Chil-

bama in session at Tuskegee Institute June 12-24, marked "What is hoped to be an humble beginning of progressive and functional study in trade and industrial education as it pertains to the state of Alabama in particular and for better economic readjustment at large."

Those responsible for the conference are Dr. J. B. Hobdy, director of Vocational Education, Montgomery, Ala.; Mr. E. R. Plowden, supervisor of Trade and Industrial Education, Ala.; Dr. F. D. Patterson, president Tuskegee Institute; Prof. G. I. Washington, director School of Mechanical Industries, Tuskegee Institute, and W. S. Allen, Itinerant Teacher Trainer, Trade and Industrial Education, state of Alabama, and Prof. S. A. Elliott, director School of Home Economics and Commercial Dietetics, Tuskegee Institute.

Course of study outlines in the following fields were developed or revised during the conference: 1. Beauty Culture, 2. Household Management, including child care, general housework, home laundering and home nursing. 3. Shoe Repairing, 4. Tailoring.

Those attending the conference were Ora Bragg, James L. Bray, Gurlena M. Freeman, E. W. Lindsay, Wm. L. Lindsay, B. T. Leggett, Annie R. Thomas, All-day trade teachers, G. S. Brogsdale, Maude E. Daly, Martha Glover, Mary B. Joyner, E. M. Trimble, Sadye M. Wright, part-time trades teachers; T. J. Jordan, Louisiana, and Vasa L. Watkins, Georgia, visiting teachers. A number of part-time teachers enrolled at summer school at Alabama State and Tuskegee, attended the meetings also.

President Patterson stated that Tuskegee was happy to have a part in this effort to prepare citizens of Alabama for a better economic readjustment.

## 'Kegee Conducts Dairy Research on Goat's Milk

*Chicago Cell.*  
Goats in Alabama are due to become respectable most any day now. Tuskegee dairy research workers have developed a hard little goat that produces six quarts of milk a day and can subsist on a diet of briars and paper. This goat is not an expensive one and will be especially adapted to the needs of the small tenant or land-owning farmer. *Rev. 12-3-39*

Experimental work on these goats started a few years ago and has been under the direction of M. B. Booth of Tuskegee who once to an idle and somewhat foolish question about how much goats cost replied, "Anywhere from fifty cents to ten thousand dollars."

A ten thousand dollar goat must be some goat, but he might be worth the price. The price of the type of goat developed at Tuskegee from a highly bred goat will probably be somewhere near twenty dollars.

Goat milk has always been admired by doctors and a certain circle of gourmets. The doctors extol it because of its easily digestible fat form, and gourmets for a special delicacy of flavor. Goat milk commands a premium price because of its sale to hospitals, but somehow has never become widely popular.

So far, Booth says, no one has needed persuasion when experimental goats have been offered. About 60 of the Tuskegee goats have been placed with various farm families in Alabama and Georgia. Records are kept on all of them.

This is another of those ingeniously simple contributions Tuskegee has habitually given to Alabama from its inception. Tuskegee's influence has brought a great deal of wealth to Alabama. A better fed, low income population will mean a healthier population—and that always means a higher ability to create wealth.

**TEACHERS MEET  
AT TUSKEGEE  
TRADE SCHOOL**  
*See*  
**Have 1st Summer  
Conference**

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., July 13—The first summer conference of Trade and Industrial Teachers in Negro Schools in Ala-



## Organizer



PERCY R. HINES

Since his recent appointment as Club Organization chairman of the Tuskegee General Alumni Association, with headquarters at Tuskegee Institute, Percy R. Hines, veteran leader in the Chicago-Tuskegee club, has formed clubs in several cities, including Durham, North Carolina; Elizabeth, New Jersey; and other eastern points. Mr. Hines also is a leader in the National Alliance of Postal Employees, being Editor of a monthly magazine published by that organization. He is taking a leading part in the program of revitalizing the Tuskegee General Alumni Association throughout the United States.

## CHICAGO-TUSKEGEE

### CLUB NEWS

Founder's day exercises, honoring the birthday of the late Dr. Booker T. Washington, who started Tuskegee Institute, 18 years ago, were held by the Chicago-Tuskegee club, Sunday, April 16, from 5 to 7 p. m., at Poro College, 4401 South Parkway. The Rev. W. S. Braddan, pastor of Berean Baptist church, was the speaker. He paid tribute to the leadership of Dr. Washington, and deplored what is considered a lack of such leadership at the present time

among Negroes. The speaker urged youth to tackle present problems with the determination that motivated Dr. Washington's activities. Rev. Braddan was presented by Captain Charles C. Dawson, N. Y. A. Executive. Theodore T. Greene, reader; Howard Fields, pianist; and the Berean sextet rendered selections. Claude A. Barnett, a trustee of Tuskegee Institute, who was at the school during the recent visit of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, told of intimate details surrounding the trip. Miss Elizabeth Clemmons was mistress of ceremonies, and Colonel John C. Robinson, president, welcomed the assembly. Amos C. Saunders, program chairman, arranged the exercises. Following the program, refreshments were served under the chairmanship of Mrs. Sadie Anderson, social chairman. The Misses Irene Hall, Verlie M. Bell, Pearl C. Tate, and Mrs. Una Van Zandt were among the ladies who greeted the members and visitors as they arrived.

The regular monthly meeting of the Chicago-Tuskegee club will be held Sunday, April 23, at 5:30 p. m., at Poro College, 4401 South Parkway. Preliminary plans will be made for the 29th anniversary celebration of the club on June 26th. Scholarship award plans will also be taken up, and the membership drive which has been in progress for several weeks will be closed out.

## Tuskegee-Hospital Land Change Looks OK

WASHINGTON, D. C., Apr. 13—The Committee on Finance favorably reported to the Senate last Thursday a bill authorizing the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to exchange certain property at Veterans' Administration facility at Tuskegee, Alabama, title to which is vested in the United States, for certain property of Tuskegee Institute.

## Tuskegee To Curtail Work Income Drops

Plan To Abandon  
High School To  
Go Before Board

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Plans for possible reorganization of the program of instruction at Tuskegee Institute are being worked out for presentation at the annual meeting of Board of Trustees in April, it was announced by President F. D. Patterson recently.

The program is to be reorganized to meet more modern requirements and because the greatly curtailed income of the college makes certain retrenchments necessary.

The recommendations include: elimination of: the high school; the courses leading toward the degree of bachelor of science in music education; a two-year program of the school of business for the training of secretaries; and the school of nurse training.

Plans are being made to provide for the expansion of the following departments: the school of agriculture; the school of home economics; the school of mechanical industries; and the school of education with special emphasis on the work of rural education.

The Macon County school board will be asked to take over the high school because more than 64 per cent of the students are from the local county. Dr. Patterson revealed that the state would be asked to operate the nurse-training school since it fills a vital need in this section.

Reductions of income in the past five years have brought about the necessity for cutting the Institute's program.

However, it is hoped that by curtailing some phases of the work more resources can be made available for improving and increasing the work in other fields.

## To Receive Music Degree



GILBERT A. BAXTER

Mr. Gilbert A. Baxter, youthful son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Baxter, 1615 North Dewey, Oklahoma City, will receive his B. S. degree in music education May 25, from Tuskegee Institute, where he has spent the past four years studying under Mr. William L. Dawson, Mr. Frank L. Drye and other noted instructors in the field of music.

Though busily engaged in the study of music and its attendant subjects, Mr. Baxter has taken an active part in other school activities, being vice president of the institute band, treasurer of institute orchestra, member of the brass quartet, and also assistant director of Tuskegee institute junior band. During his first year at Tuskegee, Mr. Baxter received the Hazel Harrison prize for having made the most progress of the year on the piano. He has also won several departmental honors.

The promising musician is a graduate of Douglass high school of the class of '35, having served as student director of the popular Douglass high school band for two years.



## Tuskegee Choir Wins Acclaim At Concert Wednesday Evening

The Tuskegee Choir gave an inspiring and magnificent concert Wednesday evening in the Junior High School auditorium before an audience composed of both races that gave enthusiastic response to every note. Seldom has a Selma audience listened with such close attention and responded with such intent appreciation to a musical program, the absorbed stillness during the rendition of the numbers bursting into rapturous applause at their completion.

The ensemble, recognized as one of the world's great musical organizations, is an organ-like instrument upon which William L. Dawson, the conductor, plays with singing hands that call forth tone and melody in purest form, from pianissimo to fortissimo, in a mounting wave of harmony, the soft notes filling the auditorium with as distinct euphony as the more powerful and richer tones. This was particularly notable in the Sibelius "Alleluia" in which the echo from back-stage reached the farthest rafters of the building with eerie clarity.

The program was composed largely of negro traditional songs which were rendered with racial understanding superimposed by perfect training and musical comprehension. Included were superb translations of the familiar "Couldn't Hear Nobody Pray," "I Want to Be a Christian," "Swing Low Sweet Chariot," closing with the less familiar but equally beautiful numbers which were composed by the conductors, "Ain't That Good News," "Balm In Gilead," "Soon-a Will Be Done," and "Lost In the Night" by Christiansen and "Listen to the Lambs," by Jett, all sung with a flexibility and precision that emphasized the vocal and musical qualities of the perfectly trained choir. The submergence of the individual into the whole is one of the outstanding characteristics of the ensemble in which each voice is but a key of a perfectly tuned instrument played by a master.

The concert was given under the sponsorship of Dr. Edward W. Gamble and the equipment committee of the colored community center for funds for furnishing the building recently completed under a W. P. A. grant.

Selma, Ala., Times Journal  
May 10, 1939

## Tuskegee Choir To Appear Here Tonight

The famous Tuskegee Choir will make its initial appearance in Selma Wednesday night, appearing at 8 o'clock at the Junior High School auditorium in a benefit concert for the Colored Community House. The main floor of the auditorium will be reserved for white patrons and the balcony for the colored audience, and those who have not previously secured tickets will be able to do so at the door.

The Selma Chamber of Commerce, sponsor of the concert, and others, including the Rev. E. W. Gamble, who were instrumental in bringing the famous musical ensemble to Selma, hope to net \$1,500 from the concert to equip the new community house which will serve negroes of Selma and this section.

While the program for the local engagement of the choir, which is directed by William L. Dawson, and which has sung in New York City and before President Roosevelt, has not been announced, it is thought that favorite spirituals of all time will predominate. The choir also includes new songs of the South, many of them arrangements by Dawson, on its program, as well as compositions of many of the great masters.

Selma, Ala., Times Journal  
May 7, 1939

## Drug Stores Have Tickets To Concert By Tuskegee Choir

Tickets for the concert to be given here Wednesday night by the famous Tuskegee Choir, which is appearing in a benefit performance for the new Colored Community House, are now on sale at all drug stores. The musical attraction, regarded as one of the outstanding presented here in some years, will be given in the Junior High School auditorium, where the main floor will be reserved for

white persons and the balcony for colored persons.

With the appearance of the choir here music lovers will have an opportunity to hear one of the best known ensembles of its kind in America. William L. Dawson, the conductor, is a musician of unquestioned ability, and many of the songs will be his own arrangements which have been enthusiastically received by musical audiences, however discriminating in taste.

Members of the choir, more than 100 in name, are known by the conductor, a graduate of Tuskegee Institute who, as a student sang in the choir with the parents of many of its present members. In his studio and on the campus of the institute, Dawson is forever teaching, and often when passing members of his choir on the street to and from classes and shops he halts them for a short rehearsal.

Columbus, Ga. *Frontier-Sun*  
June 4, 1939

## Colored Youth Makes Record

Joseph Walker Williams, Spencer High school graduate who was employed by the Ledger-Enquirer in the afternoons while at school here, has graduated from Tuskegee Institute with a number of honors after making one of the highest records in the college.

He was president of the student council, Carver Chemical society, Georgia Tuskegee club and state colored Y.M.C.A., assistant principal of farm school during spring of 1939, head cheer leader, head student assistant of chemistry for four years, winner of several prizes and keys, chief executive of the student body and voted by the student as the most popular and influential leader on its campus.

He served on the steering committee at the National Christian Assembly at Oxford, Ohio, was member of America's Youth Congressional committee in Washington, D. C., testifying before the United States senate committee on education and labor, and member of other national organizations.

While attending school here, he was known for his outstanding work in chemistry, it is said, and one of his experiments received publication. He was president of the colored Hi-Y club and winner of the Edward Turner award, and held several offices.

At Tuskegee, he majored in chemistry, and his minor was social science. He is said to be one of the few students to have the personal guidance of Dr. George W. Carver, and his plans are to tour the United States lecturing on the Carver achievements.

## 'Kegee's Little Theatre Presents Group of Plays

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —The second Summer Theatre of Tuskegee Institute opened its doors to the public at the Little Theatre on July 6 with a group of one-act plays—"The Valiant" by Holworthy Hall and Robert Middlemass and "The Slave with Two Faces" by Mary Carolyn Davis.

Saunders E. Walker, director of the Little Theatre, announced that each play has two casts, one with the roles taken by in-service teachers attending the summer school and one with the roles taken by students.

Miss Jimmie Hunter, Jacksonville, Florida, and Charles Davis, Institute student, are assistants to the director. Charles Davis also designed the costumes and Frederick Moore made the stage designs.

### Casts for "The Valiant"

Charles Stephens, Tuskegee '38, principal County Training school, Audalusia, Ala.; Charles Davis, Orlando Powers, Kathryn Hemmons, Melvin Lacy, Arnold Lewis, William Jackson, Tuskegee Institute, and Miss Mildred Fancher, teacher St. Mark's Academy, Birmingham, Ala. Miss Fancher did excellent work in several of the Summer Theatre productions in 1938.

### Cast for "The Slave with Two Faces"

Old man, A. J. Fields, principal Troy, Alabama and Albert G. Ransom, Tuskegee Institute; Old woman, Charlie F. Armstrong Jacksonville, Florida and Eunice B. Dent, Columbus, Ga.; Young man, G. U. de C. Daingerfield Boston, Mass.; Life, James Bray teacher A. & M. College, Normal Alabama and William Calhoun Tuskegee Institute; First girl, Miss D. E. Toppins, teacher, New Orleans, La. and Frances Ann Walcott, Tuskegee Institute; Second

girl, Miss Cornelia Allen, teacher Okmulgee, Okla. and Laurice Campfield, Tuskegee Institute.

The plays were presented on Thursday and Friday night at the Little Theatre and on Sunday night in Logan hall.

### AN APPEAL FOR CHRISTMAS GIFTS

Editor, The Advertiser:

Through a staff of consecrated, experienced workers, Tuskegee Institute conducts a year-round program of necessary and important service to Southern rural families. Their most acute problem is low and uncertain income.

When settlements are made for the Fall crops, there are always thousands of sharecroppers and farm families who didn't come out and a large majority of this group are Negro farmers. From harvest time until the next advances are made for Spring planting such families face their hardest struggle for existence.

Right in the midst of this period Christmas comes and without some such service as Tuskegee Institute renders, thousands of children in these homes would have nothing to remind them of the holiday season.

For many years, devoted friends throughout the country have used this institution as a medium through which they may send gifts to brighten those homes and warm the hearts of the children.

We therefore renew our appeal for donations of clothing, books, toys, candy, pictures, etc. Some friends prefer to send money with which to purchase gifts and in such instances the donation is spent as directed.

Packages and letters may be addressed to F. D. Patterson, President, Tuskegee Institute, Ala. November, 1939. F. D. PATTERSON.



# EMULATE FOUNDER, A. AND M. PREXY TELLS 'KEGEE GRADS

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Aug. 31—President William H. Bell, of Alcorn A. and M. college, Alcorn, Miss., one of the oldest of the Land Grant Colleges in America, emphasized the work of Booker T. Washington and said that "the educational philosophy of the distinguished educator stands abreast of the age and the saga of Tuskegee belongs to all times," in a stirring address at the closing exercises of the summer session of the Tuskegee Institute summer school which were held in the Institute Chapel Friday night.

The commencement speaker pointed out that "educated people have a public duty in which there is no escape," and cited W. L. P. as among the things to be hoped for and worked for by educated people. Speaking of the vision, President Bell told the candidates for degrees that "if Booker T. Washington had not had vision, we would not be a part of this program tonight."

The Bachelor of Science degree was conferred at junior college, high school diplomas and trade certificates were awarded by Dr. F. D. Patterson, president. Certificates were awarded to eight students who attended the short course in commercial dietetics. Marian Latimer, of Honea Path, South Carolina, and Martha D. Hunter, of Hopkins, South Carolina, received degrees in Commercial Dietetics and are among the first to receive the degree of state. Since the course was established in 1936 by President Patterson upon the urgent request of Southern Hotelmen who are desirous of perpetuating and broadening the area for prepared workers in this field. Both of these graduates have already been placed for employment, Dr. Patterson said.

The traditional academic procession, led by the Tuskegee band,

left the Music Hall promptly at 1:15 and proceeded down Maple avenue, the main thoroughfare, to the Chapel. President Patterson, President Bell, the commencement speaker, candidates for degrees and the instructors of the summer school—all in cap and gown—made up the colorful academic procession.

Culga Brewer Campbell, of Union Springs, Alabama, first honor student, spoke on the "Merits of the Activity Program." Martha D. Sumter, second honor student, of Hopkins, South Carolina, delivered her address on "Commercial Dietetics—An Example of Booker T. Washington's Philosophy of Education as Applied to Present Day Needs."

The ceremony inducting the graduates into membership in the Tuskegee General Alumni Association was held in the Chapel immediately following the commencement exercises. The induction ceremony was read by Capt. R. S. Darnaby, alumni secretary, acting for Will's I. Peck, president of the alumni association, who was unable to be present. President Patterson bade the members of the Class of 1939 farewell and Arthur P. Mack, Class of 1908, told the recipients of diplomas and degrees what it means to be a Tuskegee graduate.

The exercises were closed with the singing of the Tuskegee song.

**TO TEACH AT NORMAL**  
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Sept. 1—Announcement of the appointment of Miss Maria A. Latimer, a bachelor of science graduate in commercial dietetics from Tuskegee Institute, to the faculty of the A. and M. Institute, Normal, Ala., was made last week by J. Julius Flood, personnel director. Miss Latimer will enter upon her new duties early in September Mr. Flood said.

## Tuskegee Club News

By PERCY R. HINES

The regular monthly assembly of the Chicago-Tuskegee club will be held Sunday, Aug. 27, at 5:30 p. m. at Pullman College, 1461 South Parkway, at which time the organization will plan its fall and winter program of activities, including festivities in connection with the Tuskegee - Wilberforce football classic scheduled for Oct. 13, at Soldiers Field. All Tuskegees are invited to attend the meeting.

Last Saturday evening the Chicago-Tuskegee club gave a social at the spacious home of Mrs. Una Van Zandt, 4743 Prairie avenue, for the benefit of the scholarship fund of the organization. Among those who enjoyed the hospitality of the occasion were the following: Mrs. Mary Dean Esters, Mrs. Jessie P. Devane, Mrs. Isabella Watkins, Howard Fields, Miss Charlotte Duplessis, Mrs. Hattie Wright, Walter LeGrand, Miss Mattie White, Mrs. Marie Neal, Miss Aleatha DeVane, Mrs. Susie Patterson, Miss Silver Traylor, Thomas R. Traylor, Miss Rose Traylor, Mrs. Hazel Lampkins, Miss Stella Traylor, Felix Washington, Miss Alice White, Henderson M. Wells, Mrs. Maggie Wells, Miss Flossie Dixon, Dr. Wm. H. Belcher, Mrs. Ruth Cooper, Miss Lottie Robinson, A. J. Carter, Miss Muriel Rose, Miss Catherine Hoskins, Elliott Van Zandt, Mrs. Nellie Hickman, Daniel J. Faulkner, Mrs. Ruth M. Houser, Everett L. Houser, Miss Amelda Buffington, Harry Miller, Mrs. Ella Thomas, Miss Bernice Wright, Miss Althia Walton, and many others.

Dr. Alvin J. Neely, dean of men at Tuskegee Institute, and executive secretary of the Tuskegee General Alumni association, spent the past week-end in Chicago, in connection with the raising of funds to continue the nurse training school at the Alabama institution. Dr. Neely was accompanied by Captain Walter J. Love, another official of the school. Both of these officials have just returned from California and other points on the Pacific coast where they have campaigned in the interest of Tuskegee Institute.

## Tuskegee To Play Santa Claus Again To Poor Farmers

With Aid Of Contributions,  
College Aims To Brighten  
Homes At Christmas

Tuskegee Institute, with the aid of contributors throughout the state, is planning again this year to play the role of Santa Claus for rural families who find themselves in dire straits between harvest time and Spring.

F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee, who is making an appeal Saturday for contributions to brighten Christmas for such families, pointed out that "when settlements are made for the Fall crops, there are always thousands of sharecroppers and farm labor families who 'didn't come out.'"

A large majority of this group, he points out, are Negro farmers, and from harvest time until the meager advances are made for Spring planting, such families face their hardest struggle for existence.

"Right in the midst of this period," the Tuskegee president adds, "Christmas comes and without some such service as Tuskegee Institute renders, thousands of children in these homes would have nothing to remind them of the holiday season."

"For many years, devoted friends throughout the country have used this institution as a medium through which they may send gifts to brighten these homes and warm the hearts of the children."

"We, therefore, renew our appeal for donations of clothing, books, toys, candy, pictures, etc. Some friends prefer to send money with which to purchase

gifts and in such instances the donation is spent as directed."

Dr. Patterson asks that packages and letters be sent to him, care of Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala.

## APPEAL FOR CHRISTMAS GIFTS

To the Editor of The Telegraph and News:

Through a staff of consecrated, experienced workers, Tuskegee Institute conducts a year-round program of necessary and important service to Southern rural families. Their most acute problem is low and uncertain income.

When settlements are made for the fall crops, there are always thousands of sharecroppers and farm labor families who "didn't come out" and a large majority of this group are Negro farmers. From harvest time until the meager advances are made for spring planting, such families face their hardest struggle for existence.

Right in the midst of this period Christmas comes and without some such service as Tuskegee Institute renders, thousands of children in these homes would have nothing to remind them of the holiday season.

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We, therefore, renew our appeal for donations of clothing, books, toys, candy, pictures, etc. Some friends prefer to send money with which to purchase gifts and in such instances the donation is spent as directed.

Packages and letters may be addressed to the undersigned.

F. D. PATTERSON, President,  
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

## MILLIONAIRE LEAVES TUSKEGEE \$25,000

NEW YORK CITY, Nov. 9 —A legacy of \$25,000 is left to Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama, under the terms of the will of Henry Ware Putnam, multi-millionaire hardware merchant, which was filed for probate in Supreme Court here last Saturday. The former hardware merchant and philanthropist died at Miami Beach, Fla., March 30, 1938.



# Tuskegee Grooms Super Goat As Milk Producer For Poor

By PAUL DUNCAN  
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA.,  
Nov. 11.—(P)—A paper-eating, briar-nibbling goat intended to replace the cow as a milk-producer for the poor farmer with little pasture is in the process of evolution at Tuskegee Institute, the school founded by Booker T. Washington.

Livestock research directors crossed a highly-bred sire—an imported Saanen with a yard-long pedigree—with scrubby Alabama goats in the hope of getting animals that could fend for themselves and yet provide sufficient milk for average rural families.

Early stages of the experiment indicate a goat that will produce three to six quarts of milk daily ten months of the year, in contrast to about a pint daily the ordinary goat gives only in the suckling period.

Tuskegee has about 33 does, some of them distributed with rural families in Alabama and Georgia and others kept in the institute's pasture. Production of all is checked daily.

C. M. Biddle of New York City provided funds for the experiment.

Tuskegee staff members said the goat they expect to evolve will require practically no care or purchased feed.

"It's no fable that goats will eat almost anything," said E. M. Booth, directing the experiment. "Briars, brambles, honeysuckle vines, paper—it's all fodder for a goat."

"Where cows require pastureland and winter feeding and constant care goats need practically no attention and can take care of themselves in almost any kind of country. There's little if any feed cost in winter. And finally, goat milk is more nutritious, virtually free of disease and brings a higher price (about 40 cents a quart) commercially."

But Booth declined to be too optimistic.

"Wait until the fourth generation," he suggested.

The Tuskegee animals are bigger and fatter than the usual scrub goats in the South, though not quite so large as the pedigreed papa. The rugged, independent "billy goat" temperament persists.

In addition to cheaper upkeep, Booth lists other advantages in the animal as a milk-source:

Goat milk has a higher mineral content and less water than cow milk. The fat particles are smaller and remain evenly distributed, preventing accumulation of cream at the top of a receptacle. He reported "tuberculosis among goats is rare and they are immune to undulant fever."

As to the taste, Booth notes very little difference.

"I drink it myself," he said. "The families where our goats are farmed out drink it. We haven't had to persuade anybody so far."

## Tuskegee Choir Coming Here To Sing In Red Cross Show

When the Tuskegee Choir comes to Montgomery to take part in the big show in the City Auditorium next Monday night, music lovers of central Alabama will have an opportunity to hear one of the best known ensembles of its kind in America.

And in addition to the famous Tuskegee Choir of 75 voices, the entertainment of this free show includes Mrs. Seibels' Little Symphony, dance extravaganza by Eura Beringer's pupils, violin solo by Joe Petranka with Emily Lincoln at the piano, and a genuine Montgomery "Believe It Or Not" presented by Dr. John A. Martin.

Gov. Dixon will officially start Montgomery's Roll Call, other speakers will include Henry C. Meader, Fred A. Duran and Rabbi Eugene Blachschleger. Dr. J. V. Carson, the master of ceremonies, has promised that there will be no collection and no pledges requested. . . . and that no speaker will be allowed more than three minutes.

With a large army of volunteer workers all ready for the go signal, and a spirit of optimism predominant among the leaders and permeating the ranks of the entire volunteer corps, this big free entertainment at the City Auditorium will mark the official opening of the annual Roll Call of the Montgomery chapter of the American Red Cross. With such speakers and such entertainment, a capacity house is expected, and all are urged to go early as the program will start promptly at 8 o'clock and officers will be on duty to close the doors when every seat is filled.

The entire Tuskegee Choir is making the trip to Montgomery just to carry its part of this celebration program and will return to Tuskegee after the show. Songs of the Old South and the New South will be sung, some of the arrangements by William L. Dawson, conductor. Every time this choir has appeared in Montgomery it has drawn a capacity house.

## Milk From Old Paper And Briars? Tuskegee Goat Promises Just That

Institute Cross Of Native Nanny With Imported Sire May Lead To Revolution On Southern Farms

BY PAUL DUNCAN  
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—(P)—A paper-eating, briar-nibbling goat that will replace the cow as a milk-producer for the poor farmer with little pasture land is in the process of evolution down here at Tuskegee Institute, the school founded by Booker T. Washington.

Directors of livestock research here have crossed a highly-bred goat—an imported Saanen with a yard-long pedigree—with a scrubby Alabama "nanny" in the hope of getting an animal that can fend for itself in the woodlands and yet provide sufficient milk for the average rural family.

Early stages of the experiment have been highly successful, indicating a goat that will produce three to six quarts of milk daily 10 months of the year, in contrast to about a pint daily the ordinary goat gives only in the suckling period.

Tuskegee staff members list numerous advantages of the milch goat over the cow, chief among them being that the goat they expect to evolve will require practically no care or purchased feed. "It's no fable that goats will eat almost anything," said E. M. Booth, director of the experiment. "Briars, brambles, honeysuckle vines, paper—it's all fodder for a goat."

"Where cows require pasture land, winter feeding and constant care, goats need practically no attention and can take care of themselves in almost any kind of country. There's little if any feed cost in winter. And finally, goat milk is more nutritious, virtually free of disease and brings a higher price commercially."

"If our experiment is successful, every Alabama farm family can have a fresh milk supply at practically no cost."

The new goat is now in the second generation of its existence, and Booth declined to be too optimistic.

"Wait until the fourth generation," he suggested.

Milk records indicate, however, that the experimental goat is coming up to expectations. Tuskegee has about 33 does, some of them distributed with rural families in Alabama and Georgia and others

Knoxville, Tenn., Journal  
November 4, 1939

## Tuskegee President Seeking Donations

Editor of The Knoxville Journal:

Through a staff of consecrated, experienced workers, Tuskegee Institute conducts a year-round program of necessary and important service to Southern rural families. Their most acute problem is low and uncertain income.

When settlements are made for the fall crops, there are always thousands of share-cropper and farm labor families who "didn't come out" and a large majority of this group are Negro farmers. From harvest time until the meager advances are made for the Spring planting such families face their hardest struggle for existence.

Right in the midst of this period Christmas comes and without some such service as Tuskegee Institute renders, thousands of children in these homes would have nothing to remind them of the Holiday Season.

For many years, devoted friends throughout the country have used this institution as a medium through which they may send gifts to brighten these homes and warm hearts of the children.

We therefore renew our appeal for donations of clothing, books, toys, candy, pictures, etc. Some friends prefer to send money with which to purchase gifts and in such instances the donation is spent as directed.

Packages and letters may be addressed to:

F. D. PATTERSON,  
President, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.



# EDUCATION- 1939

## TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, COMMENTS ON.

HOUSTON, TEX. DEFENDER  
JUN 10, 1939 J27

### TUSKEGEE PRAISED BY ALABAMA DAILY SEEKING MORE AID

The Montgomery Advertiser, a white daily newspaper published at Montgomery, Alabama, and a strong supporter of the late Booker T. Washington and his work in building Tuskegee Institute, made a impassioned plea for additional support for the school from the state of Alabama.

"We, in Alabama, cannot go on forever receiving and not giving" the liberal publication said." The famous and useful school is in a sound and healthy condition but suffering nevertheless from the same ills that endowed institutions the land over are suffering.

"For a decade the living waters of philanthropist have been falling. The investments of institutions have declined in value along with the investments of individual citizens. Private philanthropists have been in no position to increase their gifts; on the contrary they had to curtail their donations.

"In consequence the revenues of Tuskegee Institute have been drastically reduced. It has been necessary for President F. D. Patterson to meet the situation by drastically curtailing the functions of Tuskegee Institute. The excisions he has made have been painful and unfortunate, but inescapable, and the Advertiser know that his board of trustees has been pleased at his efficiency and courage in meeting the crisis.

"It is deplorable that so powerful an agency for the advancement of our common civilization here in the deep South should be crippled at this turning point in its history by the drying-up of its resources. But it is in the public interest, it is in the interest of Tuskegee Institute, for our people, white and black, to understand that Tuskegee Institute is not 'rich.' It is no longer easy prey for those that regard it as a good thing.

It has become at last a public responsibility, even as from the beginning it has been a public benefaction. Since 1881 Tuskegee Institute has contributed richly to the people—the whole people of Alabama—without receiving anything in return except a nominal appropriation from the state and the lip service of white orators and white editorial writers.

"It is, therefore, the opinion of the Advertiser that the legislature of Alabama should now consider its apparent duty to increase, substantially, its appropriation for the support of Tuskegee Institute."

SAN ANTONIO, TEX. DISPATCH  
JUN 9, 1939 J27

### COACH STUDIES FOR PH.D.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —Edward H. Adams, assistant instructor in the department of physical education and coach of the varsity basketball team, has entered the University of Iowa at Iowa City, and is pursuing studies leading to his doctorate in the field of physical education. Coach Adams is listed in Tuskegee Institute's athletic Hall of Fame. He took part in all sports during his undergraduate days at Tuskegee and won letters in football, basketball and track.

DANBURY CONN. NEWS-THIRDS

JUN 28 1939

860k—WABC, New York—349m

3:00 p.m. Baseball News.  
3:10 Phillies vs. Giants.  
5:15 Of Men and Books.  
5:30 So You Want to Be.  
5:45 Tuskegee Institute Quintet  
6:00 News.  
6:05 Edwin C. Hill.  
6:15 Howie Wing.  
6:30 Sport Review.  
6:45 Vocalist.  
7:00 Amos 'n' Andy.  
7:15 Lum and Abner.  
7:30 Ask-It Basket.  
8:00 Gang Busters.  
8:30 Paul Whiteman's orchestra.  
9:00 Texaco Star Theater.  
10:00 It Can Be Done.  
10:30 Vocalist.  
10:45 Sec'y Perkins.  
11:00 News.  
11:15 Barry Wood.  
11:30 Garber's orchestra.  
12:00 mid. Goodman's orchestra.  
12:30 a.m. Bardo's orchestra.

OMAHA, NEB. GUIDE

JUN 17, 1939 J3 48

Tuskegee, Ala. June 8 (C)—

Thirty-eight students were elected to the Honor Roll and thirteen to the Honor Society, according to Dean I. A. Derbigny, of Tuskegee Institute, Monday.

### To Lincoln University



MR. AND MRS. JAMES M. BROWN, who will move to Jefferson City, Mo., this fall when Mr. Brown will begin his duties as instructor of printing at Lincoln University. Mr. Brown, a graduate of Tuskegee Institute.

has been teaching printing for the last two years at the State Agricultural and Mechanical college at Normal, Ala. He is a former member of The Call staff. Mrs. Brown is a teacher in Oklahoma City.



# FROM EDITORIAL PAGES IN THE STATE AND NATION

## TUSKEGEE DESERVES MORE THAN IT RECEIVES

(Montgomery Advertiser)

Another announcement for Tuskegee Institute finds that famous and useful school in a sound and healthy condition, but suffering nevertheless from the same ills that endowed institutions the land over are suffering from.

For a decade the living waters of philanthropists have been falling. The investments of institutions have declined in value along with the investments of individual citizens. Private philanthropists have been in no position to increase their gifts; on the contrary, they have had to curtail their donations.

In consequence the revenues of Tuskegee Institute have been drastically reduced. It has been necessary for President F. D. Patterson to meet the situation by drastically curtailing the functions of Tuskegee Institute. The excisions he has made have been painful and unfortunate, but inescapable, and The Advertiser knows that his board of trustees has been pleased at his efficiency and courage in meeting the crisis.

It is deplorable that so powerful an agency for the advancement of our common civilization here in the deep South should be crippled at this turning point in its history by the drying up of its resources. But it is in the public interest, it is in the interest of Tuskegee Institute, for our people, white and black, to understand that Tuskegee Institute is not "rich." It is no longer easy prey for those that regard it as a good thing. It has become at last a public responsibility, even as from the beginning it has been a public benefaction. Since 1881 Tuskegee Institute has contributed richly to the people—the whole people of Alabama—without receiving anything in return except a nominal appropriation from the state and the lip service of white orators and white editorial writers.

If the inherent capacity of Tuskegee Institute to strengthen the bright pillars of civilization in Alabama is to be preserved, The Advertiser submits that the white people of Alabama must contribute more of their money to its support than in the past. Endowment funds are no longer equal to the demands upon them at Tuskegee, but the demands of our people, white and black, upon the flowing well-springs at Tuskegee are greater, not less, than they were in the lush days of the past.

It is, therefore, the opinion of The Advertiser that the Legislature of Alabama should now consider its apparent duty to increase, and substantially, its appropriation for the support of Tuskegee Institute. We in

Alabama cannot go on forever receiving and not giving!

## 'Skegee Summer Theatre Closes Successful Season

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—(SNS)—The Tuskegee Institute Little Theatre closed its second summer session with the presentation of three one-act plays at the Little Theatre. Earl Sanders Walker, the director, was assisted in directing and producing by members of the class in Play Production.

Mrs. Blanche McConnell Meares, teacher in the public schools of Muskogee, Okla., assisted in directing "He" by Eugene O'Neill. Mrs. Meares was a former member of Stage crafters, Fish University, Grace Dramatic League and Abbie Mitchell Players, Chicago.

Mrs. Annie B. H. Ball, Jeanes teacher, Livingston, Alabama, assisted with the direction of "The Happy Journey" by Thornton Wilder.

The feature of the evening was "Beyond," by Alice Gerstenberg. The single character, a woman, was portrayed by Miss Kathryn Hemmons of Tuskegee Institute. That Miss Hemmons' interpretation of the character of a woman who has died and is passing upward to meet and to be judged by the All Powerful, whom she cannot see but whom she supposes to be present was a piece of superb acting was attested by the tributes of flowers and sustained applause at the conclusion of her performance.

The entire bill was run a second night to accommodate all who had purchased tickets. By special request "Beyond" was presented for a third performance on Sunday night. Mrs. Cornelia L. Addison, with Two Faces" and in the stage principal Muscoda Junior High School, Bessemer, Ala., assisted in directing "Beyond." Bookholders were Misses Rose Williamson and Frances Walcott. Music for "Beyond" was furnished by the Tuskegee Choir, led by Floyd Anderson, and Ernest Simms, violinist.

Costumes for the Summer Theatre were designed by Charles Davis, '40 who brought student drama at Tuskegee to an enviable high by his acting of Danny in Emlyn Williams' "Night Must Fall."

President F. D. Patterson paid a

warm tribute to Mr. Earl Sanders Walker, director for the outstanding contribution made to the cultural life of the campus and community by the productions of the Little Theatre. Dr. Patterson told the audience that although Mr. Walker would be at Yale University for study during the coming year, no one would miss the Little Theatre or enjoy its productions in the future without paying tribute to the man who was chiefly responsible for bringing it into being. Dr. Patterson said that Mr. Walker's work with the Little Theatre was creative art in the highest sense and that few young people who had joined the Tuskegee faculty had in so short a time made so significant a contribution as had Mr. Walker.

Mr. Walker will enter Yale University in September for a year's study in the School of the Drama. He has a Fellowship.

During Mr. Walker's leave the work of The Little Theatre will be directed by a group of faculty members especially interested in the drama and play production.

Wendell Powell '39 who won high praise for his acting in "The Valiant," "Candida" and numerous other offerings, Charles Stephens '38, starred as Captain Keney in "He" and Prosecuting Attorney in "The Night of January 16th," and Mr. Gerald Daingerfield were awarded Little Theatre certificates during the summer session at Tuskegee Institute. Mr. Daingerfield qualified for his certificate during the summer session. He did out a third performance on Sunday night. Mrs. Cornelia L. Addison, with Two Faces" and in the stage principal Muscoda Junior High School, Bessemer, Ala., assisted in directing "Beyond." Bookholders were Misses Rose Williamson and Frances Walcott. Music for "Beyond" was furnished by the Tuskegee Choir, led by Floyd Anderson, and Ernest Simms, violinist.

## SEC'Y WALLACE TO SPEAK AT 'KEGEE, NOV. 11

TUSKEGEE, Nov. 2—(ANP)—Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace will speak here on Saturday, Nov. 11, according to an announcement by President F. D. Patterson.

Secretary Wallace comes in response to a joint invitation from President Patterson, President J. F. Drake of the Alabama A. and M. college at Alcorn; President J. R. E. Lee of the Florida A. and M. college at Tallahassee, and President M. F. Whittaker of South Carolina State college at Orangeburg.

Dr. Patterson also stated that state extension directors in the five states have authorized their Negro extension workers to organize groups of Negro farmers in each of the states to attend the meeting.

Negro teachers in rural schools, Negro teachers of vocational agriculture, Jeanes supervisors, and other leaders are cooperating with the extension workers in arranging for farmers to attend.

Other officials from Washington who are expected to accompany Secretary Wallace are AAA Administrator R. H. Evans, I. W. Duggan, director southern division, AAA, and E. A. Miller, assistant to director southern division, AAA.



## Dr. Odum To Be Tuskegee Speaker

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Dr. F. D. Patterson, President, announced that Dr. Howard W. Odum, head of the Department of Sociology at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, would deliver the Commencement Address in the Institute Chapel at 2:00 P. M. Monday, May 22.

Dr. Odum is the author of several important and valuable publications on the South and on the Negro. He is active in participating in programs relating to matters of human relations and in sectional problems.

The Baccalaureate Address will be delivered in the Institute Chapel at 2:00 P. M., Sunday, May 21, by the Rev. Harry V. Richardson, Institute Chaplain.

Anniston Ala Star  
April 18, 1939

### ODUM SPEAKER

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Apr. 18. (U.P.)—Dr. Howard W. Odum, head of the Sociology Department of the University of North Carolina, will deliver the commencement address to this year's graduating class on May 22, it was announced today. The baccalaureate address will be delivered by the Rev. Harry V. Richardson, Institute chaplain on May 21.

Montgomery Ala. Advertiser  
May 3, 1939

## Tuskegee Institute Poised For Graduation Exercises

MONTGOMERY, ALA. JOURNAL  
APR 18, 1939

### Program Announced For Commencement At Tuskegee Institute

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.,

April 18.—Dr. F. D. Patterson, president, announced today that Dr. Howard W. Odum, head of the department of sociology at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, would deliver the commencement address in the institute chapel at 2 p. m. Monday, May 22. Dr. Odum is the author of several important and valuable publications on the south and on the negro. He is active in participating in programs relating to matter of human relations and in sectional problems.

The baccalaureate address will be delivered in the institute chapel at 2 p. m. Sunday, May 21, by Rev. Harry V. Richardson, institute chaplain. The commencement activities for the week as announced by President Patterson follow:

Friday, May 19: High school class day exercises, assembly room, academic building, 2 p. m.; college class day exercises, Logan hall, 7:30 p. m.; entertainment, Alumni association, in honor of classes 1929 and 1939 and other visiting alumni, Alumni Hut, 9 p. m.

Saturday, May 20: Annual competitive drill of the cadet regiment, Alumni Bowl, 9 a. m.; annual meeting of the Alumni association, Alumni Hut, 2 p. m.; physical education demonstration in the quadrangle, 4 p. m.; interclass debate, Logan hall, 7:30 p. m.; awarding of annual prizes.

Sunday, May 21: Baccalaureate services, institute chapel, 2 p. m.; the address will be delivered by Rev. Harry V. Richardson, institute; band concert, White Hall lawn, 4:15 p. m. Capt. Frank L. Drye, conducting; vesper service institute chapel, 7 p. m. at which

time the president will deliver his final address for the academic year to the students and members of the faculty.

Monday, May 22: Commencement exercises, first session, Logan hall, the theme, "Reality in Education;" demonstrations by the several departments of Tuskegee institute, Logan hall, 10 a. m. Commencement exercises, second session, address by the ranking college student; address by Nathaniel R. McCray, alumni speaker; commencement address by Dr. Howard W. Odum, head of the department of sociology, the University of North Carolina. Diplomas will be awarded and degrees will be conferred by Dr. F. D. Patterson, president, Tuskegee institute. Special music will be rendered by the Tuskegee choir of 100 voices, William L. Dawson, conducting, during commencement week.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA.

May 2.—Thirty-eight students were elected to the honor roll and 13 to the honor society according to the list released today by Dr. I. A. Derbigny, dean of administration at Tuskegee Institute. These students will be presented with appropriate certificates emblematic of the scholarship honors which they have received, by Dr. F. D. Patterson, president, at exercises which will be held in the Institute chapel at 8:30 o'clock Wednesday evening, May 3.

The students achieving these honors come from 19 different states. Alabama leads with 21, followed by Florida with 5; Texas 4, and Arkansas 3. The other states represented are Connecticut, Georgia, Indiana, Illinois, Louisiana, Mississippi, Minnesota, Missouri, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Virginia, Kansas, and New Mexico.

Election to the honor society is the highest scholastic honor which any under graduate student at Tuskegee can achieve and requires an average of B-plus over a period of eight quarters.

Election to the honor roll requires an average of B over a period of three quarters.

E. J. Oliver, prominent Tuskegee graduate of Fairfield, will deliver the principal address.

The names of the students follow: Honor roll, Jesse Abbott, Louis H. Anderson, Leroy Baker, Tally R. Broady, Thomas Campbell, Harriet Clarke, Nathaniel S. Colley, Wilbur D. Curtis, Edna Davis, Arthur Dickens, Lola M. Dunigan, Bessie Earthly, Orrington Hall, Christine Hastings, Wilson Head, Mattiel Hopkins, Walter Hutcherson, Alma Irby, William N. Irving, Clarice Isaacs, William C. Jackson, Gilbert L. Johnson, Carrie Joiner, Melvin J. Lacy, Milton Love, Marion Mann, Malvin Moore, Bennie Newton, Quinton V. Nunn, John Parks, Amanda Potts, Albert G. Ransom, Ralph Stewart, Julius F. Thomas, Ossie Ware, Eryn White, Jasper F. Williams.

Honor Society: Averille Belle, Nelson Brooks, Lola Lee Foster, Mildred L. Green, Annie P. Harris, Robert L. Judkins, Ardelle Lewis, Albert Murray, Cleo Belle Sharpe, Addie Mae Stabler, Albertine L. Walker, Clark Wilson, Margaret L. Young.

Margaret Young is announced as the ranking student in the graduating class.



# EDUCATION\_ 1939 TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, COMMENTS ON

COLUMBUS GA LEDGER  
THURSDAY JAN 26 1939

## Expert Tells Beginners To Cook Like Americans

TUSKEGEE, Ala. (AP)—Lucius Boomer, New York hotel and restaurant executive, told members of Tuskegee Institute's class in commercial dietetics not to try to be French cooks or Italian cooks. "Be American cooks," Boomer advised the class during a visit to the famous Alabama negro school. "There is a great future in American cooking," he continued. "Americanize the menu; never use foreign terms if you can avoid it; make your dishes American."

## Communication

To the Editor:

I am writing you because I am sure that you would be interested in hearing of the progress made by the School of Commercial Dietetics and the thrilling records and achievements of students who have taken work in the course.

We here at Tuskegee still believe that the way to learn to do is by doing. The course in Commercial Dietetics is therefore organized so that the student goes to class three months, taking general cultural studies as well as the sciences and technical courses. At the end of this period the trainee is required to translate this theory into actual productive experience in the Institute Cafeteria, where over 3,000 meals a day are prepared and served entirely by Commercial Dietetics students. Their experience is further broadened by working in establishments away from the institution in states scattered all along the eastern seaboard. The alternation continues for the four years of the course, each year taking up the full twelve months in training.

Since we have been established less than three years, no one has completed the degree course as yet, so the inspiring letters we have received have been about the work of persons who are still trainees.

May I add that the course has also received the hearty endorsement of hotel associations and every notable who has studied its program including Mr. Lucius Boomer, President of the Waldorf Astoria Corporation, who flew down from New York because of his interest in the work being done here.

Very truly yours,  
ROBERT A. SPICELY,  
Head,  
School of Commercial Dietetics.

RAS:g  
MANCHESTER CONN HERALD  
WEDNESDAY MAY 17 1939  
EXPERT TELLS BEGINNERS  
TO COOK AMERICAN

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Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser  
June 11, 1939

## Colleges Train Men Now For Hotel Business

Hotel work has joined the sacred ranks of the legal, medical and engineering professions in that it is now possible to prepare for a career in a specialized college course.

The American Hotel Association, in connection with the nationwide observance of National Hotel Week during the week of June 11, revealed that at least three colleges offer complete training for hotel work. The first school to establish such a department was Cornell University, which has the outstanding course on hotel administration. Cornell's 4-year course embraces 109 different subjects, covering every department of a hotel from maintenance to cooking. Michigan State College and Washington State College offer similar courses. Tuskegee Institute now has a course for training young colored people for work in the culinary and other departments of hotels.

Students are trained not only in the principles and theory of hotel operation, but further their knowledge through practical application. The success of the several hundred college trained hotelmen has led to a large demand by hotel managers for the newer graduates, practically all of whom find jobs upon completion of their courses. Several of the earlier Cornell graduates, who are still in their thirties, have already won managerial positions.

## CHEFS SCHOOL

See; Labor-Occupation, wages, etc., (General)  
For article--"Would you like to bake a cake  
traveling sixty miles an hour?"

"Tuskegee Institute gives a course of training for dining car employes. If anybody has an old diner to give away, the school would be mighty happy to have it for practical use in teaching what seems to be both an art and a science--cooking and serving "the first call to dinner in the dining car."

Atlanta, Ga., Constitution  
May 28, 1939

Mobile, Ala. Times  
June 21, 1939

## STUDENTS TRAINED

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — (INS) Training of Tuskegee institute students for positions as Pullman and hotel chefs will be related here Thursday when the annual convention of the Alabama Hotel Men's association meets.

Faculty members of the institute will tell of the class now in training and expected to graduate next year.

Leon Loeb, president of the association, said the event will last two days.

Winston-Salem, N. C. Journal  
August 22, 1939

## Tuskegee Turning Out Looks

## Tuskegee Adds World-Renowned Chef to Staff

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — (ANP) — Tuskegee Institute has added to its commercial dietetics staff for the summer quarter Chef Carl F. Wentz of New York City and Geneva, Switzerland. Chef Wentz is scheduled for seminar courses and demonstrations with advanced students and for a series of lectures to those enrolled in the short course for in-service chefs, cooks, and dietitians.

7-15-39  
Chef Wentz brings to the cooks and chefs in training at Tuskegee a wealth of European training gained at Gombrik's College, Nuerumbert, at the Hotel Traininh school, Frankfurt and Mainz, and as apprentice in cuisine at the Grand Hotel de Russie, Geneva.

Tuskegee Institute, widely-recognized Negro school at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, is making famous southern cooking into an exact science, a representative of the institution said here yesterday. David H. Jefferson, assistant circulation manager of the service magazine, published at Tuskegee, said Negro culinary experts had been pooled and a course of instruction which teaches Negroes the fine points of southern cooking had been established.

Hotel managers in many cities, it was pointed out, have been sending their promising waiters and chefs to the school, and many Negroes are taking the course called commercial dietetics as their college major.

A four-year course leading to a B. S. degree and the designation of chef-cook for the graduate is offered. The instruction includes quantity cooking, institutional buying, meat cutting, vegetable preparation, pastry preparation, palatability of service, table service, hygiene and

other phases of dietetics. Courses in liberal sciences and the arts also are given.

The commercial dietetics course was inaugurated in 1936 with 40 students. The enrolment increased to 160 persons for the past session.

Discussing the magazine, Service, Jefferson pointed out that heretofore it has been circulated primarily among the service groups, that is Negroes who are engaged in serving the public. The management has decided, however, to carry it into the industrial fields with the hope that the ideals of Booker T. Washington, the great American educator, may be inculcated.

"We realize that all can not go to Tuskegee, but we are trying to inject what Tuskegee stands for into the minds of the Negro race everywhere we can," Jefferson said.

"Through its emphasis on putting skill and brains in the ordinary occupations, Service magazine seeks to point out a practical road to progress for the colored workers of America. By citing the

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald  
June 24, 1939

## HOTEL MEN BACK STATE STOCK LAW

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 23—(AP) Alabama hotel men swung into line Friday behind a campaign for a statewide stock law, and adopted a resolution opposing a sales tax or room tax on hotels to provide funds for a state advertising program.

W. H. Moore, of Montgomery, succeeded a fellow townsman, Leon Loeb, as hotel association president, and Panama City, Fla., was elected as the site for the 1940 convention.

Other officers chosen were T. M. Wood, Birmingham, first vice president; Alden Snow, Tuscaloosa, second vice president; Cliff Stiles, Anniston, third vice president, and H. O. Davis, Montgomery, secretary-treasurer.

The hotel men pledged support of a statewide stock law, which conservation and other groups have urged. A hotel room tax, opposed in another resolution, has been proposed before the Legislature's Finance and Taxation Committee to advertise Alabama with the view to attracting tourists.

Moore was authorized to appoint a tourist committee of the State Chamber of Commerce to work out a cooperative campaign of "building Alabama."

Tuskegee Institute's course of training for hotel employes, established several years ago at the suggestion of hotel men, was praised.

highest standards for the various occupations, and by publishing the latest developments in the different fields, it seeks to encourage efficiency and a laudable ambition in the minds of those working in these fields. It gives practical advice for the improvement of skill, use of economy, and the development of pride in workmanship."



## Tuskegee's New Service

By offering a course in cooking, Tuskegee Institute, famous institution for the education of Negroes, is not only opening up a new field of opportunity for its students, but is also rendering a vitally important service to the country.

Those who are successful in completing the course in commercial dietetics are given a B. S. degree. Any person holding this degree is prepared to serve anywhere in the capacity of chef-cook.

According to David H. Jefferson, who is spending a few days in Winston-Salem explaining the program, instruction includes quantity cooking, institutional buying, meat cutting, vegetable preparation, pastry preparation, palatability of service, table service, hygiene and other phases of dietetics. Courses in liberal sciences and arts are also given.

Tuskegee entered this field in 1936 with 40 students enrolled for the new course. At the last session the enrollment had climbed to 160. Since four years is required to finish the course, first B. S. degrees for cooks will be conferred in 1940. The demand for the services of these students has been so heavy, however, that a good many have accepted positions after two years of training.

It is significant that Tuskegee's efforts to prepare Negro youth for more efficient service has become so great that its influence is being felt far beyond the confines of the campus. Through its magazine, Service, the institution is reaching thousands throughout the South and other sections of the country as well.

The purpose of this magazine is to try to inculcate the ideals of Booker T. Washington by emphasizing the necessity of "putting brains and skill in the ordinary occupations," and "pointing out a practical road to progress for the colored workers of America."

By endeavoring to perform such a service, particularly for the Negroes of the South, Tuskegee is carrying on in the spirit of its great founder, and deserves the enthusiastic co-operation of our people.



## HOWARD U. AND TUSKEGEE WILL TRAIN AIR PILOTS

Howard University and Tuskegee Institute will be approved shortly and authorized to train civil air pilots, Robert J. Hinckley, chairman of the U.S. Civil Aeronautics Authority, announced this week.

Tuskegee will sponsor training through a special arrangement made by Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of the institute, with an airport in Montgomery, Ala.

Three schools—West Virginia State, North Carolina A. and T. College and Hampton Institute—were approved several weeks ago, along with some 300 white colleges.

### May Take Courses

In the Northern Colleges, Negroes in regular attendance at these institutions may take the civil aeronautics course along with their other studies, as the C.A.A. Act passed by Congress specifically prohibits discrimination on account of race, creed or color.

A nominal fee for insurance and physical examination must be paid by the student. The government, from its 1939-40 appropriation of \$4,000,000, will expend an average of \$300 for each student registered for the course. The plan contemplates training some 12,000 civil air pilots.

"We hope 10 per cent of this number, around 1,200, will be Negro pilots," said Edgar G. Brown, president of the U.G.E. and Washington representative for the National Airmen's Association, who spoke for the legislation before house and senate appropriation committees last June.

Opelika, Ala. News  
October 17, 1939

## Pilot Training

### Course, Tuskegee

Tuskegee, Ala., Oct. 17.—(P)—Tuskegee Institute, the Nation's largest institution of higher learning for negroes, received word Monday it had been selected among colleges to participate in the civilian pilot training program.

The Civil Aeronautics Authority in Washington has approved 404 schools for such training, and said about a dozen more might be added to complete the list. The program is expected to qualify about 10,000 students for flying licenses by next June 30.

Alabama major colleges already have been selected for the program.

Gadsden, Ala., Times  
October 16, 1939

## TUSKEGEE TO HAVE AVIATION TRAINING

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—(P)—A list of 49 additional schools selected yesterday by the civil aeronautics authority for participation in the civilian pilot training program includes Tuskegee Institute in Alabama and South Georgia Teachers College at Collegeboro, Ga.

The CAA already has approved 404 educational institutions for the program, which is expected to qualify about 10,000 students for flying licenses by the end of June.

Montgomery, Ala. Advertiser  
October 17, 1939

## Tuskegee Placed On CAA Training List

TUSKEGEE, ALA., Oct. 16.—(P)—Tuskegee Institute, the Nation's largest institution of higher learning for negroes, received word today it had been selected among colleges to participate in the civilian pilot training program.

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Montgomery, Ala. Journal  
October 16, 1939

## Tuskegee Gets Pilot's School

### Civil Aeronautics Authority Approves 404 Other Colleges

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## COLLEGE MARKS FOUNDER'S DAY

### Congressman Praises Booker Washington In Tuskegee Speech

TUSKEGEE, Ala., April 2—(AP)—Arthur W. Mitchell, Negro congressman from Illinois, said in a Founder's Day address at Tuskegee Institute Sunday, that "There is too great a tendency among us to cling to the old idea that the purpose of our education is to free us from what we term unpleasant toil."

Paying tribute to the memory of Booker T. Washington, who established the famous Negro school here 58 years ago, Mitchell said there was a "need to turn to the Booker Washington type of education."

He also praised Dr. George W. Carver, born a slave but who developed into one of the eminent scientists of his race.

Pointing to the growth of the institute from one or two simple buildings to "a great university with the equipment and endowment causing it to rank among the best and most favored in the country," Mitchell added:

"But the improvement in the physical plant is small indeed in comparison with what has been done through and by this institution in educating people, young and old, white and black, in a true realization of what life really means in the Southland, and in our country."

Dr. Carver praised "This age demands that we think seriously of our own problem, that we take into account the fact that the educated Negro must not only be a consumer, but must be a producer. We ought to take special delight in the wonderful record made by our own Dr. Carver, who by his scientific research, experiments, and work has added materially to the scientific accomplishments of our country."

"If Booker Washington's program of education had been carried out on a large scale in our schools, do you think there would have been any occasion for Dr. Carter Woodson, the great historian, to write his now famous book, 'The Mis-Education of the Negro?' If that large group of Negro educators, who lived in the days of Booker Washington, but who spent the major portion of their time fighting him and his program, had joined hands and hearts in helping him put over the realistic educational program which he gave

this country and the world, our relief figures would tell a different story.

"Notwithstanding the fact that we have been able to erase a very large percentage of our illiteracy, increase our numbers from 6,000,000 to 15,000,000, increase our wealth from a few thousand dollars to more than a billion, we are still a dependent people, largely wrapped up in poverty, and helpless in a large degree in the matter of self-support."

**Need Of Work Cited**  
"And what is perhaps worse than anything I have pointed out, there is too great a tendency among us to cling to the old idea that the purpose of our education is to free us from what we term unpleasant toil, and to set us up in an environment where there will be little or no occasion for real struggle, and where the desirable things of life will be so accessible and easily reached that the days of real struggle will practically be over. Many of us still think that once we can graduate from some accredited school our problem will be solved. Such is not the case."

Hundreds of persons, including members of both races, attended the two-day founder's observance which closed Sunday with the address by Mitchell, a native Alabamian and who once served as Booker Washington's office boy.

The annual meeting of the board of trustees was attended by Dr. William Jay Schieffelin, chairman, presiding; Dr. Walter Gray Crump, Henry S. Bowers, Alexander B. Siegel, New York; Charles E. Mason, Boston; William M. Scott, Philadelphia; Charles A. Wickersham, Atlanta; C. E. Thomas, Prattville, Ala.; Robert R. Motor, president emeritus, Capahosic, Va.; Algernon Blair, Montgomery, Ala.; Benjamin Russell, Alexander City, Ala.; Claude A. Barnett, Chicago; Dr. F. D. Patterson, institute president; Richard H. Harris, Lloyd Isaacs, and Edmund H. Burke, secretary, Tuskegee.

Bristol Va., Herald-Courier, March 27, 1939

## TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE TO HONOR FOUNDER

### Life and Works of Booker T. Washington Will Be Commemorated

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., March 26. (AP)—This nationally recognized school, Tuskegee Institute, for many years a leading exponent of practical industrial training for negroes, laid plans today for commemoration of the

life and works of its founder Booker T. Washington.

Figures high in negro educational, economic and political affairs will take part in a two-day celebration starting April 1, and ending with a founder's day observance the following day, Sunday.

Rep. Arthur Mitchell of Illinois, a native of Alabama and one time student at Tuskegee and office boy to Washington, will deliver the founder's day address.

Washington, a former slave, described by friends as "believing that his people could not be free intellectually as long as they were enslaved economically," started Tuskegee, a co-educational institute, in a little church 57 years ago with thirty pupils and himself the only teacher.

From that humble beginning has grown an institution of 1,700 students from 33 different states and four foreign countries. The faculty now numbers 262 highly trained men and women, and there are 110 buildings, large and small, dotting the more than 3,500 acres of campus.

Washington died in 1915, and observance of founder's day began the following year. Since that time distinguished men of all races and walks of life, including former presidents, William Howard Taft, and Herbert Hoover, have addressed the founder's day session.

Those assembled this year will hear retold the story of Washington, who served "not only his own race but all races."

## Tuskegee Choir To Sing On Founders' Day

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Mar. 30—In connection with Founders' Day exercises which will be held at the Institute, April 1 and 2, the Tuskegee Choir of 100 voices and the orchestra of 60 pieces, under the direction of William H. Dawson, will render the Cantata, "The Day of Minnehaha," by Samuel Coleridge Taylor, in the Institute Chapel at 7 p. m. Saturday evening, April 1. The choir will be presented

on this occasion by the Tuskegee Institute Entertainment Course, J. Julius Flood, director. Director Dawson has made noteworthy contributions to the field of music and those who enjoy singing will be pleased with the presentation of this well-known musical organization on the evening of the first of April.

Music lovers from all sections of the state are expected to be present to hear these NBC artists who have gained a national reputation for originality and excellence in musical taste through personal appearances throughout the South and North. The Tuskegee singers also won praise from coast to coast as well as from abroad when they appeared on the NBC network for 21 weeks during the academic year, 1937-1938.

Among the soloists who will be heard will be Cleota Collins, instructor in the Tuskegee Institute School of Music.

## Presidential Praise Precedes Founders Day At Tuskegee

commercial industries, education, industrial arts, music, physical education, mechanics, nursing and other subjects.

TUSKEGEE, ALA., March 30.—(AP)—Booker T. Washington, negro educator who was lauded today by President Roosevelt, will be honored tomorrow and Sunday in Founder's Day exercises at the school he established more than a quarter of a century, he organized the National Negro Business League, the Negro Farmers' Conference, and other groups. He was the author of many books.

He also encouraged Dr. George W. Carver, noted negro scientist, to come here and study possibilities of the South's agricultural resources. Principal features of the Founders' celebration tomorrow will be the trustees meeting, a parade of floats depicting activities of the school, and a cantata.

Founders' Day is celebrated annually around April 5, Washington's birthday anniversary. The Spring meeting of the board of trustees also will be held.

From a humble beginning in a little church on a hot July 4, 1881, Tuskegee Institute has grown to become a nationally known institution with 1,700 students from 33 States and four foreign nations.

The faculty numbers 262. There are 110 buildings, and school and grounds occupying 3,500 acres of land. Degrees and diplomas are offered in agriculture, business, commercial dietetics,



# Back To Booker T. Idea Of Education Is Need Of Times

**So Says Congressman Mitchell In Founder's  
Day Speech At Tuskegee; Raps "Intel-  
lectuals" Who Opposed Industrial  
Training**

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., April 6—Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell in his Founder's Day address here on April 2, said that "Booker T. Washington's contribution is so large and lasting that to speak of it at all is to speak at length to include his work, his struggles, his achievements, his opposition to the handicaps he overcame and his ultimate triumph, that no speech on an occasion honoring the founder of Tuskegee would be half complete if something were not said about the unfinished task which remains—something about the duties and responsibilities of this present day generation which has in so large a measure inherited this school and its unsurpassed opportunities.

## Greatest Contribution

Congressman Mitchell said that it is difficult for us to draw a picture of the Tuskegee Institute of 58 years ago—a few acres of ground, one or two simple buildings, less than 100 pupils, two or three teachers and admitted defeat or discouragement, with influence confined to the Tuskegee Community—when we see the present beautiful campus, its spacious buildings, its fact of great university with the equipment and down to rank among the best and most favored in the country. But the improvement in the physical plant is small indeed in comparison with what has been done through and by this institution in educating people, young and old, white and black, in a truer realization of what life really means in the Southland, and in our country.

## Had a Double Task

The Congressman said that Booker T. Washington's task was doubly hard because his educational doctrine tied up labor with learning, while the newly emancipated slaves were seeking the type of education which promised freedom from toil.

When this strange prophet came into the wilderness, crying that there must be a trained head, a trained hand and a trained heart; opposition

was manifested against him from every corner of the South where Negro schools were being built, or being contemplated. Many so-called educators of that day differed with him so bitterly that he was branded a race traitor. Many of those who attended his school in those days were looked upon with scorn by those who attended the so-called higher institutions of learning. It was for

Booker T. Washington, the true leader of his people, to change an environment, and to popularize practical education. The struggle and burden of defending this new type of education in those early days of Negro freedoms was so tremendously overwhelming that most men would have given up the task.

But added to this man-killing burden was the arduous task of raising funds to carry on the work of Tuskegee. Travelling, speaking, pleading, day in and day out, for money to help his people, Booker T. Washington never complained, never admitted defeat or discouragement, never permitted rebuffs to embitter him toward his fellow man.

## Holds Up Dr. Carver

This age demands that we think seriously of our own problems; that we take into account the fact that the educated Negro must not only be a consumer, but must be a producer. We ought to take special notice of our own Dr. Carver, who by his scientific research, experiments, and work has added materially to the scientific accomplishments of our country.

There may be a substitute for the out-lived ox cart, even the horse and buggy, but there can be no substitute for honesty, thrift, industry and racial good-will which Booker Washington pioneered in bringing to the South through his work at Tuskegee and through the Nation.

## Back To Booker T.

If Booker Washington's program of education had been carried out

on a large scale in our schools, do you think there would have been any occasion for Dr. Carter Woodson, the great historian, to write his now famous book, "The Mis-Education of the Negro?" If that large group of Negro educators, who lived in the days of Booker T. Washington, but who spent the major portion of their time fighting him and his program, had joined hands and hearts in helping him put over the realistic educational program which he gave this country and the world, our relief figures would tell a different story.

Notwithstanding the fact that we have been able to erase a very large percentage of our illiteracy, increase our numbers from six to fifteen millions, increase our wealth from a few thousand dollars to more than a billion, we are still a dependent people, largely wrapped in poverty, and helpless in a large degree in the matter of self support. And what is perhaps worse than anything I have pointed out, there is too much a tendency among us to cling to the old idea that the purpose of our education is to free us from what we term unpleasant toil, and to set us up in an environment where there will be little or no occasion for real struggle, and where the desirable things of life will be accessible and easily reached that the days of real struggle will be practically be over. Many of us still think that once we can graduate from some accredited school our problem will be solved. Such is not the case.

## Needs of Today

Booker Washington believed that men and women should be taught to live and should be able to live on their own efforts; that the salvation of a people like the salvation of an individual is to be worked out by that people.

He shaped the curriculum of his school so that it met, in a large measure, perhaps, more than did that of any other institution, the demands of that day, as his great wisdom enabled him to interpret the needs of the South.

Are our institutions to prepare the youth to meet the demands of this age and not only to take care of themselves but to make a contribution to the growth and welfare of this nation—are we preparing to meet the actual demands of our day? Rural electrification is spreading over our lands. Are our boys in our schools mastering such subjects as will enable them to help install his modern electric plant?

## Praises Associates

"While I shall of necessity place major emphasis upon the outstanding work of that great leader of men, Booker T. Washington, I must not neglect to speak a word of commendation in behalf of those men who persuaded the Legislature of the

State of Alabama to make the appropriation for the beginning of this institution; nor must I forget to commend those who gave liberally of their talent and ability to make this institution what it is today.

The speaker pictured dramatically the work of George Campbell the ex-slave owner and Lewis Adams the ex-slave, in their efforts to secure funds to build a school at Tuskegee.

The Congressman paid tribute also to Olivia Davidson, Warren Logan, Robert R. Taylor, George W. Carver, Emmett J. Scott, fellow-teachers with Dr. Washington and sharers in the early hardships at Tuskegee; to C. W. Hare, R. O. Simpson, R. C. Bedford, William H. Baldwin Jr., Robert Ogden, Andrew Carnegie, John D. Rockefeller, Julius Rosenwald, Gen. S. C. Armstrong, who shared generously with the founder their wisdom and their funds, and to Dr. R. R. Moten, now president-emeritus of Tuskegee Institute, who as Major Moten of Hampton Institute, was Booker Washington's warm friend and advisor.



## EDUCATION - 1939

### TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, COMMENTS ON

## FOUNDER'S DAY

NASHVILLE, TENN. MORN. TENN.  
APR 2, 1939 A10

### INSTITUTE FOUNDER HONORED BY RACE

#### Tuskegee Honors Booker T. Washington in Founder's Day Event

TUSKEGEE, Ala., April 1.—(P)—Tuskegee Institute alumni and other Negro leaders from many states were here today to pay tribute to the memory of Booker T. Washington, who devoted his life to the economic and educational emancipation of his race.

The occasion was the annual two-day Founder's Day celebration, which opened today with a meeting of the board of trustees. Arthur W. Mitchell, Negro congressman from Illinois, will deliver the principal address of the occasion tomorrow.

Various activities of the school which had a humble beginning 57 years ago and has grown to be one of the nation's leading institutions for Negroes, were depicted in a parade of floats this afternoon.

The annual meeting of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society, an organization of Negro physicians sponsored by Dr. Washington, will begin tomorrow.

GADSDEN ALA. TIMES  
APR 2, 1939 A7

### Tuskegee Honors Founder At Event

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parade of floats this afternoon. Later, there was a cantata, rendered by the institute's famous 100-voice choir and an orchestra of 50 pieces.

A band concert, several one-act plays and other features also were planned for the two-day celebration.

OPPELKA ALA. NEWS  
APR 3, 1939 A10

### Negro Solon Heard Tuskegee Observes Its "Founders Day"

Tuskegee, Ala., April 3.—(P)—Arthur W. Mitchell, negro congressman from Illinois, said in a Founders Day address at Tuskegee Institute Sunday that "there is too great a tendency among us to cling to the old idea that the purpose of our education is to free us from what we term unpleasant toil."

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He also praised Dr. George W. Carver, born a slave but who developed here into one of the eminent scientists of his race.

Pointing to the growth of the institute from one or two simple buildings to "a great university with the equipment and endowment causing it to rank among the best and most favored in the country, Mitchell added:

"But the improvement in the physical plant is small indeed in comparison with what has been done through and by this institution in educating people, young and old, white and black, in a truer realization of what life really means in the Southland, and in our country."

Hundreds of persons, including members of both races, attended the two-day founder's observance which closed Sunday with the address by Mitchell, a native Alabamian and who once served as Booker Washington's

office boy.

The annual meeting of the board of trustees was attended by Dr. William Jay Schieffelin, chairman, presiding; Dr. Walter Gray Crump, Henry S. Bowers, Alexander S. Siegal, New York; Charles E. Mason, Boston; William M. Scott, Philadelphia; Charles A. Wickersham, Atlanta; C. E. Thomas, Prattville, Ala.; Robert R. Motor, president, emeritus, Capahosic, Va., Algernon Blair, Montgomery, Ala., Benjamin Russell, Alexander City, Ala., Claude A. Barnette, Chicago; Dr. F. D. Patterson, Institute president, Richard H. Harris, Lloyd Isaacs, and Edmund H. Burke, secretary, Tuskegee.

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W PALM BEACH FLA POST  
MONDAY APR 3 1939

#### NEGRO CONGRESSMAN URGES MORE WORK

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ANNAPOLIS MD CAPITAL  
FRIDAY APR 14 1939

#### CLUB TO OBSERVE

#### TUSKEGEE FOUNDING

Eulogies of Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute, will feature the regular meeting of the Negro Young People's Republican Club at 8:30 P. M. tonight at the home of Dr. Ambrose Garcia, 22 Northwest street.

The meeting will celebrate Tuskegee Founder's Day. Alderman Charles L. Spriggs and Godfrey Larson will be principal speakers and a solo will be sung by Charles Simms.

Alfonso Addison will preside. The invocation and benediction will be offered by Chaplain James Whipple.

Opelika, Ala.  
News  
April 3, 1939

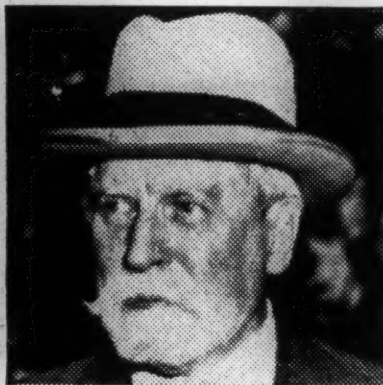


# PARADE OF PERSONALITIES

LOUISVILLE, KY., COURIER-JOURNAL  
APR 9, 1939 A19

By M. C. BROWDER.

**PLANS** are being laid in Washington to felicitate by letters, telegrams and a gathering in front of his home on R St. one of America's most revered elder statesmen, **Charles Evans Hughes**, Chief Justice of the United States, who will be 77 Tuesday. The Chief Justice is the only man to believe that he had been elected President of the United States, and to be greeted as such, when as a matter of fact, he had not been elected. That error occurred in 1916, when the vote of California, slow to come in, and which was thought sure to be for Mr. Hughes, went for **Woodrow Wilson**, who meanwhile had re-



**Chief Justice Hughes**  
Reaches 77 on Tuesday

ceived the sympathetic condolences of his friends over his defeat.

When it became necessary for the Louisiana Supreme Court to decide whether a jury, the members of which had imbibed some whisky during deliberations over a verdict, had been unable to decide wisely on account of the exhilaration produced by the whisky, Chief Justice **Charles A. O'Neill** ruled that it seemed plausible that "five pints of whisky distributed equally among twelve men during a period of four days was not enough to make any of them intoxicated." The jurist assumed that the division of the whisky had been on an equal basis, which would mean that each juror had imbibed .416 gills per day, and not even the addition of mint, sugar, fruit juice or any of the usual accompaniments of whisky would make such a drink potent enough to cloud the judgment of the jurors.

Chicago's Representative **Arthur W. Mitchell**, only Negro member of Congress, who was once office boy for the great **Booker T. Washington**, at a Founder's Day celebration at Tuskegee told his audience something



**Representative Mitchell**  
Noted a tendency

as applicable to white people as to Negroes when he said: "I note too great a tendency to cling to the old idea that the purpose of our education is to free us from what we term unpleasant toil."

The United States was ranked along with Patagonia in the number of books read per citizen (few Patagonians can read at all) by **Dorothy Canfield Fisher**, novelist from Vermont. Mrs. Fisher told an audience in Spokane that she had ridden three days and two night by trains across the United States and had seen only one per-

**CREDITS:** Page 1, photos by Associated Press, International News, Wide World, International Newsreel, Central News Photo Service; Page 3, photo by International News, Courier-Journal map by Griffin; Page 5, Courier-Journal photos; Page 12, photos by Associated Press, International News and Wide World.



**Dorothy Canfield Fisher**  
Ranked U. S. with Patagonia

son reading a serious book. "Everyone else," she declared, "was reading some sleazy magazine. A large percentage of our population won't read anything above the comprehension of an eighth-grade student."

**Henry W. Armstrong** of New York, whose song "Sweet Adeline" has been sung by more inebriated quartets than any musical composition in history, appeared in court with a parking ticket. Magistrate **Richard McKiniry** told the composer if he

would sing his song, sentence not such a bad fellow by **Miss Pearl E. Belonga**, Saugus, Mass., sang. "I ought to fine you for school teacher. Preparing for the your singing," grumbled the celebration of a high school anniversary **Miss Belonga** wrote to heads of all the countries of Europe, asking for books for the celebration. Only one to respond was the Fuehrer, who sent three packages of books, including a copy of "Mein Kampf," and several etchings.

In spite of pleas of **Mrs. Susan B. Donovan**, Boston Democratic member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, that body killed by a vote of 92 to 35, a bill to give women the right to serve on juries. The House the day before had chivalrously overturned an adverse committee report and ordered a first reading of the bill. "It can't be true that chivalry died overnight," moaned Mrs. Donovan, when the vote was announced.

"The honeymoon is over," asserted **Elmer F. Andrews**, Federal Wage-Hour Administrator,



**Elmer F. Andrews**  
Filing buzz-saw's teeth

who warned employers and employees that the provisions of the 1938 Fair Labor Standards Act will be enforced from now on. "The law," Mr. Andrews explained, "is a buzz-saw, and we are filing its teeth. They are big teeth and sharp and they mean trouble for the fellow who thinks he can outsmart Uncle Sam."

"Cleanliness is next to godliness" is a saying that appeals to **Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt**, who answered a request from **Mrs. Lena A. Dean**, grade school teacher of Lawton, Okla. Mrs. Dean wanted the First Lady to come to Lawton and appear in a benefit party to help the school buy a bathtub for the pupils. Mrs. Roosevelt sent a check for \$90, which is about \$1,410 less than she gets for personal appearances, and with that the school bought a tub, a shower cabinet, fifty towels and wash cloths, some soap and a second-hand washing machine. Now the pupils no longer come to class with dirty faces and hands, nor even with dirty dresses and pants.

**Adolf Hitler** was found to be



**Henry B. Hass**  
Makes dynamite of gas

chemistry department on the eve of the annual meeting of the American Chemical Society at Baltimore. Only ingredients needed to make the dynamite are air, natural gas and steam. As the United States has 98 per cent of the natural gas supply of the world, this country was considered to be sitting pretty for the manufacture of the latest explosive.

Federal Judge **Vincent Leibell** of New York tempered justice with mercy when he suspended a sentence of a year in prison for radio's funnyman **Jack Benny**, but fined him \$10,000 when the comedian pleaded guilty to a charge of smuggling three pieces of jewelry into this country to avoid payment of \$700 customs duties. Mr. Benny told the court that he now was ashamed of his plan to save \$700 at the expense of the United States Government.

Defeated for re-election as United States Senator from New Hampshire last fall by Republican **Charles William Tobey**, **Fred H. Brown** fell into the perhaps quieter job of Controller General of the United States, salary \$10,000 and term fifteen years, smaller salary but longer term. The Senate confirmed Mr. Brown's nomination, which was made by the President.

**Thomas G. "Tommy, the Cork" Corcoran**, attorney for the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, who is supposed to wield great influence with **President Roosevelt**, went down to join the President at Warm Springs and to recuperate from an illness. Mr.



**Thomas G. Corcoran**  
Unmasked for secret service

Corcoran arrived under the name of Mr. Gardiner, but the watchful Secret Service men did not know any Gardiner, and the presidential pal was forced to abandon his incognito forthwith.

**Dr. Robert L. McLeod, Jr.**, youthful president of Centre College, at Danville, was proud last week to announce the receipt of the biggest single gift in the long history of the college. A bequest of about \$400,000 was received from the late **Guy Easton Wiseman**, Danville merchant, of the class of 1885, and who had been a trustee of the college for sixteen years.

A new kind of dynamite, made of natural gas and said to be a cheap and powerful explosive of great value in peacetime pursuits, was announced by Prof. **Henry B. Hass** of Purdue University's DANVILLE, KY., ADVOCATE MAR 30, 1939 A10

**PRESIDENT ARRIVES IN ALABAMA TODAY**

Tuskegee, Ala., Mar. 30 (AP)—President **Roosevelt** arrived here today en route to Warm Springs, Ga., for his Spring vacation.



## TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, COMMENTS ON

BIRMINGHAM ALA. NEWS  
APR 1, 1939 A6FORMER SLAVE PAID  
HONOR AT TUSKEGEEFounder Booker T. Washington Object  
Of Tributes; Mitchell To Speak

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—(P)—Founded by a former slave who "believed that his people could not be free intellectually as long as they were enslaved economically," Tuskegee Institute paid tribute Saturday to the memory of Booker T. Washington in a Founders Day program.

With an appropriation of \$2,000 from the State Legislature and a burning ambition to better conditions among his race, the noted Negro leader started the institute 57 years ago.

The Founders Day exercises which began Saturday and will be climaxed Sunday with an address by Arthur W. Mitchell, Negro congressman from Illinois—a native Alabamian—are held annually around April 5, Washington's birthday anniversary.

"Booker T. Washington, a former slave, believed that his people would not be free intellectually as long as they were enslaved economically, so working with the hands and 'working with the head,' the Siamese twins of Tuskegee's educational philosophy, were born," said Dr. F. D. Patterson, institute president.

Washington died in 1915. The administration of the school then fell on the shoulders of Robert R. Moton, his life-long friend, who was successful in carrying out a large building program.

Dr. Moton was made president emeritus in 1935 and the active administration taken over by Patterson.

Other activities during the two-day celebration will include a series of one-act plays, the placing of a wreath of Dr. Washington's grave by the Alabama-Tuskegee Club; a band concert; and the annual roll call dinner by the local chapter of the Tuskegee Alumni Association.

Similar dinners will be held simultaneously by Tuskegee clubs in various sections of the United States. There are over 6,000 graduates and 10,000 former Tuskegee students.

BIRMINGHAM ALA. NEWS  
APR 5, 1939 A10Booker T. Washington's  
Philosophy Of Education

As Tuskegee Institute honors Booker T. Washington in observing the anniversary of the founding of the institution, the occasion provides a reminder of the fact that his philosophy of education enjoys a wider acceptance today than at any time since he undertook his work at Tuskegee.

In the last decade John Dewey and the so-called progressive school of educators have had a profound influence throughout the American school system. It is true that comparatively few schools have made a thorough application of Dewey's ideas, but practically every school has been influenced by them.

Fundamentally, there are a number of striking similarities between the principles which Booker T. Washington applied at Tuskegee and the principles which Dewey has developed. Most noticeable, perhaps, is the application of the principle of "learning through experience."

Necessity led Dr. Washington to adopt the realistic approach of teaching through experience. The early students of Tuskegee had to have a livelihood—and so gardens had to be planted, cows had to be milked and meals had to be served. This was not labor alone, but provided a laboratory in which the student learned the most efficient and sanitary methods. Buildings had to be constructed, and since funds with which to buy materials were scarce, bricks had to be made. What more valuable in those times than lessons in brickmaking, architecture and carpentry?

Mules and horses had to be shod and cared for—again providing a laboratory for the student blacksmith and simple lessons in veterinary medicine.

Education, as the founder of Tuskegee saw it, was not a period of preparation during which the individual was isolated from reality—to him education was life. Here is another principle which is finding wider acceptance.

Modern education is also recognizing the vital necessity of adapting the individual to the situation which he or she will meet in later life. "Let down your buckets where you are," was the phrase Washington used to sum up this objective. From his viewpoint it was folly to sit and sigh for conditions or facilities which might make the task easier.

He was constantly on the alert to utilize what was at hand, and to make the most of the situation whatever the handicaps.

Perhaps the most important contribution which Washington made to the educational processes was his emphasis upon the social responsibility of the individual. He saw that only a comparatively few members of his race could be given advanced training, but each one given this opportunity was looked upon as a missionary.

The technical term for this principle today is social responsibility—an awareness of one's duty to his fellow-man. There is an older term for it: unselfishness. Educators today are striving to develop techniques which can be used from the first grade through college to instill in the individual a respect for the rights and an interest in the welfare of others.

Tuskegee has demonstrated that there need be no contradiction in developing the use of the individual's hands at the same time that his mind and heart are being trained. It has recognized that there is a dignity in milking a cow or building a pair of steps, as well as in reading a fine book.

The South has reconized for a long time that the Tuskegee method is an admirable and effective one—for Negroes. The South is recognizing to an increasing extent that the principles and methods which Booker T. Washington developed can likewise be admirable and effective—for all people.

*Sipacuse, N. J. Post-Standard*  
MONDAY, APR 3 1939

Negro Urges  
More Practical  
Education

TUSKEGEE, Ala., April 2. (P)—Rep. Arthur W. Mitchell of Illinois, Negro member of congress and one time office boy to the late Booker T. Washington today urged "return to the Booker Washington type of education."

Called back to his native Alabama to deliver the founder's day address at Tuskegee Institute, which Washington founded 58 years ago, Mitchell said he noted "too great a tendency to cling to the old idea that the purpose of our education is to free us from what we term unpleasant toil."

Instead, he said, the present age "demands that we think seriously of our own problem, that we take into account the fact that the educated Negro must not only be a consumer but must be a producer."

Mitchell paid high tribute to Washington, who was a firm believer in practical industrial training for members of his race.

Duluth, Minn., News-Tribune  
MONDAY, APRIL 3, 1939Washington's Teachings  
Upheld for Negro Race

TUSKEGEE, Ala., April 2.—(P)—Representative Arthur W. Mitchell of Illinois, Negro member of congress and one-time office boy to the late Booker T. Washington, today urged "return to the Booker Washington type of education." Called back to his native Alabama to deliver the Founder's day address at Tuskegee institute, which Washington founded 58 years ago, Mitchell said he noted "too great a tendency to cling to the old idea that the purpose of our education is to free us from what we term unpleasant toil."

SPRINGFIELD MASS UNION  
MONDAY APR 3 1939Wants Booker Washington  
Type of Education Back

TUSKEGEE, Ala., April 2 (AP)—Rep. Arthur W. Mitchell of Illinois, Negro member of Congress and one time office boy to the late Booker T. Washington, today urged "return to the Booker Washington type of education." Delivering the founder's day address at Tuskegee Institute, which Washington founded 58 years ago, Mitchell said he noted "too great a tendency to cling to the old idea that the purpose of our education is to free us from what we term unpleasant toil."



# Educated Negro Must Be Produce As Well As Consumer, Mitchell Say

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—(S N S)—Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell in his Founder's Day address here Sunday said, "Booker T. Washington's contribution is so large and lasting that to speak of it at all one must speak at length to include his work, his struggles, his achievements, his opposition, the handicaps he overcame and his ultimate triumph."

He declared that no speech on an occasion honoring the founder of Tuskegee would be half complete if something were not said about the unfinished task which remains—something about the duties and responsibilities of this present day generation which has in so large a measure inherited this school and its unsurpassed opportunities.

Congressman Mitchell said that it is difficult for us to draw a picture of the Tuskegee Institute of 58 years ago—a few acres of ground, one or two simple buildings, less than 100 pupils, two or three teachers and with influence confined to the Tuskegee Community—when we see the present beautiful campus and spacious buildings.

## TASK DOUBLY HARD

The Congressman said that Booker T. Washington's task was doubly hard because his educational doctrine tied up labor with learning, while the newly emancipated slaves were seeking the type of education which promised freedom from toil.

"When this strange prophet came into the wilderness, crying that there must be a trained head, a trained hand and a trained heart; opposition was manifested against him from every corner of the South where Negro schools were being built, or being contemplated. Many so-called educators of that day differed with him so bitterly that he was branded a race traitor. Many of those who attended his school in those days were looked upon with scorn by those who attended the so-called higher institutions of learning. It was for Booker T. Washington, the true leader of his people, to change an environment, and to popularize practical education. The struggle and burden of defending this new type of education in those early days of Negro freedom was so tremendous overwhelming that most men would have given up

the task.

"But added to this man-killing burden was the arduous task of raising funds to carry on the work of Tuskegee. Traveling, speaking, pleading, day in and day out, for money to help his people. Booker T. Washington never complained, never admitted defeat or discouragement, never permitted his opposition to embitter him toward his fellow man," the Congressman pointed out.

## THINK SERIOUSLY

"This age demands that we think seriously of our own problems; that we take into account the fact that the educated Negro must not only be a consumer, but must be a producer. We ought to take special delight in the wonderful record made by our own Dr. Carver, by his scientific research, experiments, and work has added materially to the scientific accomplishments of our country."

"There may be a substitute for the out-lived ox cart, even the horse and buggy, but there can be no substitute for honest, thrift, industry and racial good-will which Booker Washington pioneered in bringing to the South through his work at Tuskegee and throughout the Nation," continued the Congressman.

"If Booker Washington's program of education had been carried out on a large scale in our schools, do you think there would have been any occasion for Dr. Carter Woodson, the great historian, to write his now famous book, 'The Mis-Education of the Negro?' If that large group of Negro educators, who lived in the days of Booker Washington, but who spent the major portion of their time fighting him and his program, had joined hands and hearts in helping him put over the realistic educational program which he gave this country and the world, our relief figures would tell a different story."

"Notwithstanding the fact that we have been able to erase a very large percentage of our illiteracy, increase our numbers from six to fifteen millions, increase our wealth from a few thousand dollars to more than a billion, we are still a dependent people, largely wrapped in poverty, and helpless in a large degree in the matter of self support. And what is perhaps worse than anything I have pointed

cut, there is too much a tendency among us to cling to the old idea of that the purpose of our education is to free us from what we term unpleasant toil, and to set us up in an environment where there will be little or no occasion for real struggle, and where the desirable things of life will be accessible and easily reached that the days of real struggle will practically be over. Many of us still think that once we can graduate from some accredited school our problem will be solved. Such is not the case.

## WASHINGTON'S BELIEF

"Booker Washington believed that men and women should be taught to live and should be able to live of their own efforts; that the salvation of a people like the one worked out by that people."

"He shaped the curriculum of his school so that it met, in a large measure perhaps, more than did that of any other institution, the demands of that day, as his great wisdom enabled him to interpret the needs of the South."

"Are our institutions to prepare the youth to meet the demands of this age and not only to take care of themselves but to make a contribution to the growth and welfare of this Nation... are we preparing to meet the actual demands of our day? Rural electrification is spreading over our lands. Are our boys in our schools mastering such subjects as will enable them to help install this modern electric plant?"

"....While I shall of necessity place major emphasis upon the outstanding work of that great leader of men, Booker T. Washington, I must not neglect to speak a word of commendation in behalf of those men who persuaded the Legislature of the State of Alabama to make the appropriation for the beginning of this institution; nor must I forget to commend those who gave liberally of their talent and ability to make this institution what it is today," Mr. Mitchell added.

The speaker pictured dramatically the work of George Campbell, the ex-slave owner, and Lewis Adams, the ex-slave, in their efforts to secure funds to build a school at Tuskegee.

The Congressman paid tribute also to Olivia Davidson, Warren Logan, Robert R. Taylor, George W. Carver, Bennett J. Scott, fel-

low-teachers with Dr. Washington and sharers in the early hardships at Tuskegee: C. W. Hare, R. O. Simpson, R. C. Bedford, William H. Baldwin, Jr., Robert Ogden, Andree Carnegie, John D. Rockefeller, Julius Rosenwald, Gen. S. C. Armstrong, who shared generously with the Founder their wisdom and their funds, and to Dr. R. F. Moton, now president-emeritus of Tuskegee Institute, who as Major Moton of Hampton Institute, was Booker Washington's warm friend and advisor.



**TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, COMMENTS ON**

**MONTGOMERY, ALA. ADVERTER**

APR 2, 1939

A7

# Alumni, Negro Leaders, Gather To Honor Booker Washington

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA. April 1.—Tuskegee Institute still happy with pleasant memories of the visit of President Franklin D. Roosevelt here Thursday, sprung early Saturday morning to the two day celebration in commemoration of Booker T. Washington, founder, and for more than a quarter of a century head of the institution which he guided to international renown.

The annual Spring meeting of the board of trustees was held at 10 o'clock Saturday morning in the office of Dr. F. D. Patterson. Present were Dr. William Jay Schieffelin, chairman, presiding; Dr. Walter Gray Crump, Henry S. Bowers, Alexander B. Siegel, New York; Charles E. Mason, Boston; William M. Scott, Philadelphia; Charles A. Wickersham, Atlanta; C. E. Thomas, Prattville; Robert R. Moton, president emeritus, Capahosic, Va.; Algernon Blair, Montgomery; Benjamin Russell, Alexander City; Claude A. Barnett, Chicago; Dr. F. D. Patterson, Richard H. Harris, Lloyd Isaacs, and Edmund H. Burke, secretary of the board, Tuskegee. Warren Logan, retired treasurer, who, on account of illness last year, missed his first meeting since his connection with the board, was present today and received a warm welcome when he walked into the annual session Saturday.

The Nurses Institute, sponsored by the State board of nursing and examiners of which Miss Lennie Denny is secretary, convened Friday, the State Board of Health cooperating. Demonstrations and health talks by members of the Alabama State Board of Health and the United States Public Health Service were given during the day. Members of the staff of the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital arranged the program, cooperated and participated in the lectures and demonstrations. Friday night there was a public health session in Logan Hall where the entire student body, visiting nurses and friends assembled and listened to an address by President Patterson.

At 2:00 p.m. Friday members of the executive committee of the Tuskegee Alumni Association, Willis I. Peek, alumni president, Anderson, South Carolina, assembled in President Patterson's office and heard reports from committee chairman. An enlarged program of activity for the alumni was mapped out for the coming year. This meeting culminated in a most enjoyable banquet Friday night at which a large number of local and visiting

alumni forgot their cares in the pleasure of the hour. Dr. Patterson addressed the alumni at both of these sessions.

Saturday afternoon a parade of interesting floats, led by the Tuskegee Band, depicting the progress of the Institute in the activities of its various departments and divisions wound its way through the main thoroughfare of the school and through the town of Tuskegee.

Saturday night the Tuskegee choir of 100 voices accompanied by an orchestra of 50 pieces, under the direction of William L. Dawson, presented a cantata—The Death of Minnehaha by Samuel Coleridge Taylor, was well rendered and was warmly received. The soloists were Cleota Collins of the Institute School of Music, and Frank Harrison of Talladega College. Following the cantata the choir pleased the hundreds who assembled in the Institute chapel, with a group of compositions by negro composers.

Sunday the regular 11:00 o'clock church service will be held in the Institute chapel. At 2:00 o'clock Sunday afternoon the Founder's Day address will be given in the chapel by Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell. Congressman Mitchell attended Tuskegee Institute and at one time served as orderly to Booker T. Washington. Other features of the Sunday afternoon program will include a band concert, placing of a wreath on Dr. Washington's grave by the Montgomery, Tuskegee Club, and a visit to Prairie Farms School and settlement. Vespel service will be held in the chapel at 7:00 o'clock Sunday evening. The choir will render a program of special music and brief addresses will be made by Dr. Schieffelin, Dr. Moton, President Patterson and other visiting trustees and friends.

Physicians and surgeons from all sections of the country began arriving here Friday for the annual meeting of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society which will continue through Saturday, April 7.

Chattanooga, Tenn. Daily Times April 3, 1939

## NEGRO 'LEGISLATOR' TUSKEGEE SPEAKER

Mitchell Advises 'Return to Booker T. Washington

## Type of Education'

TUSKEGEE, Ala., April 2 (AP).—Arthur W. Mitchell, Negro congressman from Illinois, said in a Founders' day address at Tuskegee institute today that "there is too great a tendency among us to cling to the old idea that the purpose of our education is to free us from what we term unpleasant toil."

Paying tribute to the memory of Booker T. Washington, who established the famous Negro school here fifty-eight years ago, Mitchell said there was a "need to return to the Booker Washington type of education."

He also praised Dr. George W. Carver, born a slave, but who developed here into one of the eminent scientists of his race.

Pointing to the growth of the institute from one or two simple buildings to "a great university with the equipment and endowment causing it to rank among the best and most favored in the country, Mitchell added:

### Praises Carver

"This age demands that we think seriously of our own problem, that we take into account the fact that the educated Negro must not only be a consumer, but must be a producer. We ought to take special delight in the wonderful record made by our own Dr. Carver, who by his scientific research, experiments and work has added materially to the scientific accomplishments of our country. \* \* \* that large group of Negro educators, who lived in the days of Booker Washington, but who spent the major portion of their time fighting him and his program, had joined hands and hearts in helping him put over the realistic educational program which he gave this country and the world, our relief figures would tell a different story.

### Negro Illiteracy Decreased

"Notwithstanding the fact that we have been able to erase a very large percentage of our illiteracy, increase our numbers from 6,000,000 to 15,000,000, increase our wealth from a few thousand dollars to more than \$1,000,000,000 we are still dependent people, largely wrapped up in poverty, and helpless in a large degree in the matter of self-support.

"And what is perhaps worse than anything I have pointed out, there is too great a tendency among us to cling to the old idea that the purpose of our education is to free us from what we term unpleasant toil, and to set us up in an environment where

there will be little or no occasion for real struggle, and where the desirable things of life will be so accessible and easily reached that the days of real struggle will practically be over. Many of us still think that once we can graduate from some accredited school our problem will be solved. Such is not the case."

Birmingham Ala. Post March 28, 1939

## TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE TO HONOR FOUNDER

Congressman, Washington's Ex-Office Boy, To Speak

TUSKEGEE, March 27.—(Special.)—Tuskegee Institute, one of the best-known Negro colleges in the country, this week-end will commemorate its founder, Booker T. Washington, an ex-slave.

Rep. Arthur Mitchell of Illinois, a former student of the institute who served as office boy to Washington, will deliver the principal address.

Washington founded the co-educational college in a little church here 57 years ago with 30 pupils. He was the only teacher. Today the college, which is dedicated to giving Negroes practical industrial training, has 1700 students from 33 states, 262 teachers, 110 buildings and a 2500-acre campus.

The program will begin Saturday and last through Sunday.

Mobile Ala. Register March 27, 1939

## Tuskegee School To Commemorate B. T. Washington

Two-Day Celebration Of Institution's Founding To Be Started Saturday

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., March 26. —(AP)—This nationally recognized negro school, Tuskegee Institute, for many years a leading exponent of practical industrial training for members of the negro race, laid plans today for commemoration of the life and works of

its founder, Booker T. Washington.

Figures high in negro educational, economic and political affairs will take part in a two-day celebration starting next Saturday, April 1, and ending with a founder's day observance the following day, Sunday.

### Mitchell To Speak

Rep. Arthur Mitchell of Illinois, a native of Alabama and one-time student at Tuskegee and office boy to Washington, will deliver the four day address.

On, a former slave, described his friends as "believing that his people could not be free intellectually as long as they were enslaved economically," started Tuskegee, a co-educational institute, in a little church 57 years ago with 30 pupils and himself the only teacher.

From that humble beginning has grown an institution of 1,700 students from 33 different states and four foreign countries. The faculty now numbers 262 highly trained men and women, and there are 110 buildings, large and small, dotting the more than 3,500 acres of campus.

### Gains Wide Attention

Washington died in 1915, and observance of founder's day began the following year. Since that time distinguished men of all races and walks of life, including two former Presidents, William Howard Taft and Herbert Hoover, have addressed the founder's day session.

Those assembled this year will hear retold the story of Washington, who served "not only his own race but all races."

A few accomplishments credited to him aside from the founding of the institute are the National Negro Business League, the Negro Farmers' Conference, and National Negro Health Week. Dates for observance of the latter coincide with the founder's day celebration, but continue throughout the first week of April with health programs arranged throughout the country.

### Patterson New President

Following Washington's death, his life-long friend, Robert R. Moton, was named president of Tuskegee and under his leadership various phases of higher education were added to the school's curriculum. Today it is possible to obtain the degree of bachelor of science in nine different subjects, while diplomas are given in four others.

Dr. Moton became president emeritus in 1935, Dr. Fred D. Patterson taking over the presidency.

Under Dr. Patterson's leadership the school has continued to stress

need of improved farming, better health and more wholesome rural life. Every effort is made to keep negroes in the South, and at lines of work for which they are best fitted. In addition Dr. Patterson devotes much of his time to building "an abiding good will between the races, beyond the confines of the college campus into the remote sections of the rural South."



## Negro Solon Urges Schools Be Practical

### Mitchell Hails Founder Ideals In Address At Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE, Ala., April 2.—(AP)—Arthur W. Mitchell, negro congressman from Illinois, said in a Founders Day address at Tuskegee Institute today that "there is too great a tendency among us to cling to the old idea that the purpose of our education is to free us from what we term unpleasant toil."

Paying tribute to the memory of Booker T. Washington, who established the famous negro school here 58 years ago, Mitchell said there was a "need to return to the Booker Washington type of education."

He also praised Dr. George W. Carver, born a slave but who developed here into one of the eminent scientists of his race.

Pointing to the growth of the institute from one or two simple buildings to "a great university with the equipment, and endowment causing it to rank among the best and most favored in the country, Mitchell added:

"But the improvement in the physical plant is small indeed in comparison with what has been done through and by this institution in educating people, young and old, white and black, in a truer realization of what life really means in the Southland, and in our country."

#### Stress On Production

"If Booker Washington's program of education had been carried out on a large scale in our schools, do you think there would have been any occasion for Dr. Carter Woodson, the great historian, to write his now famous book, 'The Mis-Education of the Negro?' If that large group of negro educators, who lived in the days of Booker Washington, but who spent the major portion of their time fighting him and his programs, had joined hands and hearts in helping him put over the realistic educational program which he gave this country and the world, our relief figures would tell a different story."

"Notwithstanding the fact that we have been able to erase a very large percentage of our illiteracy, increase our numbers from six millions to fifteen millions, increase our wealth from a few thousand dollars to more than a billion we are still a dependent people, largely wrapped up in poverty, and helpless in a large degree in the matter of self support."

#### Diploma No Pass-Key

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anything I have pointed out, there is too great a tendency among us to cling to the old idea that the purpose of our education is to free us from what we term unpleasant toil, and to set us up in an environment where there will be little or no occasion for real struggles and where the desirable things of life will be so accessible and easily reached that the days of real struggle will practically be over. Many of us still think that once we can graduate from some accredited school our problem will be solved. Such is not the case."

Hundreds of persons, including members of both races, attended the two-day founder's observance which closed today with the address by Mitchell, a native Alabamian and who once served as Booker Washington's office boy.

The annual meeting of the board of trustees was attended by Dr. William Jay Schieffelin, chairman, presiding; Dr. Walter Gray Crump, Henry S. Bowers, Alexander S. Siegel, New York; Charles E. Mason, Boston; William M. Scott, Philadelphia; Charles A. Wickersham, Atlanta; C. E. Thomas, Prattville, Ala.; Robert R. Moton, president, emeritus, Capahosic, Va.; Algernon Blair, Montgomery, Ala.; Benjamin Russell, Alexander City, Ala.; Claude A. Barnette, Chicago; Dr. F. D. Patterson, Institute president; Richard H. Harris, Lloyd Isaacs, and Edmund H. Burke, secretary, Tuskegee.

#### MOBILE, ALA. REGISTER

MAR 30, 1939

A5

## Tuskegee Hears Arthur Mitchell; Trustees Meet

### Both White And Colored Gather At Institution To Celebrate Founders Day

TUSKEGEE, Ala., April 2.—(AP)—Arthur W. Mitchell, negro congressman from Illinois, said in a founder's day address at Tuskegee Institute today that "there is too great a tendency among us to cling to the old idea that the purpose of our education is to free us from what we term unpleasant toil."

Paying tribute to the memory of Booker T. Washington, who established the famous negro school here 58 years ago, Mitchell said there was a "need to return to the Booker Washington type of education."

He also praised Dr. George W. Carver, born a slave but who developed here into one of the eminent scientists of his race.

Pointing to the growth of the institute from one or two simple buildings to "a great university with the equipment and endowment causing it to rank among the best and most favored in the country, Mitchell added:

"But the improvement in the physical plant is small indeed in comparison with what has been done through and by this institution in educating people, young and old, white and black, in a truer realization of what life really means in the Southland, and in our country."

"This age demands that we think seriously of our own problem, that we take into account the fact that the educated negro must not only be a consumer, but must be a producer. We ought to take special delight in the wonderful record made by our own Dr. Carver, who by his scientific research, experiments and work has added materially to the scientific accomplishments of our country...."

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sham, Atlanta; C. E. Thomas, the memory of Booker T. Washington in a Founder's Day program.

Prattville, Ala.; Robert R. Moton, president emeritus, Capahosic, Va.; With an appropriation of \$2,000 from the state Legislature and a burning ambition to better conditions among his race, the noted colored leader started the institute 57 years ago.

Isaacs and Edmund H. Burke, secretary, Tuskegee.

Atlanta Constitution

April 3, 1939

## EDUCATION

### Tuskegee Founder,

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He also praised Dr. George W. Carver, born a slave but who developed here into one of the eminent scientists of his race.

"There is too great a tendency among us to cling to the old idea that the purpose of our education is to free us from what we term unpleasant toil, and to set us up in an environment where there will be little or no occasion for real struggle, and where the desirable things of life will be so accessible and easily reached that the days of real struggle will practically be over. Many of us still think that once we can graduate from some accredited school our problem will be solved. Such is not the case."

Among those attending the annual meeting of the board of trustees was Charles A. Wickersham, Atlanta.

#### MOBILE, ALA. PRESS

APR 1, 1939

A6

## TUSKEGEE PAYING FOUNDER TRIBUTE

### 2-Day Celebration Staged At Institute Founded by Booker T. Washington

TUSKEGEE, Ala., April 1.—(AP)—Founded by a former slave who "believed that his people could not be free intellectually as long as they were enslaved economically," Tuskegee Institute paid tribute today to

The Founder's Day exercises, which began today and will be climaxed tomorrow with an address by Arthur W. Mitchell, colored congressman from Illinois—a native Alabamian—are held annually around April 5, Washington's birthday anniversary.

"Booker T. Washington, a former slave, believed that his people would not be free intellectually as long as they were enslaved economically, so 'working with the hands' and 'working with the head,' the Siamese twins of Tuskegee's educational philosophy, were born," said Dr. F. D. Patterson, institute president.

Washington died in 1915. The administration of the school often fell on the shoulders of Robert R. Moton, his lifelong friend, who was successful in carrying out a large building program.

Dr. Moton was made president-emeritus in 1935 and the active administration taken over by Patterson.

Other activities during the two-day celebration will include a series of one-act plays, the placing of a wreath on Dr. Washington's grave by the Alabama-Tuskegee Club; a band concert and the annual roll-call dinner by the local chapter of the Tuskegee Alumni Association.

Similar dinners will be held simultaneously by Tuskegee clubs in various sections of the United States. There are over 6,000 graduates and 40,000 former Tuskegee students.

#### VICKSBURG, MISS. POST

APR 8, 1939

A12

Arthur W. Mitchell is the only negro congressman. Recently he spoke at Tuskegee, and gave these suggestions:

"Notwithstanding the fact that we have been able to erase a very large percentage of our illiteracy, increase our numbers from 6,000,000 to 15,000,000, increase our wealth from a few thousand dollars to more than a billion, we are still a dependent people, largely wrapped up in poverty, and helpless in a large degree in the matter of self support."

"And what is perhaps worse than anything I have pointed out, there is too great a tendency among us to cling to the old idea that the purpose of our education is to free us from what we term unpleasant toil, and to set us up in an environment where there will be little or no occasion for real struggle, and where the desirable things of life will be so accessible and easily reached that the days of real struggle will practically be over."



**TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, COMMENTS ON**

JACKSON, MISS. CLARION  
APR 10, 1939 A12

SUMMIT, MISS. SENTINEL  
APR 6, 1939 A12

**Congressman Gives Good Advice To Members Of His Race**

Arthur W. Mitchell, colored, is a native of Alabama. He went north some years ago, settling in Illinois. He worked in Alabama under Booker Washington and evidently learned much from that outstanding member of his race, and these principles seem to have stayed with him.

He is now a member of congress from Illinois and recently he was invited back to Alabama, to deliver an address at Tuskegee Institute.

In that speech he gave to the students of that school some sound advice and wholesome suggestions as to how to get the most out of life. In contrasting the buildings and equipment of Tuskegee today, with conditions there when Booker Washington first began that work Mitchell said:

"But the improvement in the physical plant is small indeed in comparison with what has been done through and by this institution in educating people, young and old, white and black, in a truer realization of what life really means in the Southland, and in our country.

"This age demands that we think seriously of our own problem, that we take into account the fact that the educated negro must not only be a consumer, but must be a producer.

"Notwithstanding the fact that we have been able to erase a very large percentage of our illiteracy, increase our numbers from 6,000,000 to 15,000,000, increase our wealth from a few thousand dollars to more than a billion, we are still a dependent people, largely wrapped up in poverty, and helpless in a large degree in the matter of self support.

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**NEGRO CONGRESSMAN GIVES GOOD ADVICE TO MEMBERS OF HIS RACE**

Arthur W. Mitchell, negro congressman from Illinois, delivered a very sensible speech at Tuskegee Institute in Alabama last week.

Mitchell is a native of Alabama, a former office boy for the late Booker T. Washington and a graduate of the school. He paid a high tribute to Booker Washington, who founded the institution 58 years ago and said there was a "need to return to the Booker Washington type of education."

Pointing to the growth of the institute from one or two simple buildings to "a great university with the equipment and endowment causing it to rank among the best and most favored in the country," Mitchell added:

But the improvement in the physical plant is small indeed in comparison with what has been done through and by this institution in educating people, young and old, white and black, in a truer realization of what life really means in the Southland, and in our country.

This age demands that we think seriously of our own problem, that we take into account the fact that the educated negro must not only be a consumer, but must be a producer.

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And what is perhaps worse than anything I have pointed out, there is too great a tendency among us to cling to the old idea that the purpose of our education is to free us from what we term unpleasant toil, and to set us up in an environment where there will be little or no occasion for real struggle, and where the desirable things of life will be so accessible and easily reached that the days of real struggle will practically be over

This message should be read by every negro in the Nation. White persons, as well, can profit by some of Mitchell's conclusions

MONTGOMERY, ALA. ADVERTER  
MAR 31, 1939 A6

**Presidential Praise Precedes Founders Day At Tuskegee**

TUSKEGEE, ALA., March 30.—(AP)—Booker T. Washington, negro educator who was lauded today by President Roosevelt, will be honored tomorrow and Sunday in Founder's Day exercises at the school he established

to heading the school he founded for more than a quarter of a century, he organized the National Negro Business League, the Negro Farmers' Conference, and other groups. He was the author of many books. He also encouraged Dr. George W. Carver, noted negro scientist, to come

here and study possibilities of the South's agricultural resources.

Principal features of the Founders' celebration tomorrow will be the trustees meeting, a parade of floats depicting activities of the school, and a cantata.

President Roosevelt, who toured Tuskegee Institute today while en route to Warm Springs, Ga., said he was "fulfilling a promise" he made to Booker Washington 30 years ago to visit the school.

Arthur W. Mitchell, negro congressman from Illinois, a former Tuskegee student and office boy to the Institute founder, will deliver the Founders' Day address Sunday afternoon.

Founders' Day is celebrated annually around April 5, Washington's birthday anniversary. The Spring meeting of the board of trustees also will be held.

From a humble beginning in a little church on a hot July 4, 1881, Tuskegee Institute has grown to become a nationally known institution with 1,700 students from 33 States and four foreign nations.

The faculty numbers 262. There are 110 buildings, and school and grounds occupying 3,500 acres of land. Degrees and diplomas are offered in agriculture, business, commercial dietetics, commercial industries, education, industrial arts, music, physical education, mechanics, nursing and other subjects.

Booker T. Washington died in 1915, leaving a long record of development and assistance to his race. In addition



## FORMER SLAVE PAID HONOR AT TUSKEGEE

*Founder Booker T. Washington Object  
Of Tributes; Mitchell To Speak*

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—(P)—Founded by a former slave who "believed that his people could not be free intellectually as long as they were enslaved economically," Tuskegee Institute paid tribute Saturday to the memory of Booker T. Washington in a Founders Day program.

With an appropriation of \$2,000 from the State Legislature and a burning ambition to better conditions among his race, the noted Negro leader started the institute 57 years ago.

The Founders Day exercises, which began Saturday and will be climaxed Sunday with an address by Arthur W. Mitchell, Negro congressman from Illinois—a native Alabamian—are held annually around April 5, Washington's birthday anniversary.

"Booker T. Washington, a former slave, believed that his people would not be free intellectually as long as they were enslaved economically, so 'working with the hands' and 'working with the head, the Siamese twins of Tuskegee's educational philosophy, were born," said Dr. F. D. Patterson, institute president.

Washington died in 1915. The administration of the school then fell on the shoulders of Robert R. Moton, his life-long friend, who was successful in carrying out a large building program.

Dr. Moton was made president-emeritus in 1935 and the active administration taken over by Patterson.

Other activities during the two-day celebration will include a series of one-act plays, the placing of a wreath of Dr. Washington's grave by the Alabama-Tuskegee Club; a band concert and the annual roll call dinner by the local chapter of the Tuskegee Alumni Association.

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He also encouraged Dr. George W. Carver, noted negro scientist, to come here and study possibilities of the South's agricultural resources.

Principal features of the Founders' celebration tomorrow will be the trustees meeting, a parade of floats depicting activities of the school, and a cantata.



## EDUCATION - 1939

### TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE. COMMENTS ON

OPULKA, ALA., NEWS  
MAR 25, 1939

M39

Pensacola Fla News  
March 27, 1939

## Negro Congressman To Speak, Tuskegee

Washington (AP) — Representative Mitchell, Democrat, Illinois, said he would address the annual Founders' Day celebration at Tuskegee Institute April 2. Mitchell, only negro member of Congress, was a student at Tuskegee and was office boy to Booker T. Washington, founder of the school. Richmond, Va. Times-Dispatch April 3, 1939

## Congressman Praises Booker T. Washington

TUSKEGEE, ALA., (AP)—Representative Arthur W. Mitchell of Illinois, Negro member of Congress and one-time office boy to the late Booker T. Washington, yesterday urged "return to the Booker Washington type of education."

Called back to his native Alabama to deliver the founder's day address at Tuskegee Institute, which Washington founded 58 years ago, Mitchell said he noted "too great a tendency to cling to the old idea that the purpose of our education is to free us from what we term unpleasant toil."

Instead, he said, the present age "demands that we think seriously of our own problem, that we take into account the fact that the educated Negro must not only be a consumer, but must be a producer."

## Tuskegee Institute To Honor Founder

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Mar. 27.—(AP)—This nationally recognized negro school, Tuskegee institute, for many years a leading exponent of practical industrial training for members of the negro race, laid plans for commemoration of the life and works of its founder, Booker T. Washington.

Figures in negro education, economic and political affairs, will take part in a two day celebration starting Saturday, April 1, and ending with a founder's day observance the following day, Sunday.

MOBILE, ALA. PRESS  
APR 2, 1939

## Tuskegee Alumni Honor Memory Of School's Founder

### Two-Day Ceremony Planned In Tribute To Race Leader, Booker T. Washington

TUSKEGEE, Ala., April 1.—(AP) Tuskegee Institute alumni and other negro leaders from many states were here today to pay tribute to the memory of Booker T. Washington, who devoted his life to the economic and educational emancipation of his race.

The occasion was the annual two-day Founders Day celebration, which opened today with a meeting of the board of trustees. Arthur W. Mitchell, negro congressman from Illinois, will deliver the principal address of the occasion tomorrow.

Various activities of the school, which had a humble beginning 57 years ago and has grown to be one of the nation's leading institutions for negroes, were depicted in a parade of floats this afternoon.

Later, there was a cantata, rendered by the institute's famous 100-voice choir and an orchestra of 50 pieces.

A band concert, several one-act plays and other features also were planned for the two-day celebration.

The annual meeting of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society, an organization of negro physicians sponsored by Dr. Washington, will begin tomorrow.

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During the ensuing week members of the society will treat men, women and children in need of medical attention but without means to pay for it.

Mobile, Ala. Register  
April 2, 1939

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## FOUNDER'S DAY

Mobile, Ala. Register  
April 3, 1939

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"This age demands that we think seriously of our own problem, that we take into account the fact that the educated negro must not only be a consumer, but must be a producer. We ought to take special delight in the wonderful record made by our own Dr. Carver, who by his scientific research, experiments and work has added materially to the scientific accomplishments of our country....

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in helping him put over the realistic educational program which he gave this country and the world, our relief figures would tell a different story.

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Albany, Ga. Herald  
April 1, 1939

## Memory of Noted Negro Is Honored

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With an appropriation of \$2,000 from the state legislature and a burning ambition to better conditions among his race, the noted Negro leader started the Institute 57 years ago. The founder's day exercises, which began today and will be climaxed tomorrow with an address



# Back To Booker T. Idea Of Education Is Need Of Times

**So Says Congressman Mitchell In Founder's  
Day Speech At Tuskegee; Raps "Intel-  
lectuals" Who Opposed Industrial  
Training**

**TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA.**  
April 6—Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell in his Founder's Day address here on April 2, said that "Booker T. Washington's contribution is so large and lasting that to speak of it at all one must speak at length to include his work, his struggles; his achievements, his opposition, the handicaps he overcame and his ultimate triumph, that no speech on an occasion honoring the founder of Tuskegee would be half complete if something were not said about the unfinished task which remains—something about the duties and responsibilities of this present day generation which has in so large a measure inherited this school and its unsurpassed opportunities.

## Greatest Contribution

Congressman Mitchell said that it is difficult for us to draw a picture of the Tuskegee Institute of 58 years ago 'a few acres of ground, one or two simple buildings, less than 100 pupils, two or three teachers and with influence confined to the Tuskegee Community'—when we see the present beautiful campus and spacious buildings, in fact, a great university with the equipment and endowment causing it to rank among the best and most favored in the country. But the improvement in the physical plant is small indeed in comparison with what has been done through and by this institution in educating people, young and old, white and black, in a truer realization of what life really means in the Southland, and in our country.

## Had a Double Task

The Congressman said that Booker T. Washington's task was doubly hard because his educational doctrine tied up labor with learning, while the newly emancipated slaves were seeking the type of education which promised freedom from toil. When this strange prophet came into the wilderness, crying that there

must be a trained head, a trained hand and a trained heart; opposition was manifested against him from every corner of the South where Negro schools were being built, or being contemplated. Many so-called educators of that day differed with him so bitterly that he was branded a race traitor. Many of those who attended his school in those days were looked upon with scorn by those who attended the so-called higher institutions of learning. It was for

Booker T. Washington, the true leader of his people, to change an environment, and to popularize practical education. The struggle and burden of defending this new type of education in those early days of Negro freedoms was so tremendously overwhelming that most men would have given up the task.

## Holds Up Dr. Carver

This age demands that we think seriously of our own problems; that we take into account the fact that the educated Negro must not only be a consumer, but must be a producer. We ought to take special delight in the wonderful record made by our own Dr. Carver, who by his scientific research, experiments, and work has added materially to the scientific accomplishments of our country.

There may be a substitute for the out-lived ox cart, even the horse and buggy, but there can be no substitute for honesty, thrift, industry and racial good-will which Booker Washington pioneered in bringing to the South through his work at Tuskegee and through the Nation.

## Back To Booker T.

If Booker Washington's program of education had been carried on a large scale in our schools, you think there would have been a occasion for Dr. Carter Woods, the great historian, to write his famous book, "The Mis-Education of the Negro?" If that large group of Negro educators, who lived in days of Booker T. Washington, who spent the major portion of their time fighting him and his program had joined hands and hearts in helping him put over the realistic educational program which he gave to country and the world, our religious figures would tell a different story.

Notwithstanding the fact that we have been able to erase a very large percentage of our illiteracy, increase our numbers from six to fifteen millions, increase our wealth from a few thousand dollars to more than a billion, we are still a dependent people, largely wrapped in poverty, and helpless in a large degree in the matter of self support. And what is perhaps worse than anything I have pointed out, there is too much a tendency among us to cling to the old idea that the purpose of our education is to free us from what we term unpleasant toil, and to set us up in an environment where there will be little or no occasion for real struggle, and where the desirable things of life will be accessible and easily reached that the days of real struggle will be practically be over. Many of us still think that once we can graduate from some accredited school our problem will be solved. Such is not the case.

## Needs of Today

Booker Washington believed that men and women should be taught to live and should be able to live on their own efforts; that the salvation of a people like the salvation of an individual is to be worked out by that people.

He shaped the curriculum of his school so that it met, in a large measure, perhaps, more than did that of any other institution, the demands of that day, as his great wisdom enabled him to interpret the needs of the South.

Are our institutions to prepare the youth to meet the demands of this age and not only to take care of themselves but to make a contribution to the growth and welfare of this nation—are we preparing to meet the actual demands of our day? Rural electrification is spreading over our lands. Are our boys in our schools mastering such subjects as will enable them to help install this modern electric plant?

## Praises Associates

"While I shall of necessity place major emphasis upon the outstanding work of that great leader of men,

Booker T. Washington, I must not neglect to speak a word of commendation in behalf of those men who persuaded the Legislature of the State of Alabama to make the appropriation for the beginning of this institution; nor must I forget to commend those who gave liberally of their talent and ability to make this institution what it is today.

The speaker pictured dramatically the work of George Campbell the ex-slave owner and Lewis Adams the ex-slave, in their efforts to secure funds to build a school at Tuskegee.

The Congressman paid tribute also to Olivia Davidson, Warren Logan, Robert R. Taylor, George W. Carver, Emmett J. Scott, fellow-teachers with Dr. Washington and sharers in the early hardships at Tuskegee; to C. W. Hare, R. O. Simpson, R. C. Bedford, William H. Baldwin Jr., Robert Ogden, Andrew Carnegie, John D. Rockefeller, Julius Rosenwald, Gen. S. C. Armstrong, who shared generously with the founder their wisdom and their funds, and to Dr. R. R. Moten, now president-emeritus of Tuskegee Institute, who as Major Moton of Hampton Institute, was Booker Washington's warm friend and advisor.

## MOBILE, ALA. REGISTER

MAR 27, 1939

# Tuskegee School To Commemorate B. T. Washington

**Two-Day Celebration Of Institution's Founding To Be  
Started Saturday**

**TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.**  
March 26. —(AP)—This nationally recognized negro school, Tuskegee Institute, for many years a leading exponent of practical industrial training for members of the negro race, laid plans today for commemoration of the life and works of its founder, Booker T. Washington.

Figures high in negro educational, economic and political affairs will take part in a two-day celebration starting next Saturday, April 1, and ending with a founder's day observance the following day, Sunday.

## Mitchell To Speak

Rep. Arthur Mitchell of Illinois, a native of Alabama and one-time student at Tuskegee and office boy to Washington, will deliver the founder's day address.

Washington, a former slave, described by friends as "believing that

this people could not be free intellectually as long as they were enslaved economically," started Tuskegee, a co-educational institute, in a little church 57 years ago with 30 pupils and himself the only teacher.

From that humble beginning has grown an institution of 1,700 students from 33 different states and four foreign countries. The faculty now numbers 262 highly trained men and women, and there are 110 buildings, large and small, dotting the more than 3,500 acres of campus.

## Gains Wide Attention

Washington died in 1915, and observance of founder's day began the following year. Since that time distinguished men of all races and walks of life, including two former Presidents, William Howard Taft and Herbert Hoover, have addressed the founder's day session.

Those assembled this year will hear retold the story of Washington, who served "not only his own race but all races."

A few accomplishments credited to him aside from the founding of the institute are the National Negro Business League, the Negro Farmers' Conference, and National Negro Health Week. Dates for observance of the latter coincide with the founder's day celebration, but continue throughout the first week of April with health programs arranged throughout the country.

## Patterson New President

Following Washington's death, his life-long friend, Robert R. Moton, was named president of Tuskegee and under his leadership various phases of higher education were added to the school's curriculum. Today it is possible to obtain the degree of bachelor of science in nine different subjects, while diplomas are given in four others.

Dr. Moton became president emeritus in 1935, Dr. Fred D. Patterson taking over the presidency.

Under Dr. Patterson's leadership the school has continued to stress need of improved farming, better health and more wholesome rural life. Every effort is made to keep negroes in the South, and at lines of work for which they are best fitted.

In addition Dr. Patterson devotes much of his time to building "an abiding good will between the races, beyond the confines of the college campus into the remote sections of the rural South."



Greensboro N. C. Record  
March 27, 1939

# Tuskegee Plans Founder's Day

## Educator's Memory Again Be Honored

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., March 27.—(AP)—This nationally recognized school, Tuskegee institute, for many years a leading exponent of practical industrial training for negroes, laid plans today for commemoration of the life and works of its founder, Booker T. Washington.

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Birmingham, Ala. News  
April 2, 1939

# NEGROES TO HONOR COLLEGE FOUNDER

## Tuskegee Alumni, Other Race Leaders Pay Tribute To Washington's Memory

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—(AP)—Tuskegee Institute alumni and other Negro leaders from many states were here Saturday to pay tribute to the memory of Booker T. Washington, who devoted his life to the economic and educational emancipation of his race.

The occasion was the annual two-day Founders Day celebration which opened Saturday with a meeting of the board of trustees. Arthur W. Mitchell, Negro congressman from Illinois, will deliver the principal address of the occasion Sunday.

Various activities of the school, which had a humble beginning 57 years ago and has grown to be one of the nation's leading institutions for Negroes, were depicted in a parade of floats Saturday afternoon. Later, there was a cantata, rendered by the institute's famous 100-voice choir and an orchestra of 50 pieces.

The annual meeting of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society, an organization of Negro physicians sponsored by Dr. Washington, will begin Sunday.

During the ensuing week, members of the society will treat men, women and children in need of medical attention but without means to pay.

Selma, Ala., Times Journal  
April 3, 1939

## Negro Congressman Warns Race Against Scorning Hard Work

TUSKEGEE, Ala., April 3.—(AP)—Representative Arthur W. Mitchell (D-Ill) today had warned fellow negroes of "too great a tendency among us to cling to the old idea that the purpose of our education is to free us from what we term unpleasant toil."

Mitchell spoke at a founder's day program at Tuskegee Institute, established by the slavery-born Booker T. Washington 58 years ago, and said there was "a need to return to the Booker Washington type of education."

"This age demands," he asserted, "that we think seriously of our own problem, that we take into account the fact that the educated negro must not only be a consumer, but must be a producer. We ought to take special delight in the wonderful record made by our own Dr. (G. W.) Carver, who by his scientific research, experiments, and work has added materially to the scientific accomplishments of our country."

Notwithstanding the fact that we have been able to erase a very large percentage of our illiteracy, increase our numbers from six millions to fifteen millions, increase our wealth from a few thousand dollars to more than a billion we

are still a dependent people, largely wrapped up in poverty, and helpless in a large degree in the matter of self-support.

"There is too great a tendency among us to cling to the old idea that the purpose of our education is to free us from what we term unpleasant toil, and to set us up in an environment where there will be little or no occasion for real struggle, and where the desirable things of life will be so assessable and easily reached that the days of real struggle will practically be over."

"Many of us still think that once we can graduate from some accredited school our problem will be solved. Such is not the case."



BIRMINGHAM ALA AGE-HERALD  
APR 3, 1939 A10

## COLLEGE MARKS FOUNDER'S DAY

### Congressman Praises Booker Washington In Tuskegee Speech

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He also praised Dr. George W. Carver, born a slave but who developed here into one of the eminent scientists of his race.

Pointing to the growth of the institute from one or two simple buildings to "a great university with the equipment and endowment causing it to rank among the best and most favored in the country," Mitchell added:

"But the improvement in the physical plant is small indeed in comparison with what has been done through and by this institution in educating people, young and old, white and black, in a truer realization of what life really means in the Southland, and in our country."

#### Dr. Carver Praised

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"If Booker Washington's program of education had been carried out on a large scale in our schools, do you think there would have been any occasion for Dr. Carter Woodson, the great historian, to write his now famous book, 'The Mis-Education of the Negro?' If that large group of Negro educators, who lived in the days of Booker Washington, but who spent the major portion of

their time fighting him and his program, had joined hands and hearts in helping him put over the realistic educational program which he gave this country and the world, our relief figures would tell a different story.

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The annual meeting of the board of trustees was attended by Dr. William Jay Schieffelin, chairman, presiding; Dr. Walter Gray Crump, Henry S. Bowers, Alexander B. Siegel, New York; Charles E. Mason, Boston; William M. Scott, Philadelphia; Charles A. Wickersham, Atlanta; C. E. Thomas, Prattville, Ala.; Robert R. Motor, president emeritus, Capahosic, Va.; Algernon Blair, Montgomery, Ala.; Benjamin Russell, Alexander City, Ala.; Claude A. Barnette, Chicago; Dr. F. D. Paterson, institute president; Richard H. Harris, Lloyd Isaacs, and Edmund H. Burke, secretary, Tuskegee.

DOOTHAN ALA. EAGLE  
APR 2, 1939 A

### TUSKEGEE ALUMNI AT CELEBRATION Leading Negroes From Many States At Gathering

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NEW ORLEANS, LA. TIMES-PICAYUNE  
APR 3, 1939 A10

### MITCHELL SCORES WRONG IDEAS OF NEGRO EDUCATION

(The Associated Press)

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"But the improvement in the physical plant is small indeed in comparison with what has been done through and by this institution in educating people, young and old, white and black, in a truer realization of what life really means in the Southland, and in our country."

"This age demands that we think seriously of our own problem, that we take into account the fact that the educated negro must not only be a consumer, but must be a producer."

"Notwithstanding the fact that we have been able to erase a very large percentage of our illiteracy, increase our numbers from 6,000,000 to 15,000,000, increase our wealth from a few thousand dollars to more than a billion, we are still a dependent people, largely wrapped up in poverty, and helpless in a large degree in the matter of self support."

"And what is perhaps worse than anything I have pointed out here is too great a tendency among us to cling to the old idea that the purpose of our education is to free us from what we term unpleasant toil, and to set us up in an environment where there will be little or no occasion for real struggle, and where the desirable things of life will be so accessible and easily reached that the days of real struggle will practically be over."

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MONTGOMERY, ALA. ADVERTISER  
APR 3, 1939 A10

### Negro Solon Urges Schools Be Practical

Mitchell Hails Founder's  
Ideals In Address

### At Tuskegee

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#### Stress On Production

"If Booker Washington's program of education had been carried out on a large scale in our schools, do you think there would have been any occasion for Dr. Carter Woodson, the great historian, to write his now famous book, 'The Mis-Education of the Negro?' If that large group of negro educators, who lived in the days of Booker Washington, but who spent the major portion of their time fighting him and his programs, had joined hands and hearts in helping him put over the realistic educational program which he gave this country and the world, our relief figures would tell a different story."

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SELMA, ALA. TIMES-JOURNAL  
APR 3, 1939

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# Educated Negro Must Be Producer As Well As Consumer, Mitchell Says

Congressman Pays  
Fine Tribute To  
B. T. Washington

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. (S N S)—Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell in his Founder's Day address here Sunday said, "Booker T. Washington's contribution is so large and lasting that to speak of it at all one must speak at length to include his work, his struggles, his achievements, his opposition, the handicaps he overcame and his ultimate triumph."

He declared that no speech on an occasion honoring the founder of Tuskegee would be half complete if something were not said about the unfinished task which remains—something about the duties and responsibilities of this present day generation which has in so large a measure inherited this school and its unsurpassed opportunities. Congressman Mitchell said that it is difficult for us to draw a picture of the Tuskegee Institute of 58 years ago—a few acres of ground, one or two simple buildings, less than 100 pupils, two or three teachers and with influence confined to the Tuskegee Community—when we see the present beautiful campus and spacious buildings.

## TASK DOUBLY HARD

The Congressman said that Booker T. Washington's task was doubly hard because his educational doctrine tied up labor with learning, while the newly emancipated slaves were seeking the type of education which promised freedom from toil.

"When this strange prophet came into the wilderness, crying that there must be a trained head, a trained hand and a trained heart; opposition was manifested against him from every corner of the South where Negro schools were being built, or being contemplated. Many so-called educators of that day differed with him so bitterly that he was branded a race traitor. Many of those who attended his school in those days were looked upon with scorn by those who attended the so-called higher institutions of learning. It was for Booker T. Washington, the true leader of his people, to change

an environment, and to popularize practical education. The struggle and burden of defending this new type of education in those early days of Negro freedom was so tremendous overwhelming that most men would have given up the task.

## THINK SERIOUSLY

"This age demands that we think seriously of our own problems; that we take into account the fact that the educated Negro must not only be a consumer, but must be a producer. We ought to take special delight in the wonderful record made by our own Dr. Carver, who by his scientific research, experiments, and work has added materially to the scientific accomplishments of our country."

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## WASHINGTON'S BELIEF

"Booker Washington believed that men and women should be taught to live and should be able to live of their own efforts; that the salvation of a people like the salvation of an individual is to be worked out by that people."

"He shaped the curriculum of his school so that it met, in a large measure perhaps, more than did that of any other institution, the demands of that day, as his great wisdom enabled him to interpret the needs of the South."

"...While I shall of necessity place major emphasis upon the outstanding work of that great leader of men, Booker T. Washington, I must not neglect to speak a word of commendation in behalf of those men who persuaded the Legislature of the State of Alabama to make the appropriation for the beginning of this institution; nor must I forget to commend

those who gave liberally of their talent and ability to make this institution what it is today," Mr. Mitchell added.



# Negro Solon Urges Schools Be Practical

## Mitchell Hails Founder Ideals In Address At Tuskegee

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**Diploma No Pass-Key**  
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Tuskegee Alumni, Other Race

Leaders Pay Tribute To  
Washington's Memory

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## Booker Washington's Service Praised By Magistrate Paige

By CLEVELAND G. ALLEN

Magistrate Myles A. Paige speaking at the Founder's Day exercises of the New York Tuskegee Club at Abyssinian Baptist Church last Sunday afternoon, praised the life and service of Booker T. Washington, as one that should be held up as an example of the youth of today, and said that he should be revered in our hearts regardless of where we were born.

The meeting was attended by a large number of former students and graduates of Tuskegee, in observance of the 21st annual Founder's Day exercises of the club. Frank C. Chisholm, field secretary of Tuskegee Institute presided. The meeting began with the singing of the National Negro Anthem, and the invocation was given by the Rev. A. W. Parker.

Mr. Chisholm in his address told of the difficulties facing Tuskegee at the present time, and said that as the result of the depression some departments, like the nurse training and the music departments, must be dropped. Contributions from donors have fallen off greatly in the past years, he said, but despite these problems Tuskegee is moving forward and there is no need to be discouraged.

Magistrate Paige, in his address, said that the graduates of Tuske-

gee and Hampton should put into practice the principles taught by Booker T. Washington. He said that Dr. Washington taught the value of self-reliance which is so much needed today, and that the Negro would be far better off if we had followed the example of Booker T. Washington in "letting down our buckets where we are."

Fred R. Moore, editor of The New York Age, and life-long friend of Booker T. Washington, said that Dr. Washington was one of the greatest men that the race has produced. He commended the Tuskegee Club for keeping alive the memory of Dr. Washington, and said that his life was worthy of their emulation.

E. L. Dimitry, president of Tuskegee Club, told of the work that had been carried on by the club during the year. Greetings were read from Dr. Frederick Patterson, president of Tuskegee, and E. R. Williams.

Musical selections, rendered by George Jones jr., Marion Jones, a quartet of women graduates of Tuskegee, and Mrs. Gertrude Meyers. The meeting closed with the singing of the Tuskegee Song.

The officers of the club are E. L. Dimitry, president; Mrs. J. E. Robertson, vice president; J. D. Jarmon, secretary; Caledonia Brown, financial secretary, and Robert Hurry, chaplain. The members of the founder's day committee were Jane Anderson, Naomi Broadnax, and Mrs. Gertrude Washington Meyers. Gadsden, Ala., Times

## TUSKEGEE HONORS SCHOOL FOUNDER

TUSKEGEE, Ala., April 1.—(AP)—Founded by a former slave who "believed that his people could not be free intellectually as long as they were enslaved economically," Tuskegee Institute paid tribute today to the memory of Booker T. Washington in a founder's day program.

With an appropriation of \$2,000 from the state legislature and a burning ambition to better conditions among his race, the noted negro leader started the institute 57 years ago.

The founder's day exercises, which began today and will be climaxed tomorrow with an address by Arthur W. Mitchell, negro congressman from Illinois—a native Alabamian—are held annually around April 5, Washington's birthday anniversary.

## To Be Honored



CONG. ARTHUR W. MITCHELL—only colored member of the United States Congress, who is scheduled to arrive here today at four o'clock from Tuskegee Institute where, yesterday, he was the Founder's Day speaker.

This afternoon at five o'clock, Congressman Mitchell will be honored guest at a luncheon at Booker T. Washington High School where, tomorrow morning at ten o'clock, he will be guest speaker before the BTWHS student body in the open air auditorium in front of the B. T. Washington monument.

As the honorary luncheon today, fully a hundred or more leading citizens from all walks of life are expected to share in the tribute.



# TUSKEGEE PAYING FOUNDER TRIBUTE

## 2-Day Celebration Staged At Institute Founded by Booker T. Washington

TUSKEGEE, Ala., April 1.—(AP) Founded by a former slave who "believed that his people could not be free intellectually as long as they were enslaved economically," Tuskegee Institute paid tribute today to the memory of Booker T. Washington in a Founder's Day program.

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The Founder's Day exercises, which began today and will be climaxed tomorrow with an address by Arthur W. Mitchell, colored congressman from Illinois—a native Alabamian—are held annually around April 5, Washington's birthday anniversary.

"Booker T. Washington, a former slave, believed that his people would not be free intellectually as long as they were enslaved economically, so 'working with the hands' and 'working with the head,' the Siamese twins of Tuskegee's educational philosophy, were born," said Dr. F. D. Patterson, institute president.

Washington died in 1915. The administration of the school often fell on the shoulders of Robert R. Moton, his lifelong friend, who was successful in carrying out a large building program.

Dr. Moton was made president-emeritus in 1935 and the active administration taken over by Patterson.

Other activities during the two-day celebration will include a series of one-act plays, the placing of a wreath on Dr. Washington's grave by the Alabama-Tuskegee Club; a band concert and the annual roll-call dinner by the local chapter of the Tuskegee Alumni Association.

Similar dinners will be held simultaneously by Tuskegee clubs in various sections of the United States. There are over 6,000 graduates and 40,000 former Tuskegee students.

## Booker T. Washington's Philosophy Of Education

As Tuskegee Institute honors Booker T. Washington in observing the anniversary of the founding of the institution, the occasion provides a reminder of the fact that his philosophy of education enjoys a wider acceptance today than at any time since he undertook his work at Tuskegee. *News*

In the last decade John Dewey and the so-called progressive school of educators have had a profound influence throughout the American school system. It is true that comparatively few schools have made a thorough application of Dewey's ideas, but practically every school has been influenced by them.

Fundamentally, there are a number of striking similarities between the principles which Booker T. Washington applied at Tuskegee and the principles which Dewey has developed. Most noticeable, perhaps, is the application of the principle of "learning through experience." *4-5-39*

Necessity led Dr. Washington to adopt the realistic approach of teaching through experience. The early students of Tuskegee had to have a livelihood—and so gardens had to be planted, cows had to be milked and meals had to be served. This was not labor alone, but provided a laboratory in which the student learned the most efficient and sanitary methods. Buildings had to be constructed, and since funds with which to buy materials were scarce, bricks had to be made. What more valuable in those times than lessons in brickmaking, architecture and carpentry? Mules and horses had to be shod and cared for—again providing a laboratory for the student blacksmith and simple lessons in veterinary medicine. *Dr. Moton*

Education, as the founder of Tuskegee saw it, was not a period of preparation during which the individual was isolated from reality—to him education was life. Here is another principle which is finding wider acceptance.

Modern education is also recognizing the vital necessity of adapting the individual to the situation which he or she will meet in later life. "Let down your buckets where you are," was the phrase Washington used to sum up this objective. From his viewpoint it was folly to sit and sigh for conditions or facilities which might make the task easier. He was constantly on the alert to utilize what was at hand, and to make the most of the situation whatever the handicaps.

Perhaps the most important contribution which Washington made to the educational processes was his emphasis upon the social responsibility of the individual. He saw that only a comparatively few members of his

race could be given advanced training, but each one given this opportunity was looked upon as a missionary.

The technical term for this principle today is social responsibility—an awareness of one's duty to his fellow-man. There is an older term for it: unselfishness. Educators today are striving to develop techniques which can be used from the first grade through college to instill in the individual a respect for the rights and an interest in the welfare of others.

Tuskegee has demonstrated that there need be no contradiction in developing the use of the individual's hands at the same time that his mind and heart are being trained. It has recognized that there is a dignity in milking a cow or building a pair of steps, as well as in reading a fine book.

The South has recognized for a long time that the Tuskegee method is an admirable and effective one—for Negroes. The South is recognizing to an increasing extent that the principles and methods which Booker T. Washington developed can likewise be admirable and effective—for all people.



Huntsville, Ala., Times  
November 12, 1939

## Heavy Milk-Producing Goat Under Evolution At Tuskegee

By PAUL DUNCAN

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Nov. 11.—(P)—A paper-eating goat is coming up to expectations, briar-nibbling goat, that Tuskegee has about 33 will replace the cow as a milk-producer, some of them distributed producer for the poor farmer with rural families in Alabama with little pastureland, is in the process of evolution down here at Tuskegee Institute, the production of them all is checked school founded by Booker T. Washington.

Directors of livestock search here have crossed a highly-bred goat—an imported Saanon with a yard-long pedigree—with a scrubby "nanny," in the hope of getting an animal that can fend for itself in the woodlands and yet provide sufficient milk for the average rural family.

Early stages of the experiment have been highly successful, indicating a goat that will produce three to six quarts of milk daily during ten months of the year, in contrast to about a pint daily the ordinary goat giving only in the suckling period.

Tuskegee staff members list numerous advantages of the milk-goat over the cow, chief among them that the goat they expect to evolve will require practically no care or purchased feed.

"It's no fable that goats will eat almost anything," said E. M. Booth, directing the experiment. "Briars, brambles, honeysuckle vines, paper—it's all fodder for a goat."

"Where cows require pastureland, winter feeding and constant care, goats need practically no attention, and can take care of themselves in almost any kind of country. There's little if any feed cost in winter. And finally, goat milk is more nutritious, virtually free of disease, and brings a higher price commercially."

"If our experiment is successful, every Alabama farm family can have a fresh milk supply at practically no cost."

The new goat is now in the second generation of its existence, and Booth declined to be

too optimistic. "Wait until the fourth generation," he suggested.

Milk records indicate, however, that the experimental goat is coming up to expectations. Tuskegee has about 33 does, some of them distributed with rural families in Alabama and Georgia, and others kept in the institute's pasture. The process of evolution down here at Tuskegee Institute, the production of them all is checked school founded by Booker T. Washington.

Funds for purchasing the Saanon side and conducting the experiment were provided by C. M. Biddle of New York City, after a conference with Dr. F. D. Patterson, Tuskegee president, and Dr. R. R. Moton, president emeritus.

The Tuskegee goat is a bigger, fatter animal than the usual scrub goat in the South, not quite as large as its pedigreed papa, but with the rugged, independent "billygoat" temperament.

In addition to cheaper upkeep, Booth lists other advantages in the animal as a milk-source.

Goat milk sells commercially for about 40 cents a quart, in comparison to 15 cents a quart for cow milk. The fat content is approximately the same, but goat milk has a higher mineral content and less water. The fat particles of goat milk are smaller and remain evenly distributed, preventing accumulation of cream at the top of a receptacle.

Goats are subject to fewer diseases than cows, Booth pointed out.

"Where the cow eats from the ground," he explained, "goats eat from brush, briars, vines. They encounter fewer disease germs. Tuberculosis among goats is rare, and they are immune to undulant fever."

As to the taste, Booth notes very little difference between goat and cow milk. "I drink it myself," he said. "The families where our goats are farmed out drink it. We haven't had to persuade anybody so far."

Selma, Ala., Times Journal  
November 12, 1939

## GOAT SEEN AS FUTURE SUPPLY OF MILK DIET

Poor Farmer With Small  
Pasture Acreage Will  
Benefit, Belief

By PAUL DUNCAN

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Nov. 11.—(P)—A paper-eating, briar-nibbling goat that will replace the cow as a milk-producer for the poor farmer with little pastureland is in the process of evolution down here at Tuskegee Institute, the school founded by Booker T. Washington.

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## COLLEGE LOOKS TO HYBRID GOAT TO REPLACE COW

Say They Can Give Six  
Quarts Daily

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Nov. 11.—(Associated Press)—A paper-eating, briar-nibbling goat intended to replace the cow as a milk-producer for the poor farmer with little pasture is in the process of evolution at Tuskegee Institute, the school founded by Booker T. Washington.

Livestock research directors crossed a highly-bred sire—an imported Saanon with a yard-long pedigree—with a scrubby Alabama goat in the south, not quite as large as its pedigreed papa, but hope of getting animals that could fend for themselves and yet provide sufficient milk for average rural families.

Early stages of the experiment indicate a goat that will produce three to six quarts of milk daily 10 months of the year, in contrast to about a pint daily the ordinary goat gives only in the suckling period.

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C. M. Biddle of New York provided funds for the experiment.

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Wilmington, N. C. News  
November 12, 1939

## **Tuskegee Is Breeding New Type Milch Goat**

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Livestock research directors crossed a highly-bred sire—an imported Saanon with a yard-long pedigree—with scrubby Alabama nanny goats in the hope of getting animals that could fend for themselves and yet provide sufficient milk for average rural families.

Early stages of the experiment indicate a goat that will produce three to six quarts of milk daily ten months of the year, in contrast to about a pint daily the ordinary goat gives only in the suckling period.

Tuskegee has about 33 female offspring, some of them distributed with rural families in Alabama and Georgia and others kept in the negro institute's pasture. Production of all is checked daily.

C. M. Biddle of New York City provided funds for the experiment.



Montgomery, Ala. Advertiser

November 13, 1939

### BILLYWHISKERS GETS HIS DUE

Goats in Alabama are due to become respectable most any day now. Tuskegee dairy research workers have developed a hardy little goat that produces six quarts of milk a day and can subsist on a diet of briars and paper. This goat is not an expensive one and will be especially adapted to the needs of the small tenant or land-owning farmer.

Experimental work on these goats started a few years ago and has been under the direction of E. M. Booth of Tuskegee who once to an idle and somewhat foolish question about how much goats cost replied, "Anywhere from fifty cents to ten thousand dollars."

A ten thousand dollar goat must be some goat, but he might be worth the price. The price of the type of goat developed at Tuskegee from a highly bred Saanon, an ordinary Alabama goat will probably be somewhere near twenty dollars.

Goat milk has always been admired by doctors and a certain circle of gourmets. The doctors extol it because of its easily digestible fat form, and gourmets for a special delicacy of flavor. Goat milk commands a premium price because of its sale to hospitals, but somehow has never become widely popular.

So far, Booth says, no one has needed persuasion when experimental goats have been offered. About 60 of the Tuskegee goats have been placed with various farm families in Alabama and Georgia. Records are kept on all of them.

This is another of those ingeniously simple contributions Tuskegee has habitually given to Alabama from its inception. Tuskegee's influence has brought a great deal of wealth to Alabama. A better fed, low income population will mean a healthier population — and that always means a higher ability to create wealth.

## Tuskegee Grooms Super Goat As Milk Producer For Poor

Montgomery Advertiser  
By PAUL DUNCAN

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., Nov. 11.—(AP)—A paper-eating, briar-nibbling goat intended to replace the cow as a milk-producer for the poor farmer with little pasture is in the process of evolution at Tuskegee Institute, the school founded by Booker T. Washington. 11-12-39

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Tuskegee staff members said the goat they expect to evolve will require practically no care or purchased feed. "It's no fable that goats will eat almost anything," said E. M. Booth, directing the experiment. "Briars, brambles, honeysuckle vines, paper—it's all fodder for a goat."

"Where cows require pastureland winter feeding and constant care goats need practically no attention and can take care of themselves in almost any kind of country. There's little if any feed cost in winter. And finally, goat milk is more nutritious virtually free of disease and brings a higher price (about 40 cents a quart) commercially."

But Booth declined to be too optimistic.

"Wait until the fourth generation," he suggested.

The Tuskegee animals are bigger and fatter than the usual scrub goats in the South, though not quite so large as the pedigreed papa. The rugged, independent "billy goat" temperament persists.

In addition to cheaper upkeep, Booth lists other advantages in the animal as a milk-source:

Goat milk has a higher mineral content and less water than cow milk. The fat particles are smaller and remain evenly distributed, preventing accumulation of cream at the top of a receptacle. He reported "tuberculosis among goats is rare and they are

immune to undulant fever." As to the taste, Booth notes very little difference.

"I drink it myself," he said. "The families where our goats are farmed out drink it. We haven't had to persuade anybody so far."

Columbia S C State  
November 12, 1939

## Goat To Take Place Of Cow Being Sought

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Greenville, N. C.—Reflector  
March 30, 1939

# President Has Praises For Tuskegee Graduates

Commends "Human Service" and Urges Cooperation

Tuskegee, Ala., Mar. 30.—President Roosevelt today told the students and faculty of the famous Negro school Tuskegee Institute, he was proud of what its graduates were doing for "human service" and stressed a need for cooperation between state and peoples in this work.

Speaking from his car in front of Carnegie Music hall, the President said that because of changing conditions "we have got to work together."

"Alabama or Georgia can not go it alone. More and more we have got to plan for the future and plan to work with the other fellow. That is one of the things you've got here cooperation."

The President began his motor trip to Tuskegee, Auburn and Opelika at 10:20 a. m., central time from the little town of Chehaw, Ala., where his special train arrived from Washington at 10 o'clock after a ride through a heavy rainstorm.

En route to the Tuskegee campus, the President stopped at the veterans hospital on the outskirts of Tuskegee and shook hands with the staff and several wheel chair patients.

DURHAM N C SUN  
THURSDAY MAR 30 1939

## Proud of Negroes

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Henderson, N C Dispatch  
March 30, 1939

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La Crosse, Wis., Tribune  
THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1939

# Graduates Of Tuskegee Institute Lauded By President Roosevelt

By S. HAROLD OLIVER

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## Rides With Solons

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Several hundred townspeople saw him detrain and get in a large open car with Governor Frank M. Dixon, Senator Hill, and Rep. Steagall. Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, rode in a separate car.

The president told Tuskegee students he was proud of the institute's graduates because, through his extensive travels, he had come across many of them who had done great things for humanitarianism.

## Draws A Laugh

He brought a laugh from the crowd when he said Rep. Steagall, sitting with him, informed him no graduate of Tuskegee had "ever gone to the penitentiary or to congress."

The presidential party drove over roadways into the hundreds of acres that comprise Tuskegee Institute, which the late Booker T. Washington founded in 1881.

# TRIP FULFILLS AMBITION LAUDS THE GRADUATES

Makes Special Trip to  
The School On His  
Trip to The South

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, (AP)—Franklin Delano Roosevelt, president of the United States, rode into Tuskegee Institute, the world's most famous Negro institution, Thursday morning and flashing his familiar smile, told the students, faculty and the thousands of visitors massed to greet him that "we always wanted to come to Tuskegee."

Thirty years ago I promised Booker T. Washington that some day I was coming to visit this institution. Then in later years, I promised Dr. Moton frequently that I would be here and more recently I have given the same pledge to President Patterson. "There are those," the president continued, "who charge me with being both persistent and stubborn. Well, perhaps I am. I am consistent, too, and though I have been a long time coming, here I am."

"I wish that almost every American could come to Tuskegee and see what is being done here. I don't know whether in any individual institution, the faculty and the students realize how much they are being watched by the outside world. The things that they are doing in their institutions count but more than that, the things which their graduates are doing, not only among their immediate neighbors but also throughout the states and the nation, count."

"As a matter of fact, because I travel about the country a good deal, I notice the graduates of Tuskegee more than some of you who are right here. I hear about a man or a woman, not only in the lower south, but in the middle of the country, in the north;

somebody who is making good; somebody who is having an influence for human service in his community. And then I hear that he or she is a graduate of Tuskegee and that is what counts. Urges Steady Fight

"I did not come to make a formal address to you. This is a homey gathering. Tuskegee is a homey place. We think necessarily and rightly in terms of the American home, and you are doing much through your great body of graduates to improve and bring up to higher standards the American home. That home today is not the home of half a century ago because of necessity. With modern inventions it must extend its interest, its contact with a great many more homes in its own community, as well as extending its contacts with people in other communities."

"Just in the same way that no one can become entirely self-contained, no state can be self-contained as a state was 20 or 30 years ago. More and more we are because of changing conditions, to come."

becoming part of a nation, which, we find we have to cooperate down to the smallest unit; from the home to national affairs. Alabama can't go its own road different from the other states, neither can my state of Georgia.

"More and more they have got to plan for the future, plan for the present, plan to work for the other fellow. And that is one thing you are teaching here at Tuskegee: that is one thing you are learning. You have got to cooperate with your fellow men and women by cooperating in your own community, in your own state and throughout the country."

"So that is why I have been not only interested in but very proud of all that your graduates are doing; of the fine spirit of human service that the overwhelming majority of them carry with them through their lives. "Dr. Moton, when he spoke a moment ago, was talking about growing old. There is one thing which he exemplifies and that is that it is a terrible thing for anybody to say, why should I keep



on living? We are realizing more and more that it is a great privilege to be alive, no matter what the number of years we have covered.

"Somebody has said it is grand no matter how old you get, to keep on living because there is still so much to be done—still so much to be done. That is the spirit of you youngsters, the spirit of us in middle life, and it is the spirit increasingly of the older people in our nation.

"So my boy and girl friends, keep the ideals of your youth all through your lives. I am happy to have been here. I want to come back some day in the future and I will, if I can. In the meantime, I give you my affectionate regards. Good luck to you in all the days  
Cab Co

**SUCCESSFUL**  
*Date graduates*



**W. J. PEEK** 39

who is considered one of the best businessmen in the State of South Carolina. Mr. Peek lives at Anderson, operates one of the finest funeral homes in the south. He is prominent socially and fraternally.

## THEIR MARRIAGE ANNOUNCED



—Mrs. Jerome Trotter, who before her marriage was Miss Sadie C. Lindsey, attractive daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Lindsey. Mrs. Trotter is a graduate of Miles Memorial College and taught school prior to her marriage. Mr. Trotter is a graduate of Tuskegee Institute. The newly weds are at home at 583 So. 63rd street, Woodlawn.

—BIRMINGHAM, Ala

## Tuskegee Grad Named High School Principal

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Aug. 11—Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee institute, was informed this week of the appointment of Francis Kelly as principalship of the Ecstein high school at Glendale, Ohio. Mr. Kelly, son of the late Capt. Charles Kelly, who served with the American Expeditionary Forces in France during the World War, and Mrs. Fannie M. Kelly, received his bachelor of science degree in education from Tuskegee institute in 1937 and his master of arts degree in history from Ohio State university. Mr. Kelly will assume his new duties on or about September 1.

## TEACHER



MISS ISABELLA E. CAMPFIELD, who was recently appointed as a Jeanes teacher in Greenville, Ala. Miss Campfield, a graduate of Tuskegee Institute, class of 1937, began her new work on Sept. 1.

Miss Campfield is well qualified for her new duties. During her undergraduate days at Tuskegee she was identified with many of the campus organizations and served in addition as manager of the women's varsity basketball team. She was also a member of the tennis team and participated in numerous tournaments in various sections of the country. Miss Campfield began her new work on September 1.

## Tuskegee Graduate

## Placed In Kentucky

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —Miss Martha L. Bell, who received her bachelor of science degree in home economics from Tuskegee Institute at the closing exercises of the summer session of the summer school which were held here August 18, will teach in the Western High school at Owensboro, Kentucky, a placement officer announced recently.

## Gets Job As Farm

## Agent In Alabama

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —Sandy J. McConvey, who received his bachelor of science degree in agriculture at the summer session of the Tuskegee Institute, is farm extension agent for Tallapoosa County.



Greenville, N. C.—Reflector  
March 30, 1939

La Crosse, Wis., Tribune  
THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1939

# President Has Praises For Tuskegee Graduates

Commends "Human Service" and Urges Cooperation

Tuskegee, Ala., Mar. 30.—President Roosevelt today told the students and faculty of the famous Negro school Tuskegee Institute, he was proud of what its graduates were doing for "human service" and stressed a need for cooperation between state and peoples in this work.

Speaking from his car in front of Carnegie Music hall, the President said that because of changing conditions "we have got to work together."

"Alabama or Georgia can not go it alone. More and more we have got to plan for the future and plan to work with the other fellow. That is one of the things you've got here—cooperation."

The President began his motor trip to Tuskegee, Auburn and Opelika at 10:20 a. m., central time from the little town of Chehaw, Ala., where his special train arrived from Washington at 10 o'clock after a ride through a heavy rainstorm.

En route to the Tuskegee campus, the President stopped at the veterans hospital on the outskirts of Tuskegee and shook hands with the staff and several wheel chair patients.

DURHAM N C SUN  
THURSDAY MAR 30 1939

## Proud of Negroes

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Henderson, N. C. Dispatch  
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# Graduates Of Tuskegee Institute Lauded By President Roosevelt

By S. HAROLD OLIVER

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Rides With Solons

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Several hundred townspeople saw him detrain and get in a large open car with Governor Frank M. Dixon, Senator Hill, and Rep. Steagall. Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, rode in a separate car.

The president told Tuskegee students he was proud of the institute's graduates because, throughout his extensive travels, he had come across many of them who had done great things for humanitarianism.

Draws A Laugh

He brought a laugh from the crowd when he said Rep. Steagall, sitting with him, informed him no graduate of Tuskegee had "ever gone to the penitentiary or to congress."

The presidential party drove over roadways into the hundreds of acres that comprise Tuskegee Institute, which the late Booker T. Washington founded in 1881.

# TRIP FULFILLS AMBITION LAUDS THE GRADUATES

Makes Special Trip to  
The School On His  
Trip to The South

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, (AP)—Franklin Delano Roosevelt, president of the United States, rode into Tuskegee Institute, the world's most famous Negro institution, Thursday morning and flashing his familiar smile, told the students, faculty and the thousands of visitors massed to greet him that he always wanted to come to Tuskegee. Thirty years ago I promised Booker T. Washington that some day I was coming to visit this institution. Then in later years, I promised Dr. Moton frequently that I would be here and more recently I have given the same pledge to President Patterson.

"There are those," the president continued, "who charge me with being both persistent and stubborn. Well, perhaps I am. I am consistent, too, and though I have been a long time coming, here I am."

"I wish that almost every American could come to Tuskegee and see what is being done here. I don't know whether in any individual institution, the faculty and the students realize how much they are being watched by the outside world. The things that they are doing in their institutions count but more than that, the things which their graduates are doing, not only among their immediate neighbors but also throughout the states and the nation, count."

"As a matter of fact, because I travel about the country a good deal, I notice the graduates of Tuskegee more than some of you who are right here. I hear about a man or a woman, not only in the lower south, but in the middle of the country, in the north;

somebody who is making good; somebody who is having an influence for human service in his community. And then I hear that he or she is a graduate of Tuskegee and that is what counts. Urges Steady Fight

"I did not come to make a formal address to you. This is a homey gathering. Tuskegee is a homey place. We think necessarily and rightly in terms of the American home, and you are doing much through your great body of graduates to improve and bring up to higher standards the American home. That home today is not the home of half a century ago because of necessity. With modern inventions it must extend its interest, its contact with a great many more homes in its own community, as well as extending its contacts with people in other communities."

"Just in the same way that no one can become entirely self-contained, no state can be self-contained as a state was 20 or 30 years ago. More and more we are because of changing conditions, becoming part of a nation, which, we find we have to cooperate down to the smallest unit; from the home to national affairs, Alabama can't go its own road different from the other states, neither can my state of Georgia."

"More and more they have got to plan for the future, plan for the present, plan to work for the other fellow. And that is one thing you are teaching here at Tuskegee: that is one thing you are learning. You have got to cooperate with your fellow men and women by cooperating in your own community, in your own state and throughout the country."

"So that is why I have been not only interested in but very proud of all that your graduates are doing; of the fine spirit of human service that the overwhelming majority of them carry with them through their lives. "Dr. Moton, when he spoke a moment ago, was talking about growing old. There is one thing which he exemplifies and that is that it is a terrible thing for anybody to say, why should I keep



# EDUCATION- 1939 TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, COMMENTS ON

## GRADUATES

### Resigns As Teacher



*Beach is expected 9-16-39*

MRS. MABEL EVANS BROWN

Mrs. Mabel Evans Brown, former domestic art instructor at Douglass high school in the home economics department, resigned her position last week and motored to Lincoln university Sunday, Sept. 10, to join her husband, Mr. James Brown, who is in charge of the printing department there. Mrs. Brown is a graduate of Tuskegee institute and has been employed in the city school system for about three years. She formerly resided with her parents, Dr. and Mrs. W. L. Haywood, 1015 Northeast Seventh street.

### Green-Dingus

### Wedding Joins Two Tuskegees

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Sept. 14—Louis D. Green, who was graduated from Tuskegee Institute in 1937, and Miss Electa A. Dingus, also of the Class of 1937, were quietly married in Birmingham, Ala., on the evening of Aug. 19. Immediately after the marriage ceremony, which was witnessed by relatives and friends of the young bride and groom, Mr. and Mrs. Green left for Jasper, Alabama, where they spent a brief honeymoon.

During the past year Mrs. Green was employed in the School of Education at Tuskegee Institute. She came to Tuskegee from Taft, Okla., and during her days on the

campus as an undergraduate student she was highly regarded by her schoolmates and also by members of the faculty.

Since graduation, Mr. Green has been connected with the Birmingham public school system. He will study this year in the Graduate School of Fisk university.

### Tuskegee Club News

By PERCY R. HINES

During the next four weeks the Chicago-Tuskegee club will experience one of the busiest periods of activity in its 29-year history. The forthcoming tenth annual Tuskegee-Wilberforce football classic, October 13, at Soldier Field, will be the cause of the accelerated program. The executive committee, composed of officers and committee chairmen, met Wednesday evening, at Poro college, 4401 South Parkway, and arranged for many a varied feature leading up to and including the gridiron contest.

On Sunday, Sept. 24, at 5:30 p. m., the organization will assemble at headquarters, 4402 South Parkway, and take up the matter of again bringing the famous Tuskegee Institute varsity band to Chicago for the Soldier Field spectacle. This meeting will be followed with a series of "Pep Them Up" gatherings for the game. The annual tea of the club is set for October 1st, at the Ambassadors' Club, 4336 South Parkway, while the annual pigskin frolic and gridiron ball of the Chicago-Tuskegee club is scheduled for the night of October 12th. Amos C. Saunders is chairman of arrangements for the tea, and Mrs. Una Van Zandt is in charge of plans for the pigskin ball. The pep meetings will be in charge of a group of popular young Tuskegees, including such personalities as the Misses Silver Traylor, Verlie M. Bell, Stella Traylor, Gertrude Webb, Rose Traylor, and Messrs. Theodore T. Greene, Daniel J. Faulkner, Elliott Van Zandt, and others. Captain R. S. Darnaby of Tuskegee Institute will arrive here in the immediate future and establish grade headquarters at

the Hotel Grand, 5046 South Parkway, according to reports from the school. Plans are also being considered by Tuskegees of Chicago to honor Coach Cleve L. Abbott of the Tuskegee Tigers with a dinner party on or about October 11th. Still another matter before the club is that of having Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, address a large assembly of Tuskegees here early in October, sometime in November. Colonel John C. Robinson, president, is directing all these arrangements.

The highlight of the Chicago-Tuskegee club's program in November will be the annual Booker T. Washington memorial exercises sponsored by the organization. Election of officers for the year 1940 will be held in December.

### HONOR GRAD



Mrs. Olga Brewer Camelle of Union Springs, Ala., who received her bachelor's degree from Tuskegee Institute August 13, is graduating with highest honors.

### Popular Tuskegeean Announces Marriage

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Sept. 15—Announcement of the marriage of Miss Ranena Champney, daughter of Rev. and Mrs. I. C. H. Champney, of Montgomery, Ala., to Andrew Ruben Alba, has been received at Tuskegee Institute.

Mr. Alba was graduated from Tuskegee institute in August, 1939, with a bachelor's science degree in Agriculture. He was one of Tuskegee's best known campus figures, having participated in all sports as well as taking an active part in other campus student activities. He was coach of the Tuskegee high school football, basketball, track and tennis teams which established uniformly good records under his leadership.

Mr. Alba has joined the faculty of the Snow Hill institute at Snow Hill, Ala., as instructor of agriculture and coach. He and Mrs. Alba will reside on the Snow Hill institute campus.



# EDUCATION- 1939 TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, COMMENTS ON

Birmingham, Ala. News  
September 17, 1939

## THESPIS CALLS TO RURAL NEGRO

Bucket Theaters Supplement  
Church In Furnishing  
Emotional Outlet

BY PAUL DUNCAN  
Associated Press Staff Writer

A rural community theater that will supplement the church as a social and emotional outlet for the Southern Negro is the aim of Saunders Earl Walker, young Tuskegee Institute instructor, whose experimental work in the drama has won him a fellowship at Yale University.

Walker hopes to see his rural theater materialize in barns and warehouses where the "country Negro" may participate in preparing and enacting plays as well as see them.

"There will be no conflict with the church," he said. "In experimental work already done, church people have aided us in every way."

But the Southern Negro, who loves gatherings, too often finds the church his only social center and his only emotional escape. And the church is not creative. It stirs the Negro emotionally, but rarely calls upon his intellectual or creative talents.

Walker, a native of Birmingham who holds degrees from Talladega College and the University of Michigan, and who has studied at Harvard, began experimenting with a "community theater" as a high school theater. Later, he established Tuskegee's Little Theater, which already has become more than a college dramatic club.

He does not use the terms "little theater" or "community theater," however. To Walker, his project already has become the "bucket theater," from Booker T. Washington's admonition, "Cast down your bucket where you are."

### Costs Nominal

Production of his first play—complete—cost less than \$10. Oatmeal boxes shaded the footlights, costumes were homemade, and the stage was one end of a schoolroom.

At Tuskegee, college authorities were unable to provide funds to launch his dramatic venture. But a mere lack of money could not deter this slender, earnest young man.

He obtained permission to use an old creamery as his theater. Seats were salvaged from the attic of the school auditorium and carpets were unearthed in the basement. Students, who found his enthusiasm

contagious, worked at night after classes to build a stage, scenery, costumes and equipment.

An oil can became a spotlight in the resourceful hands of a girl student from Africa. Chimes needed for offstage effects were made from ordinary plumbing-pipe sawed into various lengths.

The abandoned creamery evolved into a small, fully-equipped playhouse.

As they had built their own theater, so Walker led his students to write their own plays, fitting them into their own lives and experiences.

At first the students neglected the Southern rural Negro and his dialect, feeling such plays ridiculed their race.

But Walker used strategy.

"I found an old Negro preacher near here—an ex-slave," he explained, "and brought him in to talk to the class. He sang the old songs he had learned as a slave and preached the gospel as he knew it. The simple dignity of the old man won them."

Soon other plays submitted dealt with the field hand, the farmer, the small craftsman, and their problems.

Tragedy, more than comedy, attracts these groping young writers. Their plays reveal, often unconsciously, an effort to fit the black man into the American civilization. Dissatisfied, but not bitter, at the hybrid status of the American Negro, they see education as the best means of improving his status—but education as Booker Washington conceived it—practical and adapted to the materials at hand.

Walker emphasizes this practical aspect in teaching drama. Not only actors work in the theater, he reminds. It also provides jobs for writers, set and costume designers and builders, and electricians.

Mingling of music and drama, Walker believes, will be productive in winning a rural audience. He feels the Negro's natural aptitude for one medium of expression—music—will draw him easily into the other and stranger art—drama. He is not thinking of any type of opera.

The famed Tuskegee choir has been used in experimental plays fusing music and acting.

After the year at Yale, Walker plans to return to his work with the "bucket theater," going into

rural areas of Alabama much as Tuskegee's agricultural and vocational teachers for years have done field work among farm families.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal  
September 17, 1939

## Educator Plans Rural Theater For Dixie Negroes

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 16.

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EDUCATION- 1939  
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, COMMENTS ON

PRAIRIE FARMS SCHOOL

BIRMINGHAM ALA. NEWS  
FEB. 5, 1939

LABORATORY SET UP FOR TUTORS  
Experimental School Dedicated  
At FSA Prairie Farms Project

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Education and community life are being promoted simultaneously in the new, modernly equipped community center and school building at Prairie Farms, Negro rural resettlement project of the Farm Security Administration, located at Tysonville. Planned to care for the first six grades and an enrollment of 150, the Prairie Farms School is already teaching nine grades to 230 children. Miss Katherine Deetz, supervisor of the community center of the FSA, has made it clear the building is to be used for work and play by all Negro families in the community. The Prairie Farms School will serve as a laboratory for student-teachers at Tuskegee Institute who will receive practice in teaching rural children in a genuine rural setting.

cooperate with the teachers the best school can attain only poor results. Prof. A. L. Turner, principal speaker, said that the Prairie Farms had been developed to give the people of the community a chance. He said that parents must protect this chance by cooperating with the teachers in their effort to teach the children to respect property, to protect their health, to have good habits of work, habits of thrift, racial self respect, and an appreciation for the beautiful in country life.

Prairie Farms is located at Tysonville, about 20 miles from Tuskegee Institute just off the Montgomery Highway Route 80, in Macon County. The first resettled families moved to the Project May 8, 1938.

In addition to people of the community and teachers from Tuskegee Institute, nearly a dozen officials from the State Department attended the dedication.

Superintendent Riley said that in as much as only 5,000 of the 8,000 negro children are enrolled it is well nigh impossible to reduce the crowded conditions until more school buildings are provided.

Miss Katherine Deetz, supervisor of Community Centers of the F. S. A., made it clear that the building was to be used for work and play not only by the 34 families who belong to the Prairie Farms Project, but by all the negro families in the community.

Deborah Cannon, principal-teacher trainer of the Prairie Farms school explained that through cooperation of Prof. B. J. Riley, county superintendent of education, and Tuskegee Institute, Prairie Farms was a laboratory school where student-teachers from Tuskegee Institute would receive practice in teaching rural children in a genuine rural setting. Children come from as far as eight miles to the school.

Coleman D. Camp, project manager of the Prairie Farms stated that although they were interested in having each farmer raise enough to meet his F. S. A. loans, they were equally interested in having the farmer rehabilitate himself, improve the health of his family, educate his children and raise his standard of living while he was paying off his loan.

Prof. J. S. Lambert of the State Department said the Community Center-School Building was symbolic since if education is genuine it takes the school into the community and the community into the school.

Prof. W. A. Clark, director School of Education, Tuskegee Institute, said that he was more concerned about the education of the adults than about the children. For he said unless the parents encourage the children and



## TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, COMMENTS ON

## Nationalizing Booker Washington's Birthday

DURING the week of April fifth the birthday of Booker T. Washington. Tuskegee Institute will feature a visit from the great Franklin Delano Roosevelt. Tuskegee is a national shrine and is the brain child of Booker T. Washington and the nursery of technical education for the entire world. What Thomas Edison means to the scientific era, Booker Washington is to the educational age.

The occasion of Mr. Roosevelt's visit will mark the well pointed out path of great men to Tuskegee. Already Theodore Roosevelt with whom Booker Washington dined, has gone there before. He was a great friend to Tuskegee and a believer in Booker Washington.

In America we celebrate several national holidays and birth-days of great men of moment to the nation's building and ideals. On those days we accelerate the fealty and renew the faith of generations in the religion of a great people and a great country. By this method we not only keep green the memories of these epochs and men, but hold out to the younger groups those worthy examples of usefulness that an inspiration might light their own lives.

The occasion of Mr. Roosevelt's visit might mark a fine beginning for a move for a national celebration of the birthday of Booker T. Washington. He does not belong to the Negro race in particular but is an acknowledged world character. Wherever the banner of education is unfolded the mention of Booker Washington follows. His far vision is epitomized alongside that of Erasmus, Sir Thomas Aquinas, Pestilozzi and Froebel.

His spirit has passed the lines of educational confines and is well known in modern industry, finance and economics. The country and the world accept him as a benefactor and one who has made the world better by having lived in it. His work, its broad example and prolific teachings are indispensable to our nation and without regards to race or creed the birthday of Booker Washington should be proclaimed a national holiday.

Our group might start the ball rolling by declaring this a holiday. We should lay aside everything one day in the year, just as we do on the birthdays of other national men and educate youth in that self appreciation, native urge possible within the group.

Such a great life should no longer be passed up as a matter of course with thousands of his admirers not even knowing the day and month of his birth.

Appreciating his great worth, the many monuments erected in his name and the formulas he has given to the educational world, we therefore rise in our place and offer a motion that the fifth day of April and every such date thereafter be and is designated a national holiday, in honor of another Washington—one the founder of his country and the other the founder of its technical educational and industrial ideal.

## Presidential Train Heads For Chehaw

## Alabama Welcome Mat Is Spread There For Roosevelt And Party

## Three Cities Agog

## Tuskegee, Auburn, Opelika Each To Be Favored By Visit Of Chief Executive

President Roosevelt, accompanied by Secretary of Commerce Harry L. Hopkins, Senator Lister Hill and Congressman Henry B. Steagall, will alight from the presidential train at Chehaw today at 10:15 a.m.

Gov. Dixon, his military staff and Mrs. Dixon, will welcome President Roosevelt and accompany his party to Tuskegee Institute, Auburn and Opelika. The President will, after several tours of inspection and two informal addresses, motor to Warm Springs for a brief holiday.

Chief T. Weller Smith, of the Alabama Highway Patrol, announced yesterday that he would personally direct the operations of a patrol escort of 60 officers for the distinguished party. The escort will meet the President at Chehaw and continue along with him to the Georgia line.

The patrol will enforce strict traffic regulations along the presidential route as a precaution. No parking will be permitted along the highway, though pedestrians may wave from the roadside. A motor cavalcade will form at Chehaw, but only a privileged few will be permitted to participate.

**White Motorcycles**

It was learned yesterday that at least one Montgomery garage had been working overtime because of a group of highway patrolmen in a dither to get their motorcycles painted white for the benefit of the presidential eyes.

At Tuskegee Institute, President Roosevelt will be pleased to shake the hand of a negro born a slave and in-

spect his fabulous laboratories—Dr. George Washington Carver, internationally known scientist.

President Roosevelt and Dr. Carver will have at least one subject of great interest to both—infantile paralysis. Dr. Carver has done valuable research in paralysis therapy with peanut-oil massage.

The President will be taken to the negro war veteran's hospital in Tuskegee, the only one in the nation established for and staffed by negroes. The Institute's choir will sing for the President.

The cavalcade is expected to reach Auburn between 11:30 and noon. A record crowd of 25,000 is expected to cover Bullard field at 12:30 to hear the President speak and to get a look at the man who may be the next Democratic nominee for President, Secretary Hopkins.

**Cannon To Boom**

The Auburn R. O. T. C. unit will fire the third 21-gun salute ever to reverberate in the Loveliest Village. The other two 21-gun salutes were fired for President Jefferson in 1861; for President Theodore Roosevelt in 1912. A four-cannon motor battery will fire the salutes at 10-second intervals.

President Roosevelt will make a second talk in Opelika about 1 o'clock. His visit here is understood to be a gesture to Congressman Steagall, whose seat reputedly engages the desires of three political youngsters. Circuit Solicitor George T. Andrews, Jr., State Senator Watkins Johnston, of Macon, and Hubert Farmer, of Dothan, who has opposed him.

Something like 10,000 are expected in Opelika. The town will be festooned in honor of the Roosevelt visit. The local unit of the National Guard, the Junior R. O. T. C. at the high school and the Boy Scouts will direct traffic.

From Opelika the President will motor on to Warm Springs.

Atlanta, Ga., *Record-Herald*  
March 28, 1939

## Roosevelt To Leave Tomorrow On Warm Springs Trip

WASHINGTON —(AP)— President Roosevelt will leave by special train tomorrow afternoon for a two week's stay at Warm Springs, Ga., stopping en route for visits Thursday at two Alabama schools. His itinerary calls for arrival at Tuskegee, Ala., around 10:30 on Thursday morning where he will spend about an hour motoring around the grounds of Tuskegee

Institute, a negro school. He also will make a brief talk to the students and faculty.

He then will motor about 15 miles northward to visit Alabama Polytechnic Institute. He expects to spend an hour there and make a brief talk.

After lunch he will start eastward by automobile for Warm Springs, pausing for a brief stop to greet the citizens at Opelika, Ala., near the Georgia line.

The President will reach Warm Springs around 4 p. m. (Central Standard Time) Thursday. He is due back in Washington April 10 for the Easter egg rolling ceremony on the White House grounds

Butler, Ga., *Herald*  
March 30, 1939

## PLANS FOR TRIP TO GEORGIA BY PRESIDENT HAVE BEEN CHANGED

Washington, March 27.—President Roosevelt Monday revised his southern travel schedule to permit him to speak on Thursday to the students of Tuskegee, negro institute in Alabama instead of April 5, as originally planned.

Mr. Roosevelt will leave Washington at 2:30 p. m. Wednesday for Tuskegee. From Tuskegee, he will go to Auburn, Ala., and speak to students. He will then drive to Warm Springs and remain there for ten days.



## Travel Schedule of Roosevelt Indicates Busy Months Ahead

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Roosevelt's engagement schedule for the next few months, as tentatively outlined today, embraces one of the busiest travel itineraries of any comparable period in his administration.

Starting March 29 with a trip to Warm Springs, Ga., he will be in and out of Washington until Midsummer making speeches, receiving royalty and attending the World's Fair at New York.

He also hopes to go to San Francisco for the Golden Gate Exposition, but he will not make a decision until Congress adjourns. Altogether, he will add considerably to the 150,000 miles he has traveled since he became President.

His tentative schedule follows:

March 29—Goes to Warm Springs for a vacation and to dedicate a new school and hospital at the infantile paralysis foundation. During this trip he will motor to Alabama for a speech (date not set) before the Negro school at Tuskegee. He returns to Washington April 10.

April 14—Speaks at Mount Vernon to commemorate the 150th anniversary of George Washington's notification of his election as first President.

April 15—Attends Gridiron Dinner in Washington.

April 17—Throws out first ball at opening American League baseball game, Washington.

April 28—Goes to Hyde Park (N. Y.) home to receive the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Norway.

April 30—In New York to open World's Fair. Returns to Hyde Park to receive the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Denmark.

May 1—Dedicates post office building at Rhinebeck, N. Y.

May 5—Receives President Somoza of Nicaragua at White House.

May 7—Eamonn De Valera, American-born Prime Minister of Ireland, visits White House.

June 8 and 9—King and Queen of England will be White House guests and then be received at Hyde Park after going to fair June 10.

## FDR GREETES FAMOUS SCIENTIST



*Atlanta, Ga. Daily World - 4-8-39*  
TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Enroute to Warm Springs, Ga., President Roosevelt stopped at Tuskegee to visit Tuskegee Institute, founded by Booker T. Washington. The President is here chatting with Dr. George Washington Carver, noted scientist and member of the Tuskegee faculty.—(International News photo)

selves today with preparations for a scheduled visit of President Roosevelt tomorrow.

The president will make a tour of Tuskegee Institute, famed negro school, tomorrow morning, then he will come here for a visit to Alabama Polytechnic Institute, which has inaugurated a huge building program.

Leaving his train at Chehaw, railroad junction a few miles from Tuskegee, the chief executive will be met by Governor and Mrs. Frank M. Dixon and the governor's official staff in full uniform. The train is scheduled to arrive at Chehaw at 10:15 a. m.

The U. S. Veterans Hospital at Tuskegee will be the first stop, after which the party will be escorted over the institute grounds. The presidential automobile will halt in front of Carnegie Music Building where the school choir will sing several selections.

He will be greeted by Dr. F. D. Patterson, institute president, and have an opportunity to inspect the laboratories of Dr. George W. Carver, the negro who was born a slave and became one of the outstanding scientists of his day.

Arriving in Auburn about noon the president will address the student body, assembled in military formation on Bullard Field. Fifteen hundred R. O. T. C. cadets will stand in formation. Bleachers have been arranged for spectators other than students.

Dr. L. N. Duncan, president of A. P. I., and Mayor C. S. Yarbrough will meet the executive at Bullard Field, where a 21-gun salute will be fired by a cadet artillery battery.

Reports reaching Auburn were that President Roosevelt might be accompanied on his visit by Secretary of Commerce Harry Hopkins.

He is expected to be accompanied from Washington by Rep. Henry B. Steagall of Alabama, and will be joined at Chehaw by Senator Lister Hill.

Luncheon plans were indefinite. Whether the presidential party would take lunch here before motoring to Warm Springs, Ga., with a brief stop at Opelika, or eat a picnic lunch later had not been ascertained.

TUSCALOOSA, ALA. NEWS  
MAR 29, 1939 A4

## Receptions Set For Roosevelt

Auburn And Tuskegee  
Prepare Welcome For  
President Thursday

AUBURN, Ala., March 29—(AP)—Two Alabama educational centers—Auburn and Tuskegee—busied them-



## EDUCATION-1939

### TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, COMMENTS ON

BARTOW FLA POLK CO REC'D  
THURSDAY MAR 30 1939

## ROOSEVELT ARRIVES IN ALABAMA TO VISIT EDUCATION CENTERS

Chehaw, Ala. (AP) — President Roosevelt, accompanied by Secretary of Commerce Harry Hopkins, arrived here today for a three-hour tour of East Alabama education centers by motor car.

A bright sun greeted the presidential party, after downpours throughout the night and early morning.

The presidential special arrived on time at 10 a. m., CST., despite the terrific storm that lasted most of the night, causing it to slow up several times because of high water. Precipitation totalled from one to six inches over Georgia and Alabama.

The peak of the storm came in the vicinity of Atlanta where the train made a 20-minute service stop at 6 a. m. The rain had stopped, however, on reaching here.

The special crossed the Alabama line shortly after leaving West Point, Ga., at Opelika, Ala.; Senator Lister Hill of Alabama boarded the train to join Rep. Steagall of this district, and the presidential escort.

Streams overflowed the main roadway from Chehaw to Tuskegee, but the water was not of a depth to delay passage over the route.

Tuskegee, home of the world's largest school of higher learning for negroes; Auburn, seat of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, and Opelika, near the Alabama-Georgia line, were bedecked to receive the president.

Large crowds were on hand.

A detail of 60 Alabama highway patrolmen, headed personally by Chief Weller Smith, cleared the path for the motoring president.

Tuskegee displayed banners with Mr. Roosevelt's picture, with the words: "Our President."

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee, met the president here, as did Governor Frank M. Dixon of Alabama. Dixon, Senator Hill and Rep. Steagall rode in the president's automobile.

Bound for a 10-day spring vacation at his mountain cottage in Warm Springs, Ga., he had accepted long-standing invitations to inspect Tuskegee Institute, leading negro school of the South at Tuskegee, and Alabama Polytechnic Institute at nearby Auburn, oldest white-co-educational college in Alabama.

He planned to make brief informal talks to the students and faculties at both institutions, then motor eastward to Warm Springs where he was due late in the day.

The presidential special left Washington yesterday afternoon.

With the president on the Alabama swing were Secretary of Commerce Harry L. Hopkins, who was going to Warm Springs to rest from a recent illness; Rep. Steagall, and several white house aides.

Cleveland Tenn Banner  
March 29, 1939

### F. D. R. Leaving For Vacation

WASHINGTON, March 29—(U.P.) — President Roosevelt leaves the Capital this afternoon for a ten-day vacation at his Southern home in Warm Springs, Ga.

Mr. Roosevelt completed unfinished, pending business and received routine reports of legislative and international situations before boarding his special train at 2:30 p.m.

He will deliver two brief addresses tomorrow.

Mr. Roosevelt and his party will arrive at Tuskegee, Ala., tomorrow morning, where he will address the students of Tuskegee Institute extemporaneously. He will go to Auburn, Ala., in the afternoon to speak briefly to the student body of Alabama Polytechnic Institute.

Secretary of Commerce Harry L. Hopkins will accompany the President. Hopkins has been recovering from an attack of grippe. He was expected to stay at Warm Springs at least a week.

## PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S VISIT

GADSDEN ALA. TIMES  
APR 2, 1939 A7

### THE PRESIDENT AND THE SOUTH

THE President's interest in the economic status of the South was again demonstrated at Tuskegee the other day when he said "The South should get out of hock to the North" and expressed the opinion that the South was capable of doing this.

Following these utterances, the President moved on to Warm Springs, where he is now spending a vacation which is expected to last over Easter. His presence in Georgia for this period affords an excellent opportunity for Southern leaders to impress upon him certain needs of the South in the supply of which he can be of enormous assistance.

One of the fundamental reasons why the South is "in hock" to the North is because the North is given rail rate advantages that serve seriously to cripple the South and to retard its industrial development.

This adverse situation the South is attempting to correct and in bringing about a correction the President could be of enormous assistance. As a matter of fact, about all he would have to do would be to insist that the South be given equitable treatment and equitable treatment would follow.

With the President thus in position to help the South remove a condition that serves more than any one thing to keep it "in hock to the North," it would seem an opportune occasion for urging his cooperation in the matter.

Another point at which the President could render valuable assistance to the South while serving to establish equity, would be for him to insist that an end be brought to discriminations against this section in the matter of WPA pay. A word from him upon this subject probably would put an end to the outrageous discriminations that now exist, and this matter also should be brought to his attention.

The President's comments upon the South indicate a willingness to help and the opportunity should be presented while he is here.

BIRMINGHAM ALA AGE-HERALD  
MAR 30, 1939 A4

### Roosevelt In Alabama

Today President Roosevelt will be a guest of Alabama. He will be a brief visitor at Tuskegee, Auburn and Opelika. The people of this state will rejoice to do Mr. Roosevelt honor, both because of his exalted office and because of his own high and stirring qualities.

This constantly stimulating president has no more significant or magnetic characteristic than his genuine understanding love of people, which will be so keenly sensed by Alabamians today.

It is natural that so imaginative and intense a sympathy should sometimes produce sharp reactions against those

actions and persons that seem to be inimical to the well-being of people.

It is to be expected that such ardor sometimes will lead to over-eagerness for results, wishfulness in thinking.

Nevertheless, a genuine love of people, a deep regard for their welfare, an alert, active sympathy for their struggles, is the greatest and the most dependable of all human qualities, whether in a great leader or a next-door neighbor. That is Roosevelt's greatest strength. That is why thousands of Alabamians will thrill just at the sight and in their sensing of the spirit of the man today.

He is at the same time a leader and one of the people. So he is a great and truly beloved leader.

BIRMINGHAM ALA AGE-HERALD  
MAR 28, 1939 A39

### F. D. R. TO STOP AT OPELIKA THURSDAY

#### President To Speak At A. P. I. And Tuskegee

WASHINGTON, March 27—President Roosevelt will make a brief stop at Opelika Thursday evening at the request of Representative Henry B. Steagall, it was announced Monday. Congressman Steagall accepted a White House invitation to accompany the chief executive during his tour of Alabama.

The president will leave here Wednesday afternoon and will detrain at Chehaw Thursday morning. He will go by motor to Tuskegee where he will address the institute, then motor to Auburn, where he will address the student body of A. P. I. He will leave Auburn by motor and after stopping briefly at Opelika will drive directly to Warm Springs, Ga.

The Tuskegee choir has planned a special musical program for the president. While at Tuskegee, the chief executive will visit the veteran's hospital for former Negro service men, where he also will make a brief address.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 27—(P)—Gov. Frank M. Dixon will go to Tuskegee Thursday to welcome President Roosevelt to Alabama.

Dixon said he would tour the Tuskegee Institute campus with the president and would go to Auburn with him for an address to the Alabama Polytechnic Institute student body.

Roland Mushat, the governor's private secretary, said no White House communication had been received to Dixon's recent invitation to the president to stop as his guest in Montgomery en route from Washington to Warm Springs, Ga.

REIDSVILLE N C REVIEW  
THURSDAY MAR 30 1939

### Stresses the Need Of Closer Co-operation

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., March 29.—(U.P.)—President Roosevelt, in an address to the student body of Tuskegee Institute, today stressed the need of closer co-operation between students.

To the several hundred negro students, he declared that no state can be self-contained and aloof as they were 30 years ago.



## COOPERATION AMONG STATES NEEDED - FDR

President Urges Alabamans  
To Work Together With  
Other Sections

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.,  
March 30—(U.P.)—President Roosevelt, in a brief speech before students at Tuskegee Institute, called today for close cooperation among the states.

"Alabama cannot hoe its own any more than can my own state of Georgia," Mr. Roosevelt told several hundred students of the famed negro educational institution.

"We must work with the other fellow."

He declared that no state can be self-contained and aloof as was possible 30 years ago. He paid tribute to the accomplishments of Tuskegee for development of the negro education.

En route to the institute, the President stopped for a few minutes at the Tuskegee Veterans Hospital where he greeted the all-negro staff of doctors and nurses and several hundred patients.

Mr. Roosevelt was accompanied by Governor Dixon of Alabama, Senator Lister Hill, Democrat of Alabama, and Representative Henry Steagall, Democrat of Alabama. From Tuskegee the presidential party motored to Auburn, where he planned a brief address before students of Alabama Polytechnic Institute.

HENDERSONVILLE N. C. TIMES NEW  
FRIDAY MAR 31 1939

## F.R. HAS RECIPE FOR SOUTH'S PROSPERITY

"Get Out of Hock  
to North," Have Own  
Industries, He Says

WARM SPRINGS, Ga., March

31.—(UP)—President Roosevelt yesterday reiterated that the south is the nation's No. 1 economic problem and called on southern industrialists to help the students of that town's high school.

Speaking to the student body at the Alabama Polytechnic institute at Auburn, Mr. Roosevelt urged the south to raise its economic standards.

"It means," he said, "a lot of work. It means, incidentally, getting the south out of hock to the north. It means establishing your own enterprises down here with your own capital. Don't believe the south is so broke that it cannot put its own capital into the establishment of its own enterprises."

Earlier, in extemporaneous remarks while seated in his big open car, the president deplored the land conditions in the southland, observing that he had been horrified "at all that needs to be done to conserve the soil of the south." "That," he added, "is one of the great problems that lie with this generation and with you of the coming generation. That is part of the necessary economy if the south is to survive."

He remarked that "I would like to live long enough to see soil erosion completely stopped in this state and a lot of other states. I would like to live long enough to see the products of factories supplying local needs, state needs. I hope to be able to come back to this state and to the state of Georgia before I die and see at least a part of that ideal come true. For the achievement of that ideal you are coming to be responsible in a large part."

The address at Auburn was one of four the president delivered in Alabama. The first was at Tuskegee institute, one of the leading negro schools of the country. There, speaking of constantly changing conditions in the social and economic pattern of the nation, Mr. Roosevelt declared:

"More and more we are becoming a part of a nation which, because of changing conditions, means that we have to take part on all the way down to the smallest community and the home, in national affairs."

"Alabama cannot hoe its own row different from other states. neither can my own state of Georgia. More and more they have got to plan, plan for the future, plan for the present, plan to work with the other fellow."

The president drove to the town square of Tuskegee and talked briefly to several hundred assembled school children.

He told of a man who once won the congressional election in his district by knowing every school child and waiting until they became of voting age to capitalize

ANSONIA CONN SENTINEL  
WEDNESDAY MAR 29 1939

## FDR GOES SOUTH, LEAVES PROBLEMS UP TO CONGRESS

Taxes, Cotton and Other Major  
Sore Spots Included—President to Warm Springs.

Washington, Mar. 29.—(A.P.)—President Roosevelt, departing in mid-afternoon for a 10 day visit to his "other home" at Warm Springs, Ga., is leaving congress embroiled in a half dozen major scraps.

Neutrality, labor relations, relief, farm aid, social security and tax legislation will keep the legislators busy while he is away. Some of the issues may come to a head during that time and produce the most heated arguments of the session.

Before going to Warm Springs, Mr. Roosevelt will stop tomorrow at the famous Tuskegee Institute, Negro school founded at Tuskegee, Ala., by the late Booker T. Washington. He will make a brief talk to the students.

Then he will drive to nearby Auburn to visit the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, second oldest co-educational school in the south. En route to Warm Springs he will make a short stop at Opelika, Ala.

In addition to congressional developments, Mr. Roosevelt will be kept informed about the foreign situation. The end of the Spanish civil war places two problems before the administration: When to recognize the victorious Franco regime and when to lift the embargo on munitions shipments to Spain.

Officials said that removal of the embargo, which was applied under the neutrality law, need not await recognition of Franco. Secretary Hull is collecting information on the whole Spanish question before deciding on the latter step.

The general problem of changing the neutrality law was brought up today before the senate foreign relations committee. Mr. Roosevelt has suggested revision, contending that in its present form the law might endanger rather than remove war threats.

The president's \$552,000,000 defense program has hurdled most congressional barriers, but other spending proposals are stirring up bitter controversies.

A compromise appeared likely on the president's repeated request for \$150,000,000 to stave off drastic WPA cuts. Some economy advocates have opposed any extra

money. Mr. Roosevelt won one monetary victory last night when the house refused to vote \$250,000,000 for farm parity payments which he had not included in the budget. The fight was far from ended, however, for there were predictions that the senate would approve the fund.

The president stirred up another agricultural argument yesterday by proposing a cotton export program which would include payment of \$1.25 a bale to producers who release their federal loan cotton to the market. It also would provide a subsequent moderate payment on cotton exported. The scheme brought prompt objections from southern senators.

Tax revision to aid business continues to be a subject of congressional discussion, but some influential democrats predicted the only action would be alterations in the social security program. The latter probably would include Secretary Morgenthau's suggestion that imposition of another \$300,000,000 in old age insurance taxes be delayed.

Mr. Roosevelt expressed hope that congress would tax the income from future issues of government securities, as a result of the supreme court decision ending income tax immunity for federal and state employees.

Revision of the Wagner labor relations act is sought by some members of congress as an encouragement to business, and senate hearings have been set for April 11. Senator Barkley (D-Ky.), the democratic leader, said it was "speculative" whether congress would enact any amendments at this session.

Birmingham, Ala. News  
March 29, 1939

## PRESIDENT DISPUTES RAGING ON MANY ISSUES

Some May Come To A Head  
While Roosevelt Is At  
His 'Other Home'

WASHINGTON —(A.P.)— President Roosevelt, departing for a 10-day visit to his "other home" at Warm Springs, Ga., left Congress embroiled today in a half dozen major scraps.

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TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, COMMENTS ON

# FDR GREET'S FAMOUS SCIENTIST

*leaving under 4-4-39*



TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Enroute to Warm Springs, Ga., President Roosevelt stopped at Tuskegee to visit Tuskegee Institute, founded by Booker T. Washington. The President is here chatting with Dr. George Washington Carver, noted scientist and member of the Tuskegee faculty.—(International News photo)

BIRMINGHAM ALA. NEWS  
MAR 30, 1939 A4

## DIXIE'S HOPE LIES IN PRESERVING ITS SOIL, F. D. R. SAYS

Speaking At Auburn, Chief  
Executive Voices Interest  
In Land Problem

### TRIBUTE IS PAID TO FAMED NEGRO SCHOOL

Tuskegee Graduates Have  
Done "Human Service,"  
President Asserts

BY HAROLD FISHER  
Birmingham News Staff Writer  
AUBURN, Ala.—President Roosevelt, making a whirlwind visit into Alabama, told students at Alabama Polytechnic Institute here today that one of the great problems of the South was to preserve its soil.

Steagall, en route here from Tuskegee, where the president also spoke

The chief executive told his listeners he was interested to learn that all that needs to be done in the South, which has been called the nation's economic problem No. 1, was to conserve the future of its soil.

"I know we can make pastures in these states," he said, tracing a change in economy in the last six years to make the South self-supporting.

Higher wage scales and greater purchasing power are needed in the South, he continued, "to get it out of hock" with the North.

Mr. Roosevelt said the South had the facilities and the capital to improve conditions so it would not be dependent on the North for so many products.

"I've been called an experimenter," he declared. "But I believe this country is going somewhere. It

must depend largely on the younger generation—people under 30."

He said he would like to live long enough to see soil erosion eliminated in the South and its factories producing more of the things the South needs.

Senator Hill introduced Mr. Roosevelt to the assembled gray-clad school cadet corps at Auburn as "your friend, my friend and Alabama's friend."

In his speech at Tuskegee the president told the students of the famous Negro school—Tuskegee Institute—that he was proud of what its graduates had done for "human service," and stressed the need for cooperation between states and people in this work.

Shortly after 1 p.m. the president's party drove to Lake Condly, about two miles north of Opelika, for a picnic lunch. Following a brief pause at the lake, the party

moved on 20 miles to pass into Georgia at West Point.

At Opelika the president passed through a cheering crowd which lined residential districts. He stopped at Opelika High School where he was welcomed by city officials, including R. B. Mardry, superintendent of schools, who presented three sponsors of the High School R. O. T. C. units.

The sponsors were Cadet Maj. Polly Samford, Cadet Capt. Ruth Renfro and Virginia Lynch. Miss Samford made a brief speech of welcome and presented the president with a bouquet of roses.

In his address at Opelika, the president stressed the improved transportation facilities in the nation.

"Your education does not stop when you get out of school," the president told the assembled school children. "Your education will con-



ALABAMA GREET'S PRESIDENT—Most of official Alabama, headed by Gov. Dixon, today moved into Tuskegee and Auburn to extend a rousing welcome to President Roosevelt when he paid a flying visit to that part of the state.

*News 3-30-39*



tinue because you are able to see other parts of the country and other people.

"Just think, in a very few hours I have seen Tuskegee, Auburn and lots of the countryside. Now I am going to Warm Springs, making several stops in Georgia. This will be a real day's education."

Speaking from his car in front of Carnegie Music Hall, the president said that because of changing conditions "we have got to work together." "Alabama or Georgia cannot go it alone. More and more we have got to plan for the future and plan to work with the other fellow. That is one of the things you've got here—cooperation."

He said he was proud of the graduates of Tuskegee because throughout his extensive travels he had come across many of them who has done great things for humanitarianism.

dle age, and more and more it is becoming the spirit of the older generation.

"Keep these ideals with you throughout your lives.

"I am happy to be here and I hope to be able to come again. Until then I give you my affectionate regards."

Following his speech at Tuskegee Institute the president motored to the city of Tuskegee where he paused for a moment to address the crowd there and then was taken swiftly over the road to Auburn where he was to address the student body there.

Gov. Dixon, after being introduced by William J. Schieffelin, chairman of the board of trustees at Tuskegee, in turn introduced the president.

"It is my pleasure to introduce his excellency, the president of the United States," said Gov. Dixon, in his brief introductory speech.

Headed for a two-week vacation at his "Little White House" at Warm Springs, Ga., the president, detoured via Tuskegee Institute this morning to detrain at nearby Cheshaw, five miles away, and made a tour of inspection of the famed educational center for Negroes.

While he drove about the campus, the president asked several times about the discoveries of Dr. George W. Carver, whose modest laboratories have given the world many important products, a host of them from the humble peanut.

A selected squad of the Alabama Highway Patrol, assigned to escort the president, cleared the way for the official party as it swung out of Tuskegee about noon and headed for Auburn.

The streets both at Tuskegee and Auburn were roped off and the president circled the town squares under gay banners while the crowds gathered from hundreds of miles around cheered the chief executive.

A bright sun greeted the presidential party after downpours throughout the night and early morning.

Hastily detraining two automobiles brought from Washington, the president and Gov. Dixon, accompanied by Senator Hill, entered one car and other members

of the presidential party entered the other and were driven swiftly to the Negro Veterans' Hospital, where they paused briefly.

On Bullard Field at Auburn, Alabama Polytechnic Institute had prepared a spectacular reception for the president. As the chief executive's car drew to a stop beside the field, cadets of the field artillery unit sent the presidential salute of 27 guns rumbling over the country-side from a battery of field pieces.

All R. O. T. C. units at Auburn were drawn up at stiff attention as the salute was fired. Fifteen hundred strong, the military strength of the school made an impressive sight. Ranged around the field, the entire student body of the school heard a brief address by the chief executive while hundreds of townspeople and visitors overtaxed bleacher seats especially erected to care for them.

Dr. L. N. Duncan, A. P. I. president, and Mayor C. S. Yarbrough officially extended the greetings of the school and the city to the chief executive.

Besides the president himself, the official party included Secretary of Commerce Harry Hopkins, Congressman Henry B. Steagall and Senator Lister Hill, the latter joining the party as it detrained this morning.

The president brought a laugh from the crowd when he said Representative Steagall (D., Ala.) sitting with him, informed him that no graduate of Tuskegee had "ever gone to the penitentiary or to Congress."

People should not complain of getting old, he said, adding they should want to live because "so much remained to be done" to improve conditions.

The president told of an unnamed Democrat in his district in New York who could not get elected until he had become acquainted with all the school children in the area. When they grew up they voted for him and he became the first Democrat in Congress from that district since 1856.

He said he was going to educate another young man in that district to try to do the same thing.

"Some of my conservative friends say I am very persistent when I think a thing ought to be done for the good of humanity," the president said.

"I am afraid they are right. I try to be persistent and consistent.

"More than 30 years ago Booker T. Washington invited me to come to Tuskegee. I couldn't come then and kept putting off the trip. Then Dr. Moton and later Dr. Patterson kept asking me to visit Tuskegee. Well I'm persistent, and consistent, and here I am."

"I am proud to come to Tuskegee because I am proud of what has been done at Tuskegee.

"We think, these days, in terms of the American home. You at Tuskegee are doing much to improve and raise the standard of the American home.

"Just in the same way that no state can be self-contained, more and more we are all becoming a

part of a nation. Alabama cannot go its own road separate from other states. We all have to plan for the present and plan for the future.

"That is one thing you are learning to do at Tuskegee. That is why I have been very proud of the work that is being done. The overwhelming majority of your graduates carry these ideals with them throughout their lives.

"We are all beginning to realize more and more that it is a great privilege to be alive because there is still so much to be done. That is the spirit of you youngsters here and that is the spirit of us in mid-



TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, COMMENTS ON

LOS ANGELES, CAL. TIME  
MARCH 31, 1939

President at Tuskegee

There was some preliminary speculation as to whether the President, in his visit to Tuskegee Institute, might make some effort to woo Negroes back into the Democratic party where many of them went, temporarily, in 1936. But he avoided any political references and merely made a plea for co-operation. We must all work together, the President said.

The advice is so good the President ought to take it. His own official family is a startling example of lack of co-operation and its bad results.

THREE EAST ALABAMA TOWNS GREET ROOSEVELT ON 'NEIGHBORLY TOUR'

WARM SPRINGS, Ga., March 30.—(P)—President Roosevelt arrived here at 4:15 p.m., Thursday, after a 75-mile motor tour of Eastern Alabama college and mill towns. He went straight to his mountain cottage to rest up after his arduous day of touring and speech-making.

BY HAROLD FISHER

OPELIKA, Ala., March 30.—(P)—East Alabama Thursday acclaimed the nation's chief executive—Franklin D. Roosevelt—over the route of a 50-mile "neighborly tour" in which he visited three cities and two educational institutions.

Tuskegee, Auburn and Opelika, bedecked with flying banners and welcome signs, turned out wildly cheering crowds as the president paused at each briefly to deliver talks from his open car.

Tuskegee Institute, famed Negro school founded by Booker T. Washington, and Alabama Polytechnic Institute turned out their student bodies to greet the president.

Along the 50-mile route, starting at Chehaw Station, where the presidential party detrained, crowds gathered at filling stations, country stores and cross-roads to wave and shout their greetings. In the car with the president rode Gov. Frank M. Dixon, Senator Lister Hill and Congressman Henry B. Steagall.

"Roosevelt Luck" On Hand

The proverbial "Roosevelt luck" beat back the threat of inclement weather and the president rode under sunny skies in an open car, brought from Washington to carry him to Warm Springs, Ga., for a 10-day vacation at his "Little White House."

The president made four talks during his trip through this section in the state, first at Tuskegee Institute, then on the square in Tuskegee. At Auburn and at Opelika the chief executive expressed his pleasure at being able to visit Alabama.

The expected meeting between the president and Dr. George Washington Carver, born a slave but now one of the world's famous scientists, took place at the conclusion of the president's talk at Tuskegee Institute. Dr. Carver was escorted to the president's car where the two chatted quietly for a moment.

Escorted by a squad of state highway patrolmen, the president's party moved away from Chehaw.

tiny hamlet in North Macon County, shortly after 10 a.m. He detrained after Gov. Dixon had stepped onto the train for a brief chat.

Negro Veterans Hospital Visited  
First stop was at the U. S. Veterans Hospital for Negroes, only institution of its kind staffed by Negroes in the United States. The motorcade paused only briefly in front of the administration building here while the president was greeted by officials of the hospital.

A tour of the Tuskegee Institute campus ended in front of Carnegie Hall, where the famous Tuskegee Institute Choir was drawn up on the steps. Students of the institute and the cadet corps were ranged below a terrace on the lawn.

The speaking program here was presided over by President F. D. Patterson, who welcomed the president. Dr. R. R. Moton, president-emeritus of the school, also spoke briefly.

Gov. Dixon was introduced by Dr. William Jay Schieffelin, chairman of the Tuskegee board of trustees. The governor presented the president.

The chief executive's address to the students, and hundreds of townspeople who swarmed over the campus, stressed the value of the work Tuskegee Institute is doing.

"Your congressman (Steagall) was telling me on the train about a predecessor of his who once said that no graduate of Tuskegee has ever gone to the penitentiary or to Congress," the president said.

"I notice, because I travel around a good deal, the work of some of your graduates. Every once in a while I hear of someone who is doing good—someone who is having an influence for good in the community and often I learn that he is a graduate of Tuskegee.

F. D. R. Praises Institute

"We are thinking today in terms of the American home. You here at Tuskegee are doing much to improve and raise the standards of the American home.

"We have to plan for the present and we have to plan for the future. That is one thing you are learning here. That is why I have been very proud of the work you are doing here."

Moving from the Tuskegee Institute campus, the president's party drew to a stop on the square in downtown Tuskegee, a city dressed

in gala attire. From his car the president spoke a few minutes before the motorcade moved out on the highway for a 25-mile drive to Auburn.

Highway patrol officers and secret service operatives had cleared the highway of traffic for passage of the president's party.

A 21-gun salute to the chief executive rumbled over the campus at Auburn as the head of the procession swung around Graves Center on the campus. Lined up on Bullard Field were the 1,500 cadets of the Auburn R. O. T. C. unit and the entire student body. Present to greet the president were Dr. L. N. Duncan, A. P. I. president, and Mayor C. S. Yarbrough. An estimated 7,500 had gathered for the president's visit.

Auburn "A Near Neighbor"

Stressing the fact that the people of Auburn "are a near neighbor of mine," the president dwelt at length in his Auburn address on the need for soil conservation, a major activity of the Alabama Extension Service.

The president also emphasized the importance of producing in the South the things the South needs, declaring that this means "getting the South out of hock to the North."

"I believe we have done more in these last six years than in the previous 60 to make these Southern states self-supporting," the president said. "It has given them a balanced economy, a higher wage scale, a higher purchasing power and a more abundant life than they have ever had in all their history.

"I do not believe the South is so broke it cannot put its own capital to its own enterprises.

"Your young men and young women go out of Auburn into every town in every state. You have a great responsibility—a responsibility to put into practice what you learned here—a responsibility to experiment with new methods in order to improve conditions during your own lifetime.

"I believe you can do it because you get the fundamentals that will put you in a position to use your imagination. We will never get anywhere until we do more and more of that.

W PALM BEACH FLA POST  
THURSDAY MAR 30 1939

ALABAMA AWAITS VISIT FROM FDR

Negro Institute And Auburn To See And Hear President

TUSKEGEE, Ala., March 29. (P)—This Deep-South seat of negro education will welcome President Roosevelt Thursday and introduce him to an outstanding citizen—Dr. George Washington Carver, born a slave and today a world-known scientist.

To Speak From Auto

The President will visit Tuskegee Institute here, Alabama Polytechnic Institute at Auburn, and Opelika en route from Washington to the Roosevelt Foundation for Infantile Paralysis at Warm Springs, Ga. He will speak from his automobile at each stop.

Alabama's Legislature passed unanimously today a resolution urging members to attend and adjourned until Friday. Gov. Frank M. Dixon will meet Mr. Roosevelt's train at Chehaw, a railroad junction just out of Tuskegee.

Chief T. Weller Smith of the State patrol, ordered 60 officers into East Alabama tonight and said roads likely would be closed during the President's passage. Parking will be prohibited on highways, but spectators may stand along them.

WAYCROSS GA JOUR HERALD  
MONDAY MAR 27 1939

ROOSEVELT TO ADDRESS STUDENTS AT AUBURN INSTITUTE

WASHINGTON, Mar. 27 (P)—The White House advised aides of Senator Hill (D.-Ala.) today President Roosevelt would address students of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute at Auburn Thursday. The President was scheduled to leave Washington by train Wednesday. At the senator's office, it was said Mr. Roosevelt might visit other points in Alabama, including Tuskegee.



# President Roosevelt Visits Tuskegee Institute; Speaks

Tuskegee Institute, Apr. 5 (ANP) Franklin Delano Roosevelt, president of the United States, rode into Tuskegee institute, the world's most famous Negro institution, Thursday morning and flashing his familiar smile, told the student body, the faculty and the thousands of visitors massed to greet him that he has always wanted to come to Tuskegee. Thirty years ago I promised Booker T. Washington that some day I was coming to visit this institution. Then in later years, I promised Dr. Moton frequently that I would be here and more recently I have given the same pledge to President Patterson.

"I wish that almost every American could come to Tuskegee and see what is being done here. The president continued, "I don't know whether in any individual institution, the faculty and the students realize how much they are being watched by the outside world. The things that they are doing in their institution count but more than that, the things which their graduates are doing, not only among their immediate neighbors but also throughout the states and the nation, count.

## Praises The Institute

"As a matter of fact, because I travel about the country a good deal, I notice the graduates of Tuskegee more than some of you do who are right here. I hear about a man or a woman, not only in the lower south, but in the middle of the country, in the north; somebody who is making good; somebody who is having an influence for human service in their community. And then I hear that he or she is a graduate of Tuskegee and that is what counts."

President Roosevelt's talk centered around what young folks have to face and the debts young folks must pay in the future. He stressed the point that "more and more they have got to plan for the present, plan to work for the other fellow. And that is one thing you are teaching here at Tuskegee; that is one thing you are learning." He impressed up-

on their minds that no matter how old you get, it is grand to keep on living "because there is still so much to be done."

## Urges Students To Keep Ideals Of Youth

He closed with the words "So my boy and girl friends, keep the ideals of your youth all through your lives. I am happy to have been here. I want to come back some day in the future and I will, if I can. In the meantime, I give you my affectionate regards. Good luck to you in all the days to come."

The president's special train stopped at Chehaw, the little station on the Western Alabama railroad, some eight miles from the school and where he was met by President Patterson. In the party were Governor Frank L. Dixon of Alabama, U. S. Senator Hill from the same state and Congressman Henry B. Steagall of this district.

LAWRENCE MASS TRIBUNE  
MONDAY MAR 27 1939

## PRESIDENT TO TAKE WARM SPRINGS TRIP

WASHINGTON, MARCH 27 (AP)—President Roosevelt, under a tentative itinerary announced today, will leave Wednesday afternoon for a two week's trip to Warm Springs, Ga.

He will go direct to Tuskegee, Ala., arriving there Thursday morning for a one-hour visit to Tuskegee Institute, Negro school, where he will speak briefly from his car.

From Tuskegee he will motor to Auburn, Ala., for a visit to the Alabama Polytechnic Institute. After an informal talk on the Auburn campus he will motor northward to Warm Springs via Opelika, Ala., where he will pause a few minutes for a greeting.

Goldsboro, N. C., News-Argus  
March 30, 1939

## President Begins Vacation

Aboard Roosevelt train enroute to Tuskegee, Alabama, March 30. (AP)—President Roosevelt traveled across Georgia early Thursday enroute to Alabama to visit two of the oldest institutions of higher learning in the deep south.

Bound for a 10-day spring vacation at his mountain cottage in Warm Springs, Georgia, he had accepted long standing invitations to inspect Tuskegee Institute, leading negro school of the south at Tuskegee, and Alabama Polytechnic Institute at nearby Auburn.

He planned to make brief informal addresses to the students and faculties at both institutions then motor to Warm Springs where he was due late in the day.

The Presidential special left Washington Wednesday afternoon. Enroute to Tuskegee Institute the President agreed to stop to greet the patients at the Tuskegee veterans hospital, then motor around the 20,000 acres that embrace more than 100 buildings of the negro school, founded in 1881 by the late Booker T. Washington, negro educator.

Charlotte, N. C., News  
March 27, 1939

## F. R. To Make Southern Trip

WASHINGTON.—(AP) — President Roosevelt, under a tentative itinerary announced today, will leave Wednesday afternoon for a two week's trip to Warm Springs, Ga.

He will go direct to Tuskegee, Ala., arriving there Thursday morning for a one-hour visit to Tuskegee Institute, Negro school, where he will speak briefly from his car.

From Tuskegee he will motor to Auburn, Ala., for a visit to the Alabama Polytechnic Institute. After an informal talk on the Auburn campus he will motor northward to Warm Springs via Opelika, Ala., where he will pause a few minutes for a greeting.

Alexander City, Ala., Outlook  
March 23, 1939

## Roosevelt Plans Talk At Tuskegee

## President To Come To Alabama Early In April Following Stay At Warm Springs.

WASHINGTON. — President Roosevelt will be absent from the capital during much of April, the White House announced today.

A tentative schedule has been arranged which will take the President to Georgia, Alabama, Virginia, and New York. The schedule is subject to change in event of foreign or domestic developments requiring his presence here.

Mr. Roosevelt will leave March 29 for Warm Springs, Ga., where he will remain until April 10. He plans to motor to Tuskegee Institute, Alabama Negro college, for an address during his Warm Springs stay. Returning to Washington, he will go to Mt. Vernon, Va., on April 14 to make an address commemorating the 150th anniversary of George Washington's election to the presidency.

He will be in Hyde Park, N. Y., on April 28, and will go to New York City two days later to take part in the opening of the World's Fair and greet the Crown Prince and Princess of Norway. A post-office dedication speech at Rhinebeck, N. Y., is scheduled for May 1.

It was reported reliably that Mr. Roosevelt also is planning a trip to the west coast this summer to see the Golden Gate Exposition at San Francisco.

BIRMINGHAM ALA. POST  
MAR 30, 1939 A10

## 5000 Greet Him At First Stop

By United Press.

TUSKEGEE, March 30. — More than 5000 persons gathered on the shady, green campus of Tuskegee Institute, famous Negro College, today to get a glimpse of the President of the United States bringing them a message of cheer and good will in his "fireside manner."

President Roosevelt motored here this morning from Chehaw where he left the train and was met by Gov. Frank M. Dixon and his entire military staff headed by Gen. Ben Smith, adjutant general.

## On To Auburn

After a brief stop here and an informal talk to the audience of 5000 comprising townspeople, state dignitaries, Tuskegee Institute of-

ficials and students, the President moved on to Auburn for an address this afternoon.

Taking his theme from the peaceful, green surroundings of the institute founded by Booker T. Washington, the President spoke of "the homely things' spirit" and added he had not come here "to make a formal address."

"This is just a homely gathering in a homely place," he said.

## Praises Institute

He praised the work of Tuskegee Institute in preparing youth for their life's work and added that the institute was making for better home conditions.

"We think in terms of the American home and you are doing much to bring higher standards to the home," he said. "In a changing world we must have more co-operation between the home and the community, the city, the state and the nation. Co-operation is necessary down to the smallest unit, which is the home."

Mr. Roosevelt was introduced by Governor Dixon who set a record for a short speech.

## Meets Dr. Carver

Rising the governor said:

"It gives me the greatest pleasure to present his excellency the President of the United States."

The governor was introduced by William Jay Schieffelin, of New York, chairman of the board of trustees of the institute. Other speakers who made short remarks were Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee, and Dr. R. R. Moton, president emeritus.

During his brief visit here Mr. Roosevelt met the No. 1 scientist of the South, Dr. George Washington Carver, internationally known for his research.

At the request of Rep. Henry B. Steagall, President Roosevelt will make a brief stop at Opelika.

In the presidential party were Harry L. Hopkins, secretary of commerce.

Mr. Hopkins, who is recovering from flu, spent several hours last night with his chief studying the general business situation.

Capt. Daniel J. Callaghan, senior White House naval aide, William Hasset, acting secretary, and Miss Marguerite Lehand, personal secretary, and a skeletonized office staff were with the President.



EDUCATION- 1939

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S VISIT

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, COMMENTS ON

**"I HAVE BEEN A LONG TIME COMING, HERE I AM"**



**The**

VOLUME 55, NUMBER 2

President Roosevelt was greeted by hundreds of children when he stopped off at Tuskegee Institute last Thursday morning on the way to Warm Springs, Ga.

Below: The President holds an intimate conversation with the Tuskegee wizard of the peanut, Dr. Geo. Washington Carver, whose



# Tuskegee Trip Fulfills Ambition Of President

Expresses Desire Every American Could Visit Famous Institution

Urges Cooperation On The Part Of Tuskegeesans Throughout U. S.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, April (AN P)—President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, president of the United States, rode into Tuskegee institute, Thursday morning, and, flashing his familiar smile, told the student body, the faculty and the thousands of visitors massed to greet him. "I have always wanted to come to Tuskegee. Thirty years ago I promised Booker T. Washington that some day I was coming to visit this institution. Then, in later years, I promised Dr. Moton frequently that I would be here and more recently I have given the same pledge to President Patterson.

"There is no one," the President continued, "who charge me with being both persistent and stubborn. Well, perhaps I am. I am consistent, too, and though I have been a long time coming, here I am."

**WATCHED BY WORLD**  
"I wish that almost every American could come to Tuskegee and see what is being done here. I don't know whether in any individual institution, the faculty and the students realize how much they are being watched by the outside world. The things that they are doing in their institutions count but more than that, the things which their graduates are doing, not only among their immediate neighbors but also throughout the states and nation, count.

"As a matter of fact, because I travel about the country a good deal, I notice the graduates of Tuskegee more than some of you do who are right here. I hear about a man or a woman, not only in the lower south, but in the middle of the country, in the north; somebody who is making good; somebody who is having an influence for human service in their community. And then I hear that he or she is a graduate of Tuskegee and that is what counts.

**"HOMIE GATHERING"**  
I did not come to make a formal address to you. This is a homie gathering. Tuskegee is a homie place. We think necessarily and rightly in terms of the American home, and

you are doing much through your great body of graduates to improve and bring up to higher standards the American home. That home today is not the home of half a century ago, because of necessity. With modern inventions it must extend its interest, its contact with a great many more homes in its own community, as well as extending its contacts with people in other communities.

"Just in the same way no one can become entirely self-contained, no state can be self contained as a state was 20 or 30 years ago. More and more we are becoming part of a nation, which, because of changing conditions, we find we have to cooperate down to the smallest unit; from the home to national affairs. Alabama can't go its own road different from other states, neither can any state of Georgia."

**"GOT TO COOPERATE"**  
More and more they have got to plan for the future, plan for the present, plan to work for the other fellow. And that is one thing you are teaching here at Tuskegee; that is one thing you are learning. You have got to cooperate with your fellow-men and women by cooperating in your own community, in your own state and throughout the country.

"So that is why I have been not only interested in but very proud of all that your graduates are doing; of the fine spirit of human service that the overwhelming majority of them carry with them through their lives.

Miami Fla News



TUSKEGEE, Ala., March 31.—

—Associated Press Wirephoto.

**ROOSEVELT SEES TUSKEGEE.** For many years President Roosevelt had wanted to see Tuskegee institute, celebrated negro college near here. But for one reason or another, he never got around to making the visit until yesterday. This picture seems to be proof enough he liked it as much as he had anticipated. Beside him sits Gov. Frank Dixon of Alabama.



## TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, COMMENTS ON

MONTGOMERY, ALA. JOURNAL  
MAR 30, 1939 A5

## PAYS ONLY A VISIT TO ALABAMA

Conservation  
Of Soil Cited  
As Chief NeedPresident Speaks  
To Tuskegee and  
Auburn StudentsBY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS  
AUBURN, Ala., March 30.—

President Roosevelt, addressing the students of Alabama Polytechnic institute on Bullard Field here today, said one of the great problems of the south is to preserve its soil.

The president, en route to Warm Springs, Ga., spoke to students here and at Tuskegee institute, Tuskegee. He was scheduled for another brief stop in Alabama, at Opelika, before resuming his motor trip to his Georgia home.

He said he had been talking about "land" with Governor Dixon, Senator Hill, and Representative Steagall en route here from Tuskegee and was interested to learn that all that needs to be done in the south, which has been called the nation's economic problem number one, was to conserve the future of its soil.

"I know we can make pastures in these states," he said, tracing a change in economy in the last six years to make the south self supporting.

**Greater Buying Power Is Goal**

Higher wage scales and greater purchasing power were needed in the south to "get it out of hock" with the north.

He said the south had the facilities and the capital to improve conditions so it would not be dependent on the north for so many products.

"I've been called an experimenter," he said. "But I believe this country is going somewhere. It must depend largely on the younger generation—people under 30."

He said he would like to live long enough to see soil erosion eliminated in the south and its factories producing more of the things the south needs.

Senator Hill introduced Mr. Roosevelt to the assembled gray-clad school cadet corps at Auburn, as "your friend, my friend and Alabama's friend."

**Praises Tuskegee Graduates**

At Tuskegee, the president told students and faculty of the famous negro school—Tuskegee institute—earlier in the day that he was proud of what its graduates were doing for "human service" and stressed the need for co-operation between states and peoples in this work.

Speaking from his car in front of Carnegie music hall the president said that because of changing conditions "we have got to work together." "Alabama or Georgia cannot go it alone. More

the president paused in the town of Tuskegee to greet hundreds of flag-waving school children. Steagall introduced him there.

The president told of an unnamed democrat in his district in New York who could not get elected until he had become acquainted with all the school children in the area. When they grew up they voted for him and he became the first democrat in congress from that district since 1856.

He said he was going to educate another young man in that district to try to do the same thing.

The president began his motor trip to Tuskegee, Auburn and Opelika at 10:20 a.m. central time, from the little town of Chehaw, Ala., where his special train arrived from Washington at 10 o'clock, after a ride through a heavy rainstorm.

**Greeted by Several Hundred**

Several hundred townspeople saw him detrain and get in a large open car with Governor Dixon, Senator Hill, and Representative Steagall. Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee institute, rode in a separate car.

En route to the broad Tuskegee campus, the president stopped at the negro veterans hospital on the outskirts of Tuskegee and shook hands with the staff and several wheel chair patients.

He told the officials there that General Frank T. Hines, veterans up several times because of high

administrator in Washington, had told him that "this was one of the hospitals that was doing a great job."

"I'm glad things are going well," he said. "I've read all the reports on this hospital and know the maps well."

**Inspects Tuskegee Institute**

From the hospital driveway lined with patients and nurses, the presidential party swung into the hundreds of acres that comprise Tuskegee institute which the late Booker T. Washington founded in 1881.

The famous school has trained some of the nation's leading negro educators and has on its present faculty the noted negro scientist, Dr. George Washington Carver.

After motoring around the driveways circling the 110 buildings on the campus, the president's car stopped in front of Carnegie music hall to listen to the students sing negro spirituals.

Dr. Patterson opened the exercise on a knoll overlooking the student body spread out on the greensward below.

"It is with a deep sense of humility and pleasure," he said "that we welcome our beloved president of the U. S. to this institution. Tuskegee institute has striven since its inception to be an influence for good in its humble way to the south and the nation."

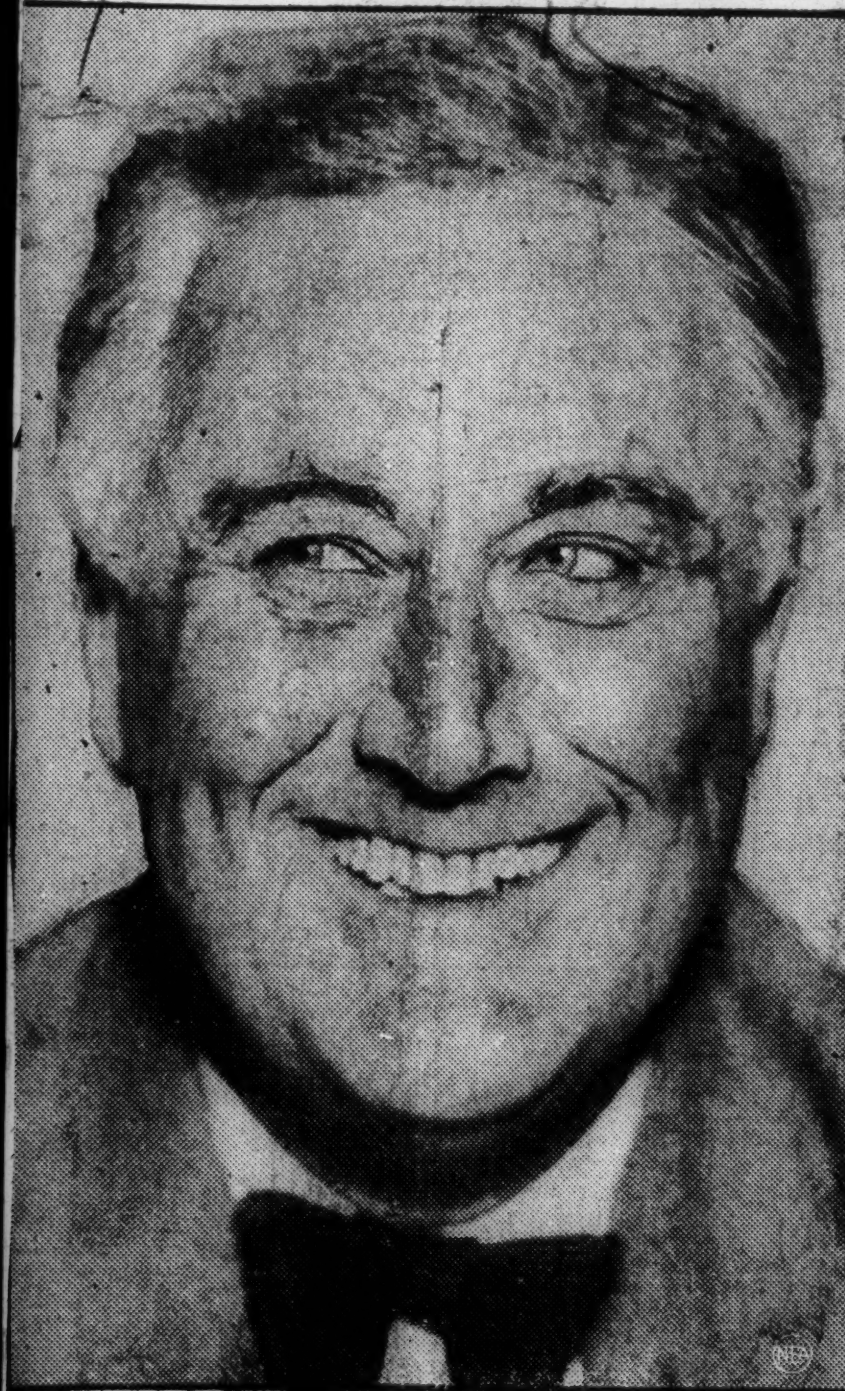
**Friendship of White Cited**

He said the "warm friendship of the white south for this institution is an inspiration and has provided the most favorable situation possible for the development of a program of human service. Without the generosity of friends from the north, much that exists here today and much that has been accomplished would not have been possible."

He said Tuskegee "as a barometer of the fundamental progress of the negro has sought continuously to exert an influence that would keep the scales of interracial amity and justice in balance."

The president spoke after brief remarks by Dr. R. R. Moton, second president of Tuskegee. He was introduced by Governor Dixon.

The presidential special arrived at Chehaw on time despite the terrific rainstorm that lasted most of the night, causing it to slow



President Roosevelt, guest of Alabama Thursday, addressed students at Auburn and Tuskegee urging soil conservation and human co-operation programs. He left for Warm Springs, Ga., for a 10-day vacation with a brief stop scheduled at Opelika en route.



water. Precipitation totaled from one to six inches over Georgia and Alabama.

The peak of the storm came in the vicinity of Atlanta where the train made a 20-minute service stop at 6 a. m. The rain had stopped, however, on reaching here.

Small streams overflowed the main roadway from Chehaw to Tuskegee, but the water was not of a depth to delay passage over the route.

A detail of 60 Alabama highway patrolmen, headed personally by Chief Weller Smith, cleared the path for the motor-ing president.

Tuskegee displayed banners with Mr. Roosevelt's picture, with the words: "Our President."

#### Hill Joins Party

With the president on the Alabama swing was Representative Steagall, of Ozark, Ala., and several White House aides. Senator Lister Hill of Alabama also joined the party in Alabama.

Governor Frank M. Dixon, who journeyed to Tuskegee with his official staff, to welcome the president, was scheduled to introduce Mr. Roosevelt at Tuske-

gee and Senator Hill at Auburn. Tuskegee institute is the world's largest negro institution of higher learning and stresses agricultural and domestic sciences, although it offers degrees in many branches of study.

Alabama Polytechnic institute, known generally as "Auburn," emphasizes agriculture and mechanics. Its enrollment is surpassed only by the University of Alabama among state institutions.

The Opelika stop was made at the request of Representative Henry B. Steagall (D.), Alabama.

#### Legislature In Recess

Alabama's extra session legislature recessed at Montgomery for the presidential tour and members were on record as urging one another to follow it out of "respect and admiration" for Mr. Roosevelt.

Both Auburn and Tuskegee faculties have contributed to conferences called on Dixie economic problems within recent months.

On the Auburn campus the president will find a \$1,500,000 PWA building expansion program under way. Many new experiments, looking toward a diversified and more profitable agriculture, are in process there.

Dr. George Vashington Carver, a Tuskegee faculty member, born a slave and today a world-known scientist, was introduced

to the president upon his campus arrival.

Mr. Roosevelt had opportunity to visit the aged negro's laboratory, where he has developed fuel from potatoes, plastics from peanut hulls, paints from clay, imitation marble from wood shavings and many other articles from products of the soil.

#### Communion Of Interests

The two may find a communion of interest in Dr. Carver's experiments with peanut oil massages as an after-treatment for infantile paralysis. The negro began working on them in 1936, during an epidemic in Alabama, and while he reported "direct results" in treatments, he emphasizes they still were in experimentation.

Dr. M. O. Bousfield, representing the Rosenwald fund, has recommended establishment of a negro clinic here for treatment of paralysis, similar to that at Warm Springs.

Tuskegee's widely-publicized choir sang spirituals at a program before Carnegie music hall on the campus.

A 21-gun salute from Auburn's 1,500-student cadet corps and strains of "The Star Spangled Banner" from the R. O. T. C. band greeted the president upon his Auburn arrival.

Greenville, Tenn., Sun  
March 30, 1939

## FDR SPEAKS AT TUSKEGEE, API

### Proceeds To Warm Springs For Two Weeks Vacation After Talks.

Tuskegee, Ala., March 30. (AP)—President Roosevelt told students and faculty of Tuskegee Institute he was proud of what its graduates are doing for "human service," and stressed the need for co-operation between states and peoples in this work. The President said because of changing conditions "we have got to work together, Alabama or Georgia cannot go it alone." Leaving Tuskegee, President Roosevelt motor-e to Auburn, to address the students of Alabama Polytechnic Institute, and then proceed to Warm Springs, Ga.

NAUGATUCK CONN NEWS  
THURSDAY MAR. 30 1939

## PRES. ROOSEVELT SPEAKS IN TUSKEGEE, ALABAMA

### Pays Tribute to Memory of Booker T. Washington, Negro Educator.

### PLEASED AT LONG STRIDES TAKEN BY HIGHER EDUCATION

### President Is Expected to Reach Warm Springs, Ga., This Afternoon.

By GEORGE DURNO  
(I. N. S. Staff Correspondent)

Tuskegee, Ala., March 30—(INS)—President Roosevelt today paid tribute to the memory of Booker T. Washington, famous Negro educator, and expressed his pleasure at the long strides higher education has taken in recent years.

The President spoke from a natural elevation overlooking the campus of Tuskegee Institute which Booker T. Washington founded in 1881. Stretched out before him were the school's cadet corps, white-frocked choir and many of the 1,110 students.

"I am fulfilling today my first piece of persistency, when, nearly 30 years ago, in my first talk with Booker T. Washington, I promised to come to Tuskegee," said Mr. Roosevelt.

Accompanying Mr. Roosevelt was his secretary of commerce, Harry Hopkins, just recovering from intestinal flu. It was understood Hopkins would spend a week or 10 days with the President at his Warm Springs, Ga., cottage.

The President was detouring well over a hundred miles by motor to make the promised stops in Alabama. His special train passed through Atlanta, Ga., shortly after dawn and proceeded on to Chehaw, Ala., pausing at Opelika to pick up Senator Lister Hill and state officials.

At Chehaw, Mr. Roosevelt and his party left the train to motor to Tuskegee.

Mr. Roosevelt's schedule called for a picnic lunch somewhere along the road and a straight drive through to Warm Springs. It was expected he would reach the famous infantile paralysis foundation around 4 p. m., C. S. T.

ANSONIA CONN SENTINEL  
FRIDAY MAR. 31 1939

## FDR URGES SOUTH TO GET "OUT OF HOCK TO NORTH"

By D. HAROLD OLIVER.

Auburn, Ala., March 31.—(AP)—President Roosevelt urged the south to "get itself out of hock to the north" by using its resources and initiative to establish its own enterprises.

Addressing the gray-clad student body of Alabama Polytechnic Institute from an open car on Bullard field, the chief executive yesterday said he did not believe the south "is so broke" it can't produce more of the things it needs so as not to be dependent on the north.

He declared anew for higher wages in southern factories and said that with the consequent greater purchasing power the south could afford to put its capital to work and build up its own dairy industry and manufacturing plants.

He said great progress had been made in the last six years in changing the southern economy but that one of the big things remaining was to "conserve the soil."

"I have been horrified to think," he added, "about all that must be done in the future to conserve the soil of the south."

The president came here from Tuskegee where he addressed the students of Tuskegee Institute. Leaving Auburn at 12:30 p. m. central time, he motored to Opelika, Ala., and made a third informal talk to a group of adults and school children.

Mr. Roosevelt told of cooperation among the states in getting new highways.

This "gives us a chance to know our neighbors," he said, adding that trade was one of the "most valuable" assets of the nation.

Luverne, Ala., Journal  
March 29, 1939

## Roosevelt To Visit Towns In This State

WASHINGTON, March 27.—President Roosevelt, under a tentative itinerary announced today, will leave Wednesday afternoon for a two weeks' trip to Warm Springs, Ga., which will include a side visit to Auburn and Tuskegee, Ala.

He will go direct from Washington to Tuskegee, arriving there Thursday morning for a one-hour visit to Tuskegee Institute, where he will speak briefly from his car.

From Tuskegee he will motor to Auburn for a visit to Alabama Polytechnic Institute.

After an informal talk on the Auburn campus, he will motor northward to Warm Springs by way of Opelika where he will pause a few minutes for greetings.

GASTONIA N. C. GAZETTE  
THURSDAY MAR. 30 1939

## President To Visit Auburn And Tuskegee

ABOARD ROOSEVELT TRAIN ENROUTE TO TUSKEGEE, Ala., March 30.—(P)—President Roosevelt traveled across Georgia early today enroute to Alabama to visit two of the oldest institutions of higher learning in the South.

Before he begins his vacation at his mountain cottage in Warm Springs, Ga., he will inspect Tuskegee Institute, leading Negro school of the South at Tuskegee, and Alabama Polytechnic Institute at nearby Auburn.

He planned to make brief informal talks to the students and faculties at both institutions, then motor eastward to Warm Springs where he was due late in the day. The Presidential special left Washington yesterday afternoon.

Enroute to Tuskegee Institute, the Chief Executive agreed to stop to greet the patients at the Tuskegee Veterans Hospital, then motor around the 20,000 acres that embrace the more than 100 buildings of the Negro school founded in 1881 by the late Booker T. Washington, Negro educator. Dr. F. D. Patterson now heads the institution which has trained many of the Negro leaders of the country.

The President planned to spend about an hour at Tuskegee and to make a short talk to the more than 2,000 students from his car before going northward to Auburn.

There, his schedule listed a half-hour visit, also featured by a brief address on Bullard Field, scene of many football battles by famous Auburn eleven.

He planned to leave Auburn about 12:30 p. m. and stop at Opelika to greet assembled school children 15 minutes later. He planned a picnic lunch at some quiet spot on the way to Warm Springs.



## EDUCATION-1939

### TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, COMMENTS ON

ATHOL MASS NEWS  
THURSDAY MAR 30 1939

#### President Addresses Negro School

Tuskegee, Ala.—President Roosevelt told the students and faculty today of the famous Negro school—Tuskegee institute—he was proud of what its graduates were doing for "human service," and stressed a need for cooperation between states and peoples in this work. Speaking from his car, the President said that because of changing conditions, "we have got to work together." The President, on his way to Warm Springs, Ga., began his motor trip to Tuskegee at 10.20 a. m. (C. T.) from the little town Chehaw, Ala., where his special train arrived from Washington.

WASHINGTON D C POST  
FRIDAY MAR 31 1939

#### President Roosevelt Greets Colored Scientist



Associated Press WIREPHOTO.

En route to Warm Springs, Ga., President Roosevelt stopped yesterday at Tuskegee, Ala., to greet Dr. George Washington Carver, famous colored scientist and faculty member of Tuskegee Institute. The President visited the college

## PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S VISIT

ATTLEBORO MASS SUN  
SATURDAY APR 1 1939

#### Famous Negro Scientist Greets President



Among the first to greet President Roosevelt in Tuskegee, Ala., was Dr. George Washington Carver, famous negro scientist and faculty member of Tuskegee institute. The chief executive visited this celebrated negro college—something he had wanted to do for many years—en route to his home in Warm Springs, Ga.

SO NORWALK CONN SENTINEL  
THURSDAY MAR 30 1939

#### ROOSEVELT ARRIVES IN SOUTH

CHEHAW, Ala., March 30.—President Roosevelt arrived at this rural Alabama station at 10 a. m., (CST), today, preliminary to a motor tour which will take him to Tuskegee Institute and Alabama Poly. Gov. Frank Dixon and Dr. F. D. Patterson, dean of Tuskegee, met the executive at Chehaw.

ELIZABETH N J JOURNAL  
THURSDAY MAR 30 1939

#### CHIEF EXECUTIVE ALABAMA-BOUND

Will Visit 2 Noted Schools  
in Southern State.

By the Associated Press.  
ABOARD ROOSEVELT TRAIN EN  
ROUTE TO TUSKEGEE, Ala., March

30. — President Roosevelt traveled across Georgia today en route to Alabama to visit two of the oldest institutions of higher learning in the deep South.

Bound for a ten-day spring vacation at his mountain cottage in Warm Springs, Ga., he had accepted long-standing invitations to inspect Tuskegee Institute, leading Negro school of the South at Tuskegee, and Alabama Polytechnic Institute at nearby Auburn, oldest white co-educational college in Alabama.

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The President planned to spend about an hour at Tuskegee and to make a short talk to the more than 2,000 students from his car before going northward to Auburn.

There, his schedule listed a half-hour visit, also featured by a brief address on Bullard Field, scene of many football battles by famous Auburn elevens. This school, a land grant college, was established in 1872. It is now headed by Dr. L. N. Duncan.

With the President on the Alabama swing were Secretary of Commerce Harry L. Hopkins, who was going to Warm Springs to rest from a recent illness; Representative Steagall, of Ozark, Ala., and several White House aides.

MERIDEN CONN JOURNAL  
THURSDAY MAR 30 1939

## F. D. R. LAUDS NEGRO SCHOOL

Tuskegee, Ala. March 30. (AP)—President Roosevelt told the students and faculty today of the famous Negro school—Tuskegee Institute—he was proud of what its graduates were doing for "human service" and stressed a need for cooperation between states and peoples in this work.

Speaking from his car in front of Carnegie music hall, the president said that, because of changing conditions, "we have got to work together."

"Alabama or Georgia cannot go it alone. More and more we have got to plan for the future and plan to work with the other fellow. That is one of the things you've got here—cooperation."

The president began his motor trip to Tuskegee, Auburn and Opelika at 10:20 a. m. central time, from the little town of Chehaw, Ala., where his special train arrived from Washington at 10 o'clock after a ride through a heavy rain storm.

St. Cloud, Minn., Times  
SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1939



**GREETES PRESIDENT.** Among the first to greet President Roosevelt at Tuskegee, Ala., was Dr. George Washington Carver, famous negro scientist and faculty member of Tuskegee institute. The President visited the college enroute to Warm Springs, Ga.

DUBLIN GA CORR HER DISP &  
THURSDAY MAR 30 1939

## FLUR EN Route To Warm Springs

TUSKEGEE, Ala. (AP)—President Roosevelt today told the students and faculty of Tuskegee Institute that he is proud of what its graduates are doing for "human service" and stressed the need for cooperation between states and people in this work.

The President said that because of changing conditions "we have got to work together. Alabama or Georgia can not go it alone." Leaving Tuskegee, the President motored to Auburn, Ala., to address students of Alabama Polytechnic Institute. He will then proceed to Warm Springs, Ga.

TORRINGTON CONN REGISTER  
THURSDAY MAR 30 1939

## Roosevelt Is To Speak At 2 Institutes

## To Visit Tuskegee And Alabama Tech- nical Colleges

Aboard Roosevelt train enroute to Tuskegee, Ala., Mar. 30 (AP)—President Roosevelt traveled across Georgia early today enroute to Alabama to visit two of the oldest institutions of higher learning in the deep south.

Bound for a ten-day spring vacation at his mountain cottage in Warm Springs, Ga., he had accepted long-standing invitations to inspect Tuskegee Institute, leading Negro school of the south at Tuskegee, and Alabama Polytechnic Institute at nearby Auburn, oldest white co-educational college in Alabama.

He planned to make brief informal talks to the students and faculties at both institutions, then motor eastward to Warm Springs where he was due late in the day.

The presidential special, which left Washington yesterday afternoon, was scheduled to arrive at Chehaw, Ala., around 10 a. m., Central Standard Time. The itinerary then called for a motor journey about 75 miles via Tuskegee, Auburn and Opelika, Ala., to the

Warm Springs foundation for infantile paralysis sufferers.

Enroute to Tuskegee Institute, about five miles from Chehaw, the chief executive agreed to stop to greet the patients at the Tuskegee Veterans hospital, then motor around the 20,000 acres that embrace the more than 100 buildings of the Negro school founded in 1881 by the late Booker T. Washington, Negro educator. Dr. F. D. Patterson now heads the institution which has trained many of the Negro leaders of the country.

The president planned to spend about an hour at Tuskegee and to make a short talk to the more than 2,000 students from his car before going northward to Auburn.

There, his schedule listed a half-hour visit, also featured by a brief address on Bullard field, scenes of many football battles by famous Auburn elevens. This school, a land grant college, was established in 1872. It is now headed by Dr. L. N. Duncan.

He planned to leave Auburn about 12:30 p. m. and stop at Opelika to greet assembled school children 15 minutes later. He planned a picnic lunch at some quiet spot on the way to Warm Springs.

With the president on the Alabama swing were Secretary of Commerce Harry L. Hopkins, who was going to Warm Springs to rest from a recent illness; Rep. Steagall, of Ozark, Ala., and several White House aides.

Senator Hill of Alabama also planned to join the party in Alabama.

Minneapolis, Minn., Star  
THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1939

## PAYS TRIBUTE TO THE WORK OF GRADUATES

Booker T. Washington,  
Founder of School,  
Is Praised

Tuskegee, Ala.—(INS)—President Roosevelt today paid tribute to the memory of Booker T. Washington, famous Negro educator, and expressed his pleasure at the long strides higher education has taken in recent years.

The president spoke from a natural elevation overlooking the campus of Tuskegee institute which Booker T. Washington founded in 1881.

Stretched out before him were the school's cadet corps, white-robed choir and many of the 1,110 students in colorful array.

"I am fulfilling today my first piece of persistency, when, nearly 30 years ago, in my first talk with Booker T. Washington, I promised to come to Tuskegee," said Mr. Roosevelt.

"I kept putting it off, but here I am."

Although the president did not mention it, Theodore Roosevelt created a furor by entertaining Booker T. Washington at the White House.

The president noted humorously that no graduate of Tuskegee "had ever gone to the penitentiary or to congress" and then paid tribute to the work done by many graduates.

"Keep the ideals of your youth all your lives," he admonished.

Before delivering his informal address, the president, in company with Governor Frank M. Dixon, Senator Hill and Representative Steagall had toured the grounds, inspecting the buildings.

Dr. R. R. Moton, president emeritus of Tuskegee, black as the

ace of spades, announced he had been put on the program "because I can give it more color than any one else."



Tuskegee Ala. News  
March 30, 1939

# President Roosevelt Throngs Gather To Hear First Citizen

## Hill, Stegall, Dixon In Official's Party

President Franklin D. Roosevelt, accompanied by Secretary of Commerce Harry L. Hopkins, United States Senator Lister Hill and Congressman Henry B. Steagall, arrived by special train today at 10:30 at Chehaw, Alabama for a visit to Tuskegee, Tuskegee Institute, Auburn and Opelika, Alabama.

Gov. and Mrs. Frank Dixon escorted by his military staff, welcomed the President and his party on this, his official visit to the State of Alabama, and accompanied him on the remainder of his visit in the State. The City and County Officials of Tuskegee and Macon County and the President of Tuskegee Institute were also at the train to receive the First Citizen of the Land and to extend formal welcome from our city and county.

From the train, the party went by motor cavalcade to the United States Veterans' Hospital at Tuskegee for a brief tour of inspection and from there, direct to Tuskegee Institute, where they drove through the grounds of this famous educational institution and inspected the many splendid buildings on the campus. While on this tour of inspection of the Institute grounds, the President visited the laboratories of the eminent scientist, Dr. George W. Carver.

The student body was drawn up in military formation and the famous Tuskegee Institute Choir, under the baton of William Dawson, rendered a number of spirituals as the President, seated in his open car, looked down from an elevation upon

the students and visitors. President Roosevelt told the students that his visit here gratified a desire that he had cherished for thirty years. "I have always wanted to come to Tuskegee. Thirty years ago I promised Booker Washington that some day I was coming to visit this institution. And in more recent years I have given the same pledge to President Patterson.

"I am proud to come to Tuskegee because I am proud of what Tuskegee has done," continued the President. "I wish that almost every American could come to Tuskegee and see what has been done. I don't know whether in any individual institution the members of that institution, the faculty, and the students realize how much they are being watched by the outside world. The things that they do in their institutions count. But more than that, the things that their graduates do are the things that count very greatly, not only among the body of graduates, not only among their immediate neighbors, but also throughout the State and throughout the nation. I notice because I travel around the country a good deal. I hear about a man or a woman, not only in the lower South, but in the middle of the country, in the North, somebody who is making good; somebody who is having an influence for human service in their community. And then I hear that he or she is a graduate of Tuskegee, and that is what counts.

"I did not come to make a formal address to you. This is a homey gathering. Tuskegee is a homey place. We think, necessarily, and rightly in terms of the American home and you are doing much through your great body of graduates to improve and bring up to higher standards the American

home. That home today is not the old home of half a century ago because of necessity with modern inventions, it must extend its interest, its contacts with other people in neighboring communities, just in the same way that no one can become entirely self-contained or be as self-contained as a state was twenty or thirty years ago. More and more we are becoming part of a nation which, because of changing conditions means that we have to cooperate all the way down to the smallest unit, from the home to national affairs. Alabama can't go its own road different from the other states; neither can my State of Georgia. More and more they have got to plan for the future, plan for the present plan to work with the other fellow. And that is one thing you are teaching here at Tuskegee; that is one thing you are learning! That is that you have got to cooperate with your fellow man and woman by cooperating in your own community, in your own state and throughout the country.

"And that is why I have been not only very interested, but very proud of all that your graduates are doing; of the fine spirit of human service that the overwhelmingly majority of them carry with them throughout their lives. Doctor Moton was talking about getting old. There is one thing that he exemplifies and that is the thought that it is a terrible thing for anybody to say why should I keep on living? We are realizing more and more that it is a great privilege to be alive, no matter how old you get, to keep on living because there is still so much to be done. Still so much to be done. That is the spirit of you youngsters, the spirit of us in middle life, and it is the spirit increasingly of the older people in our nation.

"So, my boy and girl friends, keep the ideals of your youth all through your lives. I am happy to have been here. I want to come back some day in the future, and I will, if I can. In the meantime, I give you my affectionate regards. Good luck to you in all the days to come."

Leaving the Tuskegee Institute, the parade drove into the heart of the business district of Tuskegee where they stopped briefly on the Square. Here, they were greeted by Mayor G. B. Edwards, and the Tuskegee City Council, composed of Messrs. F. H. Carr, M. H. Conner, F. B. Forman, G. C. Thompson and L. W. Wilkerson. Mayor Edwards introduced Congressman Steagall, who presented the President. Mr. Roosevelt's famous smile was much in evidence as he addressed his few remarks primarily to the school children who had gathered from all over Macon County and who waved flags and cheered him as he spoke.

Flag-draped buildings and street banners of welcome, Alabama and U. S. Flags, presented a picture of gala patriotic enthusiasm and the officials of the City of Tuskegee and the civic clubs of the city are to be commended upon the effectiveness of the spectacle.

Dreary skies earlier in the morning did little to dampen the enthusiasm of the hundreds of citizens of this county and state who began to gather early to be on hand to see and greet our great national leader. The people of Tuskegee and this section felt it an honor and a happy privilege to welcome the President to this City. It has been stated that this is the first President to visit Tuskegee and Tuskegee Institute since Theodore Roosevelt, although Mr. Coolidge visited here while he was Vice-President. Mr. McKinley was the first President to visit Tuskegee.

Chief T. Weller Smith, of the Alabama Highway Patrol personally directed the operations of the patrol. A escort of sixty officers for the distinguished party. Strict traffic regulations along the Presidential route were enforced.

The Presidential party left Tuskegee shortly before noon and went on to Auburn where Mr. Roosevelt spoke to the students at the Alabama Polytechnic Institute. He also made a brief pause at Opelika before going on to Warm Springs, Georgia for a ten-day vacation.

Thomasville, Ga., Wkly. Times-Ent.  
March 31, 1939

## FDR SPEAKS TO AUBURN STUDENTS

### President Declares Big Problem of South Is Soil Preservation

Auburn, Ala., March 30 (AP) — President Roosevelt, addressing the students of Alabama Polytechnic Institute on Bullard Field here today, said one of the great problems of the south is to preserve its soil.

He said he had been talking about "land" with Governor Dixon, Senator Hill, and Representative Stegall en route here from Tuskegee and was interested to learn that all that needs to be done in the south, which has been called the nation's economic problem number one, was to conserve the future of its soil.

"I know we can make pastures in these states," he said, tracing a change in economy in the last six years to make the south self supporting.

Higher wage scales and greater purchasing power were needed in the south to "get it out of hock" with the north.

He said the south had the facilities and the capital to improve conditions so it would not be dependent on the north for so many products.

"I've been called an experimenter," he said. "But I believe this country is going somewhere. It must depend largely on the younger generation—people under 30."

He said he would like to live long enough to see soil erosion eliminated in the south and its factories producing more of the things the south needs.

Senator Hill introduced Mr. Roosevelt to the assembled gray-clad school cadet corps at Auburn.



as "your friend, my friend and Alabama's friend."

Aboard Roosevelt Train Enroute to Tuskegee, Ala., March 30. (AP) — President Roosevelt traveled across Georgia early today en route to Alabama to visit two of the oldest institutions of higher learning in the deep south.

Bound for a ten-day spring vacation at his mountain cottage in Warm Springs, Ga., he had accepted long-standing invitations to inspect Tuskegee Institute, leading negro school of the south at Tuskegee, and Alabama Polytechnic Institute at nearby Auburn, oldest white co-educational college in Alabama.

He planned to make brief informal talks to the students and faculties at both institutions, then motor eastward to Warm Springs where he was due late in the day.

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En route to Tuskegee Institute, about five miles from Chehaw, the chief executive agreed to stop to greet patients at the Tuskegee Veterans Hospital, then motor around the 20,000 acres that embrace the more than 100 buildings of the negro school founded in 1881 by the late Booker T. Washington, negro educator. Dr. F. D. Paterson now heads the institution which has trained many of the negro leaders of the country.

The President planned to spend about an hour at Tuskegee and to make a short talk to the more than 2,000 students from his car before going northward to Auburn.

Demopolis, Ala., Times  
March 30, 1939

**ROO C 10 VISIT**  
**A. P. I. On April 5**

Auburn, Ala., March 29—Possibility that President Franklin D. Roosevelt may visit this little college town on April 5 has local citizens prepared to "put the little pot in the big pot."

Word was sent out from the White House last week that if the President carries out his plans to visit Warm Springs, Ga., March 29 he might visit Alabama Polytechnic Institute and also Tuskegee Institute on April 5. However, the southern trip is dependent on conditions in Europe.

Thomasville, Ga., Times-Enterprise  
March 31, 1939

## NEGRO SCIENTIST GREET'S PRESIDENT AT TUSKEEGEE



En route from Washington to the "Little White House" at Warm Springs, Ga., President Roosevelt visited Tuskegee Institute, famed negro college at Tuskegee, Ala., where he is shown being welcomed by Dr. George Washington Carver, noted negro scientist who is a member of the faculty.

Senator Lister Hill has notified A. P. I. authorities that if the president does visit Auburn he will probably stay only a short while and say only a few words of greeting to the student body. If the visit materializes, it is anticipated that thousands of people will come here to glimpse the chief executive.

Scottsboro, Ala., Age  
March 30, 1939

## Pres. Roosevelt Visiting Alabama This Thursday

Tuskegee Institute, deep South railroad junction just out of Tuskegee, seat of negro education, will welcome President Roosevelt Thursday and introduce him to an outstanding citizen—Dr. George Washington Carver, born a slave and today a world-

known scientist.

Secretary of Commerce Harry L. Hopkins also is scheduled to accompany the president.

The president will visit Tuskegee Institute, Alabama Polytechnic Institute at Auburn and Opelika enroute from Washington to the Roosevelt foundation for infantile paralysis at Warm Springs, Ga. He will speak from his automobile at each stop.

Alabama's Legislature passed unanimously Wednesday a resolution urging members to attend the program out of "respect and admiration" for the president and adjourned until Friday. Gov. Frank Dixon will meet Mr. Roosevelt's train at Chehaw

has developed paints from clay, plastics from peanut hulls, imitation marble from wood shavings and many other articles from products of the soil.

The president will be taken by the Negro War Veterans Hospital in Tuskegee, the only one in the nation established for and staffed by negroes. The institute's choir, which has sung before many notables will sing spirituals in a program before Carnegie Music Hall on the campus.

From Tuskegee the Roosevelt party will swing to Auburn, where the A. P. I. band will welcome the president with "The Star Spangle Banner" and the 1,500 student cadet corps, with a 21-gun salute. Students and visitors will hear him speak at Bullard Field. Leaving Alabama, the president will pause briefly at Opelika for an address at the request of Representative Henry B. Steagall (D., Ala.). Gov. Dixon will present Mr. Roosevelt at

Tuskegee and Senator Lister Hill (D., Ala.) at Auburn.

On the Auburn campus the president will find a \$1,500,000 P. W. A. building program under way.

Chief T. Weller Smith of the State Highway Patrol ordered 60 officers into East Alabama Wednesday night said roads likely would be closed during the president's passage.

Mobile Ala., Register  
March 29, 1939

## Dixon And Staff Plan To Welcome Roosevelt

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 28 (AP)—Accompanied by his staff in full regalia, Governor Dixon will accompany President Roosevelt on a visit to Tuskegee and Auburn Thursday.

Dixon said he probably would meet the President at Chehaw, Ala., about 10 a.m. The President is scheduled to leave his special train there about 10 a.m. The party then will go to Tuskegee by automobile for a tour of the negro college, continuing to Alabama Polytechnic Institute for lunch.



SPRINGFIELD MASS UNION  
FRIDAY MAR 31 1939

## Congress Is Embroiled in Several Major Scraps as President Leaves on Trip

### Neutrality, Labor Relations, Relief, Farm Aid, Social Security, and Tax Legislation to Keep Lawmakers Busy

WASHINGTON, March 30 (AP) — President Roosevelt, who left today for a 10-day visit to his "other home" at Warm Springs, Ga., is leaving Congress embroiled in a half dozen major scraps.

#### Issues Pending

Neutrality, labor relations, relief, farm aid, Social Security and tax legislation will keep the legislators busy while he is away. Some of the issues may come to a head during that time and produce the most heated arguments of the session.

After going to Warm Springs, Mr. Roosevelt will stop tomorrow at the famous Tuskegee Institute, Negro school founded at Tuskegee, Ala., by the late Booker T. Washington. He will make a brief talk to the students.

Then he will drive to nearby Auburn to visit the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, second oldest co-educational school in the South. En route to Warm Springs he will make a short stop at Opelika, Ala.

In addition to congressional developments, Mr. Roosevelt will be kept informed about the foreign situation. The end of the Spanish civil war places two problems before the administration: When to recognize the victorious Franco regime and when to lift the embargo on munitions shipments to Spain.

Officials said that removal of the embargo, which was applied under the neutrality law, need not await recognition of Franco. Secretary Hull is collecting information on the whole Spanish question before deciding on the latter step.

The general problem of changing the neutrality law was brought up today before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Mr. Roosevelt has suggested revision, contending that in its present form the law might engender rather than remove war threats.

The President's \$552,000,000 defense program has hurdled most congressional barriers, but other spending

proposals are stirring up bitter controversies.

A compromise appeared likely on the President's repeated request for \$150,000,000 to stave off drastic WPA cuts. Some economy advocates have opposed any extra money.

Mr. Roosevelt won one monetary victory last night when the House refused to vote \$250,000,000 for farm parity payments which he had not included in the budget. The fight was far from ended, however, for there were predictions that the Senate would approve the fund.

#### Cotton Program Proposed

The President stirred up another agricultural argument yesterday by proposing a cotton export program which would include payment of \$1.25 a bale to producers who release their Federal loan cotton to the market. It also would provide a subsequent moderate payment on cotton exported. The scheme brought prompt objections from Southern senators.

Tax revision to aid business continues to be a subject of congressional discussion, but some influential Democrats predicted the only action would be alterations in the Social Security program. The latter probably would include Secretary Morgenthau's suggestion that imposition of another \$300,000,000 in old age insurance taxes be delayed.

Mr. Roosevelt expressed hope that Congress would tax the income from future issues of government securities, as a result of the Supreme Court decision ending income tax immunity for Federal and state employees.

Revision of the Wagner Labor Relations Act is sought by some members of Congress as an encouragement to business, and Senate hearings have been set for April 11. Senator Barkley (D-Ky.), the Democratic leader, said it was "speculative" whether Congress would enact any amendments at this session.

A number of legislators had wanted to hold up the hearings because of the A. F. L.-C. I. O. peace negotiations. Mr. Roosevelt told reporters yesterday

that from all he had heard the peace conferences were getting along all right.

HOUSTON, TEX. DEFENDER  
APR 8, 1939 A27

## ROOSEVELT SPEAKS TO TUSKEGEE CROWD ON SOUTHERN JAUNT

Chief Executive of Nation  
Fulfills Long Promise; Calls  
Upon Citizens and States  
Abolish "Self-Contained" At-  
titude; Praises Institute  
Alumni

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—(ANP)—Franklin Delano Roosevelt, president of the United States, rode into Tuskegee Institute, the world's most famous Negro institution, last Thursday morning, and flashing his familiar smile, told the student body, the faculty and the thousands of visitors massed to greet him that "I have always wanted to come to Tuskegee. Thirty years ago I promised Booker T. Washington that some day I was coming to visit this institution. Then in later years, I promised Dr. Moton frequently that I would be here and more recently I have given the same pledge to President Patterson.

"There are those," the president continued, "who charge me with being both persistent and stubborn. Well, perhaps I am. I am consistent, too, and though I have been a long time coming, here I am.

"I wish that almost every American could come to Tuskegee and see what is being done here. I don't know whether in any individual institution, the faculty and the students realize how much they are being watched by the outside world. The things that they are doing in their institutions count but more than that, the things which their graduates are doing, not only among their immediate neighbors but also throughout the states and nation, count.

"As a matter of fact, because I travel about the country a good deal, I notice the graduates of Tuskegee more than some of you who are right here. I hear about a man or a woman not only in the lower South, but in the middle of the country, in the North; somebody who is making good; somebody who is having an influence for human service in their community. And then I hear that he or she is a graduate of Tuskegee and that is what counts.

"I did not come to make a formal address to you. This is a homey gathering. Tuskegee is a homey place. We think necessarily and rightly in terms of the American home, and you are doing much through your great body of graduates to improve and bring up to higher standards the American home. That home today is not the home a half a century ago because of necessity. With modern inventions it must extend its interest, its contact with a great many more homes in its own community, as well as extending its contacts with people in other communities.

"Just in the same way that no one can become entirely self-contained, no state can be self-contained as a state was 20 or 30 years ago. More and more we are becoming part of a nation, which, because of changing conditions, we find we have to cooperate down to the smallest unit; from the home to national affairs. Alabama can't go its own road different from the other states, neither can my state of Georgia.

"More and more they have got to plan for the future, plan for the present, plan to work for the other fellow. And that is one thing you are

teaching here at Tuskegee; that is one thing you are learning. You have got to cooperate with your fellow men and women by cooperating in your own community, in your own state and throughout the country.

"So that is why I have been not only interested in but very proud of all that your graduates are doing; of the fine spirit of human service that the overwhelming majority of them carry with them through their lives.

"Somebody has said it is grand no matter how old you get, to keep on living because there is still so much to be done—still so much to be done. That is the spirit of you youngsters, the spirit of us in middle life, and it is the spirit increasingly of the older people in our nation.

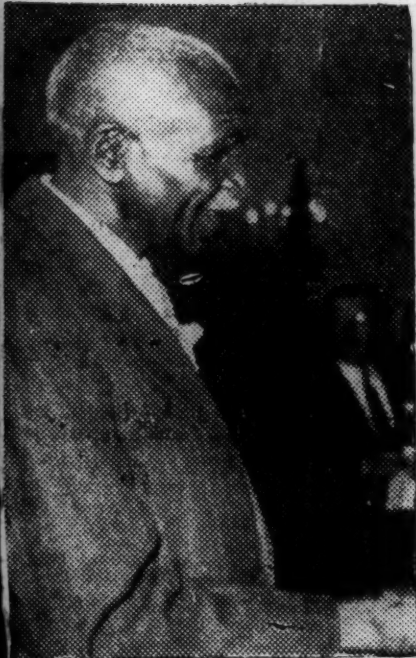
"So my boy and girl friends, keep the ideals of your youth all through your lives. I am happy to have been here. I want to come back some day in the future and I will, if I can. In the meantime, I give you my affectionate regards. Good luck to you in all the days to come."

The president's special train stopped at Chehaw, the little station on the Western of Alabama Railroad, some eight miles from the school and where he was met by President Patterson. In the party were Governor Frank L. Dixon of Alabama, U. S. Senator Hill from the same state and Congressman Henry B. Steagall of this district.

President Roosevelt spoke after words of welcome by Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute. Dr. R. R. Moton, president-emeritus, and Dr. William Jay Sciheffelin, chairman of the board of trustees.

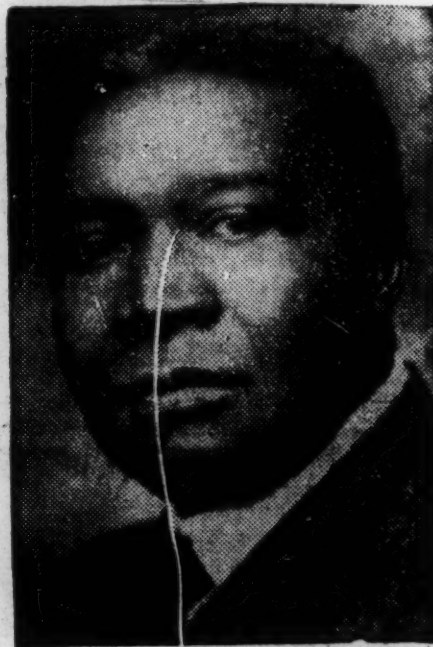


## TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, COMMENTS ON.



*Handwritten: Dr. George Carver*  
**DR. GEORGE CARVER**  
 (Greeted Mr. F. D. R.)

BIRMINGHAM ALA. NEWS  
 MAR 31, 1939 A7



*Handwritten: 3-31-39*  
**DR. ROBERT MOTON**  
 (Welcomed Roosevelt)

The governor of the state knows how to cooperate to expedite arrangements for keeping the president on schedule. Tuskegee Institute perhaps was a little too enthusiastic in its welcome and for a time there was danger the president could not get away at the scheduled time. When Gov. Dixon finally was called on to introduce the president, he eliminated most of the formalities and introduced Mr. Roosevelt with the simple statement: "It is my pleasure to present his excellency, the president of the United States."

Not to be "carrying tales" about a sister state, but merely to record the facts, it might be mentioned that the president's party, for some reason or other did not find arrangements quite so complete after it left Alabama. At LaGrange, Ga., second stop of the president after leaving this state, law enforcement officials were unable to keep the crowd in check. As the enthusiastic crowd surged close to the president's car, the ever efficient secret service decreed the situation was disquieting and the president's car moved out of town before the scheduled program was completed.

The president's fame as an orator was not at all threatened, but another orator of considerable ability was discovered at Opelika. Cade Maj. Polly Samford, one of the sponsors of the R. O. T. C. unit of Opelika High School, who presented a bouquet of roses to the president revealed she was a public speaker of no limited ability. With her at the presentation were Cadet Captains Ruth Renfro and Virginia Lynch.

Thus far in Gov. Dixon's administration, Auburn has had a monopoly on the governor's staff. The first appearance of the staff in full military regalia took place several weeks ago when the governor attended Greater Auburn Day. Yesterday was the second official appearance of the governor with his staff.

Milk for the president's picnic lunch at Lake Condly, near Opelika, had strange guardians, during the trip from Chehaw. It made the 30-mile trip in a highway patrol car converted for the day into a press car. Six newspaper men, assigned to the car, cast speculative glances at the milk along about lunch time. Pugh Haynes, of the highway patrol, was chauffeur for the newsmen. The remainder of the lunch was prepared on the train and transferred to other automobiles for transportation to Lake Condly.

## Roosevelt Sidelights

BY HAROLD FISHER

Alabama doesn't often have an opportunity to entertain the nation's chief executive, but when Franklin D. Roosevelt visited the state yesterday, Alabama proved it was equal to the occasion. From the time the president left his train at Chehaw, near Tuskegee until he passed into Georgia at West Point, not a hitch developed in arrangements for entertaining him. At all three cities he visited, enthusiastic welcomes had been arranged. And even along the highway through the countryside, people congregated at strategic points to cheer and wave as the president's car sped past.

Chehaw, tiny hamlet in North Macon County, had its moment of glory yesterday and made the most of its opportunity. W. E. Waldon, station agent, perhaps made the greatest effort to make the village attractive to the president. On the eve of President Roosevelt's visit Mr. Waldon decided the station was too shabby for such an occasion. Almost overnight he cut through red tape of railroad officialdom to get approval of a repaint job. Yesterday, the station fairly shone in its new coat of yellow ochre, with a brown trim.

Eugenia Adams, principal of the tiny school, also made special pro-

visions for welcoming the president. Three neat flags, which almost obscured the small building, waved in the breeze as the president's car moved past.

Yesterday was a great day in Chehaw, but not the first in the history of the village. Two other presidents have detrained at the little way station, and one of them was the other Roosevelt. Back about 1907 President Theodore Roosevelt held a second office as member of Tuskegee Institute board of trustees and paid a visit to the school.

In 1922 when the U. S. Veterans' Hospital for Negroes was formally opened, Calvin Coolidge detrained at Chehaw for a visit during which he dedicated the institution. At that time, however, Coolidge was vice president of the United States.

Newspaper men, of whom there was a sizable crew, were held back when Dr. George Washington Carver, famed Negro scientist, was presented to the president. So none of them heard what was said between the two when Dr. Carver was escorted to the president's car, but they did hear what William Jay Schieffelin, chairman of Tuskegee Institute board of trustees, remarked as he presented Dr. Carver. "He is the greatest scientist in the world."



# Camera Records President's Historic Tuskegee Visit



A. N. P.

Journal and guide  
 THE PICTURES above were taken during the recent trip President Roosevelt made to Tuskegee Institute in fulfillment of a thirty year old promise to visit America's universally famed educational institution.

Top left: Typical Tuskegee cadet assigned as guard of honor, snaps to attention as the president's car rolls up. Center Wm. J. Dawson leading the Tuskegee Choir in songs which the president praised. Right: President Patterson greets the distinguished guest. Center left. Dr. Wm. J. Schieffelin, chairman of the trustee board and Dr.

R. R. Moton. Center, Dr. Moton extends words of welcome.

Right: President Patterson presents a gift, a replica of the famous Tuskegee Chapel stained windows depicting Negro spirituals. President Roosevelt leans forward eagerly to view it.

Lower left: Dr. Carver gets a hand shake from the chief executive. Center, Dr. Patterson and the Governor of Alabama, Frank L. Dixon.

Right: a view of the thousands of visitors and students who thronged Tuskegee's grounds during the President's visit.





*Journal 5-31-39*  
**WELCOME, MR. PRESIDENT**  
TUSKEGEE, Ala., March 31.—Two great thinkers exchange smiles and greetings as Dr. George Washington Carver, famous negro scientist, welcomes President Roosevelt, in this snapshot made Thursday when the President visited Tuskegee Institute. Dr. Carver, who was born in slavery, has developed hundreds of valuable byproducts from peanuts, cotton and such lowly waste materials as sawdust and shavings. In recent years he

has been experimenting with a peanut oil preparation which, he believes, will aid in the treatment of infantile paralysis.—A. P. Photo.





**TUSKEGEE WELCOMES THE PRESIDENT**—President Roosevelt was in high spirits during his visit to Tuskegee Institute, famous Negro college at Tuskegee, Ala., as this picture shows. Beside him sits Governor Frank Dixon, of Alabama. The President stopped at the school on his way to Warm Springs, Ga., for a vacation. [AP photo.]

## THE NATIONAL SCENE

### *Patricia* **President: Busy Vacation**

When President Roosevelt left Washington for Warm Springs, Ga., last week, his chief objectives were rest and relaxation. But with speeches, foreign affairs and domestic problems occupying most of his time, he relaxed but little.

*4-15-39*  
**Speeches:** To begin a combined sightseeing and speaking tour through parts of Alabama and Georgia before going to Warm Springs, the President detrained at Chehaw, Ala., and took to his automobile. First stop was at the Tuskegee Institute for Negroes, where he told students and faculty that opposition had not forced him to retreat from his New Deal aims and described himself as "persistent and consistent."

*Alabama for 20c*  
His major speech was made at the next stop—the Alabama Polytechnic

Institute at Auburn, Ala. Before the student body, he urged the southern states to become economically self-supporting by getting themselves "out of hock to the north" and setting up their own enterprises with southern capital. Then, following another short speech to high school students at Opelika, Ala., where he stressed the need for north-south cooperation to rehabilitate the south, he reached the "Little White House" at Warm Springs.

**Foreign Affairs:** Obviously concerned over the ominous developments in Europe, the President kept in close touch all week with the State Department and American embassies in Europe. However, on neither Hitler's Wilhelmshaven speech nor Britain's "stop Hitler" movement would he comment. Nevertheless, he let his attitude toward the latter drive be known through a "source close to the White House." This "source" said the President felt that present Nazi expansion-

many's efforts to dominate Near Eastern economy through barter.

**Domestic:** Not forgetting the national scene, the President's activities in this field included these:

- He signed the modified Government Reorganization Bill and the \$358,000,000 emergency defense measure, which will increase the number of army fighting planes to 6,000.
- He nominated Fred H. Brown, 60-year-old former Senator from New Hampshire who was defeated for reelection last November, to be Comptroller General of the U. S. This is a \$10,000-a-year, 15-year post which has been vacant since the statutory retirement of J. R. McCarl two and a half years ago.

ist policies had thrown fear into the world and that the Anglo-French encirclement move had put the world on notice that if war comes, Germany would be responsible. That this explanation of the President's attitude meant moral if not more tangible support for the "stop Hitler" drive, no one seemed to doubt.

More direct were Presidential actions concerning Spain and Turkey. With the President's approval, the State Department formally recognized Franco's regime as the legal government of Spain, while at the same time the President himself issued a proclamation ending the embargo on the shipment of U. S. arms and munitions to that country on the ground that the civil war had ended.

Also carrying the President's blessing was a U. S.-Turkish reciprocal trade agreement concluded at Ankara, Turkish capital. Marking the first extension of the U. S. trade program into the Near East, the treaty was also significant because it will hinder Ger-



# "PROUD OF TUSKEGEE," FDR TELLS AUDIENCE IN ALABAMA

President Patterson,  
Dr. Moton Welcome  
FDR To Institution

Tuskegee Student Body Massed In  
Military Formation as Executive  
Arrives on Beautiful Campus

TUSKEGEE INST., Ala.—"I have always wanted to come to Tuskegee. Thirty years ago, I promised Booker Washington that some day I was coming to visit this institution. Then, in later years, I promised Dr. Moton frequently that I would be here, and in more recent years, I have given the same pledge to President Patterson. There are those who charge me with being both persistent and insistent. Well, perhaps I am. Though I was a long time coming here, here I am."

Thus spoke President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, the nation's No. 1 executive, Thursday morning at 10:30 to the Tuskegee official family.

President Roosevelt and his party were met at the railroad station at Chehaw by Dr. Patterson and, upon arrival on the Tuskegee premises, were greeted by President-Emeritus Robert Russa Moton and Trustee Board Chairman William J. Schieffelin. During his stay on the campus the President was greeted by Dr. Carver, the scientist.

Members of the Roosevelt group were Governor Frank L. Dixon of Alabama, Senator Lister Hill and Congressman Henry B. Steagall.

The Tuskegee student body was massed in military formation to receive the Nation's Chief and the institution's internationally famous

uates do are the things that count very greatly, not only among the body of graduates, not only among their immediate neighbors, but also throughout the state and throughout the nation. I notice because I travel around the country a good deal the graduates of Tuskegee more than some of you who are right here. I hear about a man or a woman, not only in the lower south, but in the middle of the country, in the north, somebody who is making good, somebody who is having an influence for human service in his community. And then I hear that he or she is a graduate of Tuskegee, and that is what counts.

"I did not come to make a formal address to you. This is a homey gathering. Tuskegee is a homey place. We think, necessarily, and rightly in terms of the American home and you are doing much through your great body of graduates to improve and bring up to higher standards the American home.

107-voice choir, directed by Prof. William L. Dawson, sang spirituals as President Roosevelt looked on interestedly while seated in an open car.

The body of the President's address is reproduced below:

"I am proud to come to Tuskegee because I am proud of what Tuskegee has done," the President said. "I wish that almost every American could come to Tuskegee and see what has been done. I don't know whether in any individual institution the members of that institution, the faculty and the students realize how much they are being watched by the outside world. The things that they do in their institutions count. But more than that, the things that their grad-

## The President's Visit

It is exceedingly fortunate that Tuskegee Institute and the Veterans' Facility No. 91 can have a visit from the President of the United States. Great value attaches to the fact that the Presidential party had an opportunity to see some of the people and things of which they have often heard but could not see first hand.

There is for us, as for others, a certain value in expedient publicity, and it is the height of wisdom to get so powerful a person as the President of the United States interested in what goes on at Tuskegee Institute. That institution may suddenly become more useful in threatening times like these and it is good for the President to see for himself the institution which is near many important points of military interest and which has served significantly in such a capacity in the past.

It is also of inestimable value that the President visited the Veterans' Hospital. The patients there are the direct products of the world war. The hospital has the reputation for being efficiently handled. It will probably be necessary to establish similar institutions elsewhere in the future, therefore it is well that the President was impressed with the efficiency exhibited by the men of our group who are responsible for the conduct of this hospital. Good impressions in this wise are invaluable.

## Rather Than Loaf All Summer

Let us suggest cooperative vegetable gardens to the youngsters coming out of school rather than the alternative of loafing all summer. An idle brain, they tell us, is the devil's work shop, and idle hands are hardly less so. Cooperative vegetable gardens, properly worked, would go a long way toward taking care of both idle brain and hands.

A cooperative garden would require some thought and supervision and parents would have to take some direct interest in seeing that land, tools, seed, fertilizer, water and work received proper emphasis, particularly if the profits to pocket and morale were to be made reasonably certain.

The time to get work done would be relatively short, and for that reason such vegetables should be selected as would be the most profitable from all points of view, and because of this no temperamental fooling around could be tolerated. One of the things we yet have to get into the heads of most children and a great number of grownups is that the struggle for existence grows keener each day, and each individual is or will soon be responsible for his share of the burden. Hence, to start a cooperative garden project means it were better not done at all than attempted by



# FDR Follows Long Procession Of Chieftains To Ala. School Recalls Roosevelt Is 5th President To Visit Tuskegee Institute

**McKinley, Teddy Roosevelt,  
Taft and Coolidge Were All  
Former Callers at Institution**

*Daily Worker*  
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE—(ANP)—The visit of President F. D. Roosevelt to Tuskegee Institute last Thursday served but to emphasize the important place which Tuskegee holds in the minds of the American people, both white and black. The present chief executive is but one of the United States presidents who have made trips to the famous school established here by Booker T. Washington.

Veterans of the institution remem-  
bering with President F. D. Roosevelt, who served as president-emeritus, who succeeded Dr. Washington, recalled incident in the visits of President William McKinley, Theodore Roosevelt, William Howard Taft and Vice-President Coolidge.

## OLDTIMER REMEMBERS

"I remember well," said J. H. Palmer, 70-year-old former registrar of the school, "when President McKinley came to visit us back in 1901. The Spanish-American war had not been long ended, and the spirit of martial days was still with us. President McKinley's principal guest was General Joe Wheeler, an Alabamian who had been a general in the Confederate army during the Civil war as well as serving as a general in the Spanish-American conflict.

"The students marched before him and on their shoulders in place of guns each boy and girl carried a selected stalk of sugar cane. President McKinley was a kindly man and gave his 'blessing' to the students as he spoke."

"The coming of Theodore Roosevelt to Tuskegee in 1905 was a

great occasion," said Capt. William A. Richardson, who served as grand marshal of the parade that day. "The school authorities had spent months preparing for the event. Each department had prepared a float descriptive of its work and these floats paraded by President Roosevelt and his guests, with students operating engines, demonstrating milk separators, feeding and caring for cows, beef cattle and chickens; demonstrating electrical devices and home making arts and skills.

"William Howard Taft was the guest of Tuskegee on the occasion of its 25th anniversary in 1906," said Dr. R. R. Moton. "With him came Andrew Carnegie, one of the best friends Dr. Washington ever had, and President Charles W. Eliott of Harvard university, one of the world's great scholars.

"Elaborate ceremonies marked the occasion, all three of the distinguished guests speaking. Led by Robert C. Ogden, a trainload of visitors came from New York City, while Julius Rosenwald brought a similar special trainload of friends as his guests from Chicago."

"It is interesting to recall," said Mr. Palmer, "that President Roose-

velt and his party today sped to us in high powered autos, but Presidents McKinley, T. R. Roosevelt and Taft all rode in old fashioned carriages and surreys."

## COOLIDGE WAS INTERESTED

"Vice-President Coolidge came down to dedicate the Veteran's hospital in 1923," remarked Warren Logan, retired treasurer, who has been connected with Tuskegee practically since its founding. "Mr. Coolidge always manifested the keenest interest in Tuskegee up to the time of his death.

"It is interesting too to remember," continued Mr. Logan, "that many years ago Mrs. Sara Delano Roosevelt was a visitor here. She met my daughter, Ruth, then a young girl.

"Recently, Ruth, now Mrs. Ruth Logan Roberts, a member of the National YWCA board, attended a meeting at Mrs. Roosevelt's New York City home in the interest of the YWCA. Mrs. Roosevelt told of her visit to Tuskegee and remarked that she had met the treasurer's daughter. Mrs. Roberts, who was then a little girl, laughingly revealed her identity."

"We will always treasure this visit of Franklin Delano Roosevelt," said Dr. Patterson. "His address gave us new responsibilities for Tuskegee to live up to, and we are pledging ourselves to measure up to the standard of what these great men and the race have a right to expect of us."

those who do not mean to go on through with it—easy or hard.

If the garden is not started at all before school is over, it should begin with such crops as normally begin at that time. Potatoes, corn, beans, tomatoes, peas and a few other crops can start in early June, while a good fall garden can be planned and grown to great advantage.

## Fairness To All Women

It is exceedingly unfortunate that on more than one occasion in the recent past colored women employed in certain public capacities were given such work as is ordinarily expected to be done by men. Women have several times been observed handling wheelbarrows, picks and shovels, and using utensils and tools not ordinarily expected to be used by them.

We believe that such a condition can be rectified. It is probably not known and sanctioned by everyone interested in seeing that public works are conducted as a help rather than a hindrance in any way whatsoever to the public. We should make these things known to the authorities involved and get an adjustment thereon.

There are many ills that we suffer which can be cleared up if the responsibility for their existence is sought out by the sufferers or their representatives and genuine effort made to remove these disabilities. The more they are brought to the attention of the people in power the better acquainted will they become with what is done by those less responsible.

The World understands that a protest has been lodged with the proper authorities by representatives of the Atlanta Civic and Political League. This may serve to stop the evil. If it does not, we must contend for a change in such procedure until we reach the ear of those who can order it done.

## Wouldn't The Old Appreciation System Help Us?

The free flow of money in America during the 20's made us all feel that we had to get paid in money for what we did, and we still feel that way. But there are values other than money values, and it appears to us that unless we do something about it, our boys will grow up largely without trade training or any hope of landing securely among those who are trained to make a living unless we change our minds as to pay for EVERYTHING they may do. It appears that to work in a place where he can LEARN something requiring skill is worth a great deal to a boy. Moreover, it does not cost any more to feed a working boy than it does a loafing boy, and the working boy is, in addition to being at work, out of so many opportunities to get into trouble.

We are going through a new and changing period and our thinking and planning for our children must change with the times. So swift and so far-reaching are these changes that the best we can do does not guarantee future success for the child, but it will be better to train him to do something to some extent than thoughtlessly to leave him to flounder around in a changing social order and thus develop into a complete hand-to-mouth existence.

The matter of your child's future is a grave one. Let us think about it and do something about it.



## EDUCATION-1939

### TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, COMMENTS ON

Augusta, Ga. Chronicle

March 31, 1939

#### Says South Faces Economic Problem of Getting 'Out of Hock to North'

#### GREETER BY ALABAMANS

#### Speaks to Students at Tuskegee and Auburn En Route to Warm Springs

Warm Springs, Ga., March 30 (AP)—President Roosevelt began a ten-day vacation at his Pine Mountain cottage here late today after asserting in one of four speeches in nearby Alabama that the South faced the economic problem of getting "out of hock to the North."

From an automobile rostrum facing gray-clad cadets on Alabama Polytechnic institute's Bullard Field, the Chief Executive again

Seattle, March 30 (AP)—A boy, weighing nine pounds, one ounce, was born today to Mr. and Mrs. John Boettiger at the Swedish hospital here, and the announcement was immediately telephoned to President Roosevelt, his grandfather, at Warm Springs, Ga.

The baby was born at 12:43 p. m. (3:43 p. m. EST). Mrs. Roosevelt, visiting here, was at the hospital at the time.

No decision has been reached as to a name for the child, associates of the family said.

Mrs. Boettiger, the former Anna Roosevelt Dall, has two other children—Anna Eleanor Dall, 12, and Curtis Dall, 8.

took cognizance of Southern economy—termed in a New Deal report the "nation's economic problem No. 1"—and asserted:

"I don't believe that the South is so broke that it cannot put its own capital into the establishment of its own enterprises."

#### RECENT CHANGE

Declaring when he first came to Warm Springs nearly 16 years ago he had to buy milk and cream, apples, meat and shoes that originated in the North and West, he went on to say there "wasn't very much change in that system of economy until about six years ago. It was then we began to ask ourselves, 'Why is all this necessary?' "I think that we have done more

in those six years than in the previous sixty years all through these Southern states to make them self-supporting, to give them a balanced economy that will spell a higher wage scale, a greater purchasing power and a more abundant life than they have had in all their history."

But, the President, speaking informally as in all his talks in eastern Alabama during the day, said much remained to be done, adding:

"It means a lot of work. It means, incidentally, getting the South out of hock to the North. It means establishing your own enterprises down here with your own capital."

#### SOIL CONSERVATION

"I have been horrified, as I always am horrified," he said, "at all that needs to be done in the future to conserve the soil of the South. That is one of the great problems that lies with this generation and with you of the coming generation."

"That is part of the necessary economy if the South is to survive."

The President started his motor tour at Chehaw, Ala., where he arrived by special train at 10 o'clock C.S.T. this morning.

He drove first to Tuskegee Institute, famous Negro school at Tuskegee, stopping en route to greet the patients and staff at the Negro veterans' hospital on the outskirts.

After driving around the vast campus with its 110 buildings, including 28 trade schools, the President's car was stopped on a knoll in front of Carnegie Music Hall overlooking the Negro cadets spread out on a sunken green-sward.

#### 'HUMANE SERVICE'

He listened to the rich voices of the Negro girl and boy students as they sang old-time spirituals and then replied to speeches by Drs. F. D. Patterson and R. R. Moton, president and former president of Tuskegee, by asserting he was proud of the "humane service" rendered by graduates of Tuskegee over the years since its establishment in 1881 by the late Booker T. Washington.

Emphasizing the tackling of human problems from a national point of view, he asserted:

"More and more we are becoming a part of a nation which, because of changing conditions, means that we have to take part,

all the way down to the smallest community and the home, in national affairs.

"Alabama cannot hoe its own row different from other states, neither can my state of Georgia. More and more they have got to plan, plan for the future, plan for the present, plan to work with the other fellow."

#### COOPERATION

"There is one thing you are learning and that is that you have got to cooperate with your fellow men and women, cooperate in your own community, in your own state and throughout the country."

At Opelika, Ala., his last stop of the day, he addressed another crowd in front of a school house and talked about good roads making for more travel and better education.

"The more we can get around and see not only our neighbors five and ten miles away and people in the next county, but also people in the next state and in other states, the better it is for us," he said.

En route to Warm Springs from Opelika, the President slowed down his car to wave to cheering citizenry in the Alabama mill towns of Fairfax, Langdale, Shawmut and Lanett, and the Georgia mill centers of West Point and LaGrange.

Athens, Ga. Banner-Herald  
March 30, 1939

## ROOSEVELT VISITS SCHOOL CENTERS IN EAST ALABAMA

### President Enroute To Georgia, Accompanied By Secretary Hopkins

BY D. HAROLD OLIVER

CHEHAW, Ala. —(AP)—President Roosevelt, accompanied by Secretary of Commerce Harry Hopkins, arrived here at 10 a. m. today for a three-hour tour of east Alabama education centers by motor car.

## PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S VISIT

A bright sun greeted the presidential party after downpours throughout the night and early morning.

The presidential special arrived on time despite the terrific rain storm that lasted most of the night, causing it to slow up several times because of high water. Precipitation totalled from one to six inches over Georgia and Alabama.

The peak of the storm came in the vicinity of Atlanta where the train made a 20-minute service stop at 6 a. m. The train had stopped, however, on reaching here.

The special crossed the Alabama line shortly after leaving West Point, Ga., at Opelika, Ala. Senator Lister Hill of Alabama boarded the train to join Rep. Steagall of this district, and the presidential escort.

Streams overflowed the main roadway from Chehaw to Tuskegee, but the water was not of a depth to delay passage over the route.

Tuskegee, home of the world's largest school of higher learning for negroes; Auburn, seat of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute and Opelika, near the Alabama-Georgia line, were bedecked to receive the President.

#### Large Crowds

Large crowds were on hand.

A detail of 60 Alabama highway patrolmen, headed personally by Chief Weller Smith, cleared the path for the motoring President.

Tuskegee displayed banners with Mr. Roosevelt's picture, with the words: "Our President."

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee, met the President here, as did Governor Frank M. Dixon of Alabama.

Dixon, Senator Hill and Rep. Steagall rode in the President's automobile.

Bound for a ten-day spring vacation at his mountain cottage in Warm Springs, Ga., he had accepted long-standing invitations to inspect Tuskegee Institute, leading a tour of the south at Tuskegee and Alabama Polytechnic Institute at nearby Auburn, oldest white co-educational college in Alabama.

LaGrange, Ga. News

March 31, 1939

## THOUSANDS CHEER ROOSEVELT HERE

### President Passes Thru City Quickly Enroute To Warm Springs

LaGrange and Troup county today had paid fitting tribute to Franklin Delano Roosevelt, President of the United States.

Secret service agents, police and highway patrolmen to the front and rear, the chief executive passed swiftly through a cheering lane of some 4,000 LaGrange and Troup county citizens yesterday afternoon a little after 3 o'clock, waving his grey fedora and smiling broadly but stopping only momentarily—not long enough to make a talk.

Mr. Roosevelt did not accept the invitation of Mayor R. S. O'Neal to stop alongside the north front of Courtsquare and say a few words to the people of this section of the state. His open car, with the President on the right side in the rear, swung down Broad street, hit the square and passed quickly on to Goldstein Hill at the intersection of Ridley avenue with the Square where it paused only briefly. Then it disappeared down the hill amid the cheers of the throng, turned right at Morgan street and swung over to the Hamilton road for the trip to Warm Springs and a two weeks' vacation.

LaGrange policemen had trouble keeping the route of travel clear as more and more people crowded around the north side of the



Square, hoping the chief executive would stop for a short time. The entire street was cleared of automobiles and people pushed back on either side of the street but when the President's car passed, the crowd surged into the streets, crowding around the cars in the rear and making travel impossible. Police quickly and expertly cleared the path and allowed the cars to proceed.

All along the route of travel, people massed to get a glimpse of the chief executive. Around 1:30 o'clock the crowd began gathering at Courtsquare until all entrances to the highway were blocked except at both ends which police kept open with some difficulty.

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Thomasville, Ga. Times Enterprise  
March 29, 1939

## FDR CHECKS UP ON NATIONAL, WORLD AFFAIRS

President Makes Final  
Stop Before Leaving  
for Warm Springs, Ga.

Washington, March 29 (AP)—President Roosevelt made a final checkup on foreign and congressional matters today before leaving this afternoon for a ten-day stay at Warm Springs, Ga.

Before going to his office, he conferred with Postmaster General

Farley, Senator Barkley of Kentucky, senate majority leader, and Secretary of State Hull.

He went over the general legislative situation with Barkley, and later at his office conferred on taxes with Chairman Doughton (D-NC) of the House Ways and Means Committee.

He also conferred on railroad legislation with Chairman Wheeler (D-Mont) of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee.

The White House staff going with the president includes Captain Daniel J. Callaghan, naval aide, and half a dozen stenographers and other aides.

The final itinerary made public today calls for the president to depart tomorrow around 9 a. m. central time, tomorrow, at Chehaw, Ala., and motor to the Tuskegee Veteran Hospital where he will stop briefly to greet the patients. From there he will go to Tuskegee Institute.

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Before going to Warm Springs, Mr. Roosevelt will stop tomorrow at the famous Tuskegee Institute, negro school founded at Tuskegee, Ala., by the late Booker T. Washington. He will make a brief talk to the students.

Then he will drive to nearby Auburn to visit the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, second oldest co-educational school in the south. En route to Warm Springs, he will make a short stop at Opelika, Ala.

In addition to congressional developments, Mr. Roosevelt will be kept informed about the foreign situation. The end of the Spanish civil war places two problems before the administration: When to recognize the victorious Franco regime and when to lift the embargo on munitions shipments to Spain.

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Waycross, Ga. Journal Herald  
March 30, 1939

## SPEAK TO STUDENTS AT TUSKEGEE, ALA.

Greeted By Hundreds of  
Flagwaving Children At  
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AUBURN, Ala., Mar. 30 (AP)—President Roosevelt, addressing the students of Alabama Polytechnic Institute on Bullard Field here today, said one of the great problems of the South is to preserve its soil.

He said he had been talking about "land" with Governor Dixon, Senator Hill and Representative Steagall en route here from Tuskegee and was interested to learn that all that needs to be done in the South which has been called the nation's economic problem

number one, was to conserve the future of its soil.

"I know we can make pastures in these states," he said, tracing a change in economy in the last six years to make the South self supporting.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., March 30 (AP)—President Roosevelt told the students and faculty of the famous Negro school—Tuskegee Institute—today that he was proud of what its graduates were doing for "human service" and stressed the need for cooperation between states and peoples in this work.

Speaking from his car in front of Carnegie Music Hall the president said that because of changing conditions "we have got to work together." "Alabama or Georgia cannot go it alone. More and more we have got to plan for the future and plan to work with the other fellow. That is one of the things you've got here—cooperation."

He said he was proud of the graduates of Tuskegee because throughout his extensive travels he had come across many of them who has done great things for humanitarianism.

The president brought a laugh from the crowd when he said Rep. Steagall, (D-Ala) sitting with him informed him that no graduate of Tuskegee had "ever gone to the penitentiary or to congress."

People should not complain of getting old, he said, adding they should want to live because "so much remained to be done" to improve conditions.

### LEAVES FOR AUBURN

Leaving Tuskegee for Auburn, the president paused in the town of Tuskegee to greet hundreds of flagwaving school children. Steagall introduced him there.

The president told of an unnamed Democrat in his district in New York who could not get elected until he had become acquainted with all the school children in the area. When they grew up they voted for him and he became the first Democrat in congress from that district since 1856.

He said he was going to educate another young man in that district to try to do the same thing.

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## FDR LAUDS WORK OF TUSKEGEE GRADUATES

President Pays Visit  
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A bright sun greeted the presidential party, after downpours throughout the night and early morning.

The special train crossed the Alabama line shortly after leaving West Point, Ga., at Opelika, Ala.; Senator Lister Hill of Alabama boarded the train to join Rep. Steagall of this district, and the presidential escort.



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The peak of the storm came in the vicinity of Atlanta where the train made a 20-minute service stop at 6 a. m. The rain had stopped, however, on reaching here.



TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, COMMENTS ON

Savannah Ga. Press  
March 31, 1939

# Negro Scientist Greets President at Tuskegee



En route from Washington to the "Little White House" at Warm Springs, Ga., President Roosevelt visited Tuskegee Institute, famed negro college at Tuskegee, Ala., yesterday where he is shown being welcomed by Dr. George Washington Carver, noted negro scientist, who is a member of the faculty.

Knoxville Tenn. Journal  
April 3, 1939

## Southerners Pleased By Roosevelt Speeches

All Southerners were pleased with the President's speeches delivered several days ago to Alabama gatherings, one at Tuskegee and one at Auburn. They were pleased because these addresses were so different in tone from the blasts delivered in the direction of the "Nation's Number 1 Economic Problem" last year when

the purge was on.

His remarks, as they should have done, again recognized and appraised for their full seriousness the South's economic problems, but lacking was the malicious arraignment of class against class; the charge that part of our people were being deliberately crushed by another oppressing group.

Added were words of admonition, and even more important, words of encouragement to the young people he addressed. These are the kind of speeches that every Southerner and

every true friend of the South appreciates.

It has been many years since we who live south of the Mason and Dixon Line have allowed our sectional vanity to prevent our recognition of the fact that we have vast economic problems, and most of us are not too proud to discuss them or to have them discussed by others. But living in the midst of these problems we in the South know that it is only as a united people that a solution for them can be found and that the sure way not to get them solved is to have the seeds of class consciousness sown by the President or anybody else.

We believe that Mr. Roosevelt really has a very warm place in his heart for the South and for Southerners, and it will be gratifying to be further assured, as these last two speeches indicate, that he is discarding the methods of approach to Southern problems typified by his famous Georgia pronouncement on "feudalism," at the time an attempt was being made to boot Senator George out of the Democratic party.

Montgomery Ala. Advertiser  
March 31, 1939

### ROOSEVELT IN ALABAMA

Thousands of Alabamians yesterday saw the man who for six turbulent years has guided the American ship of state. They saw a man whose vigorous good health was immediately apparent, who was calm and assured in everything that he did, whose personality always and inevitably set him apart from all those around him, whose good humor and personable nature made him immediately admired and liked as a first-rate human being.

No one can watch the man without recognizing the tremendous power of personality that makes him one of the great leaders of the world. Not even those persons who have seen him often before can keep

from being deeply impressed by his bravery and courage in the most painful circumstances. His powerful physique and magnificent head add immeasurably to the charm and forcefulness of the man.

At Chehaw, Tuskegee, Auburn and Opelika those persons who followed his car and saw him at close range found invariably the unruffled, cheerful leader, completely in control of himself and completely in control of every situation.

He told some school children in Tuskegee that he was fifty-seven years old; it was hard to realize. His hair is graying, but the gray is not predominant. His eyes are clear and expressive, never dull or tired. His face is strong and free of any excess fat. The circles under his eyes that sometimes mar his pictures were entirely absent. It is easy to understand why Franklin D. Roosevelt is still the number one American, but it is far from easy to understand how a man who has lived such a full and hardy life can still be so young in spirit and in appearance.

The President's first stop was at Tuskegee Institute, where he listened with close attention to the singing of the famed Tuskegee choir. Then he made a short, informal talk. He had made no preparation for it, but he spoke as easily and as convincingly as he would have spoken in a prepared message to Congress. A stenographer taking notes for The Advertiser remarked that he always spoke slowly, but that he never paused or fumbled for words. So it was not so easy as it might otherwise have been to take down everything he said.

His second talk was in the town of Tuskegee. It was of the same order: fresh, amusing, thoughtful and informal. A few minutes later he was at Auburn, where he made his principal address. It too had not been prepared. But it was entirely unlike the others. He talked about the erosion of the land and the need for planning for the future. Obviously he had been distressed by the gutted soil and deplorable houses on the road from Tuskegee to Auburn. Then on to Opelika, and another speech.

When he had finished it he seemed as fresh and vigorous as ever. It was after one o'clock, and he had not moved from the seat in his car since ten. Other members of the President's party were visibly



tired and haggard. The newspaper men thought they had been through a tough day, and showed it. But they had made no speeches; they had not had to engage in steady conversation with others in their car as the President had had to do.

One newspaper man who has seen the President at least once every year since 1936 tried hard to recognize any changes that the last few years had made on the man. It was impossible to note any important change, although he thought he saw a calmer person, a person a little more at ease and slightly more solid. They were impressions that could not be deduced scientifically. But he was sure that again he had seen a great and distinguished world leader and statesman.

Clover, S. C., Herald  
March 30, 1939

## F.R. Leaves Today On Trip To Home In Ga.

Washington, March 29. President Roosevelt, departing in mid-afternoon for a 10 day visit to his "other home" at Warm Springs, Ga., is leaving congress embroiled in a half dozen major scraps.

Neutrality, labor, relief, farm aid, social security, and tax legislation will keep the legislators busy while he is away.

Some of the issues may come to a head during that time and produce the most heated arguments of the session.

Mr. Roosevelt will stop tomorrow at Tuskegee Institute, negro school founded at Tuskegee, Ala., by the late Booker T. Washington. He will make a brief talk to the students. Then he will drive to Auburn to visit the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, second oldest co-educational school in the south. Enroute to Warm Springs he will stop at Opelika, Ala.

Rome Ga. News-Tribune  
March 30, 1939

## FDR Lauds Work Of Famed Negro At Tuskegee

BY GEORGE DURNO  
INS Staff Correspondent  
TUSKEGEE, Ala., March 30.—(INS)—President Roosevelt today paid tribute to the memory of

Booker T. Washington, famous negro educator, and expressed his pleasure at the long strides higher education has taken in recent years.

The President spoke from a natural elevation overlooking the campus of Tuskegee Institute which Booker T. Washington founded in 1881. Stretched out before him were the school's cadet corps, white-frocked choir and many of the 1,110 students in colorful array.

"I am fulfilling today my first piece of persistency; when, nearly 30 years ago, in my first talk with Booker T. Washington, I promised to come to Tuskegee," said Mr. Roosevelt.

"I kept putting it off but here I am."

The President noted humorously that no graduate of Tuskegee "had ever gone to the penitentiary or to Congress," and then paid tribute to the work he had noted done by many of the graduates.

Before delivering his informal address, the President, in company with Governor Frank M. Dixon, Senator Hill and Rep. Steagall had toured the beautiful and spacious grounds, inspecting the more than a hundred red brick buildings.

### Visits Hospital

The presidential motorcade also visited the nearby negro veterans' hospital and pausing long enough to assure its officials they were doing a wonderful job of which he was proud.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee, delivered a glowing address of welcome to Mr. Roosevelt in which he praised the President's humanitarian efforts and the aid of "The White South" and "friends of the North" had given the institute.

This was followed by spirituals by the institute's choir and brief addresses by other negro educators, leading up to the introduction of the President by Governor Dixon. Dr. R. R. Moton, president emeritus of Tuskegee, who is black as the ace of spades, gave the crowd a laugh when he announced he had been put on the program "because I can give it more color than any one else."

Immediately thereafter the Roosevelt motorcade was heading for Auburn, where Dean L. N. Duncan and the students of Alabama Polytechnic were waiting also to be greeted with some informal words from the presidential auto.

Heading back toward Georgia, a third brief pause has been arranged shortly after noon time at Opelika where school children and adults will be assembled.

In the course of his speech here, President Roosevelt challenged the south "to get itself out of hock to the north" by displaying the initia-

tive to establish its own enterprises. "And I don't believe the south is so broke it can't do that," the President said.

Anniston, Ala. Star  
March 30, 1939

## CLOSER UNION IS URGED BY FDR IN TALK TODAY

### President Delivers Brief Speech At Tuskegee Negro Institute

### ALABAMA MORE CAPABLE THAN GEORGIA, HE SAYS

### Short Address Scheduled Before Auburn Students This Afternoon

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Mar. 30. (U.P.)—President Roosevelt, a brief speech before students at Tuskegee Institute, called today for closer cooperation among the states.

"Alabama cannot hoe its own row any more than can my own state of Georgia," Mr. Roosevelt told several hundred students of the famed Negro educational institution.

He declared that no state can be self-contained and aloof as was possible 30 years ago. He paid tribute to the accomplishments of Tuskegee for development of the Negro in education.

En route to the institute, the President stopped for a few minutes at the Tuskegee Veterans Hospital where he greeted the all-Negro staff of doctors and nurses and several hundred patients.

Mr. Roosevelt was accompanied by Governor Dixon of Alabama, Senator Lister Hill, Democrat, Alabama, and Representative Henry Steagall, Democrat, Alabama.

From the institute the presidential party drove to the town of Tuskegee where President Roosevelt spoke extemporaneously to several hundred school children.

"I am very confident and hopeful of the future of America and that future rests with you children," he told them.

From Tuskegee the presidential party motored to Auburn, where he planned a brief address before stu-

dents of Alabama Polytechnic Institute this afternoon.

The presidential party, arrived here by automobile after leaving its special train at Chehaw, Ala., at 10 a. m.

### "Get Out Of Hock"

Speaking to the Alabama Polytechnic students, Mr. Roosevelt called on the South to "get out of hock to the North and carry forward the administration's program of more abundant life."

"I don't think that the South is so broke that it can't put its own money into Southern enterprises," he said.

The President appealed for "a continuation of the new policies of Southern development." He said he was "horrified at what has to be done in the future to conserve the soil of the South" but that "it is a necessary economy if the South is to survive."

Mr. Roosevelt recalled that years ago he knew "something was wrong with the agricultural economy of the South" when he learned that milk and cream for states in the "deep South" were being supplied by the Midwest. He said then the same applied to meats, apples, shoes and clothing.

"That was 15 years ago, but there was a change six years ago," he continued. "I think in those years we made a start toward getting the South out of hock to the North."

The President left Auburn for Warm Springs after his brief address.

Auburn, Ga. Chronicle  
March 30, 1939

### Auburn and Opelika, Ala. on Itinerary En Route to Georgia Resort

Tuskegee, Ala., March 29 (AP)—This Deep-South seat of Negro education will welcome President Roosevelt tomorrow and introduce him to an outstanding citizen—Dr. George Washington Carver, born a slave and today a world-known scientist.

The president will visit Tuskegee Institute here, Alabama Polytechnic Institute at Auburn, and Opelika en route from Washington to the Roosevelt Foundation for Infantile Paralysis at Warm Springs, Ga. He will speak from his automobile at each stop.

Alabama's legislature passed unanimously today a resolution urging members to attend the program to show their "respect and admiration" for the President and adjourned until Friday. Gov. Frank M. Dixon will meet Mr. Roosevelt's train at Chehaw, a railroad junction just out of Tuskegee.

Towns along the route bedecked themselves for the occasion.

Here, the President will have an opportunity to visit Dr. Carver's laboratories, where the aged Negro has developed paints from clay, plastics from peanut hulls, imitation marble from wood shavings, and many other articles from products of the soil.

Dr. Carver, when an epidemic of infantile paralysis struck in Alabama in 1936, began experimenting with peanut oil massages as an after-treatment. He reported "direct results," but emphasized the treatment still was in experimentation.

Whether he would discuss his development with the President was not known tonight, but Dr. F. D. Patterson, institute president, said it likely would interest Mr. Roosevelt to learn Dr. M. O. Bousfield, representing the Rosenwald fund, had recommended establishment of a paralysis clinic here for Negroes patterned after Warm Springs.

The President will be taken past the Negro war veterans' hospital here, the only one in the nation established for and staffed by Negroes. The institute's choir will sing spirituals in a program before Carnegie Music hall on the campus.

From here the Roosevelt party will swing to Auburn, where the A. P. I. band will welcome the President with "The Star-Spangled Banner" and the 1,500 student cadets corps, with a 21-gun salute. Students and visitors will hear him speak at Bullard field.

Leaving Alabama, the President will pause briefly at Opelika for an address at the request of Rep. Henry B. Seagall (D., Ala.) Gov. Dixon will present Mr. Roosevelt at Tuskegee and Senator Lister Hill (D., Ala.) at Auburn.

On the Auburn campus the president will find a \$1,500,000 PWA building program under way.

Chief T. Weller Smith of the state patrol ordered 60 officers into east Alabama tonight, said roads likely would be closed during the President's passage. Parking will be prohibited on highways but spectators may stand along them.



## TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, COMMENTS ON

Columbus Ga Ledger  
March 29, 1939

# Roosevelt Leaves Congress Embroiled In Many Scraps As He Visits Georgia

## Bitter Arguments Likely While President Is Away

WASHINGTON, March 29—(AP)—President Roosevelt, departing in mid-afternoon for a 10-day visit to his "other home" at Warm Springs, Ga., is leaving congress embroiled in a half dozen major scraps.

Neutrality, labor relations, relief, farm aid, social security and tax legislation will keep the legislators busy while he is away. Some of the issues may come to a head during that time and produce the most heated arguments of the session.

Before going to Warm Springs, Mr. Roosevelt will stop tomorrow at the famous Tuskegee institute, negro school founded at Tuskegee, Ala., by the late Booker T. Washington. He will make a brief talk to the students.

Then he will drive to nearby Auburn to visit the Alabama Polytechnic institute, second oldest co-educational school in the south. En route to Warm Springs, he will make a short stop at Opelika, Ala.

In addition to congressional developments, Mr. Roosevelt will be kept informed about the foreign situation. The end of the Spanish civil war places two problems before the administration: When to recognize the victorious Franco regime and when to lift the embargo on munitions shipments to Spain.

Officials said that removal of the embargo, which was applied under the neutrality law, need not await recognition of Franco. Secretary Hull is collecting information on the whole Spanish question before deciding on the latter step.

The general problem of changing the neutrality law was brought up today before the senate foreign relations committee. Mr. Roosevelt has suggested revision, contending that in its present form the law might engender rather than remove war threats.

The president's \$552,000,000 defense program has hurdled most congressional barriers, but other spending proposals are stirring up bitter controversies.

A compromise appeared likely on the president's repeated request

for \$150,000,000 to stave off drastic WPA cuts. Some economy advocates have opposed any extra money.

Mr. Roosevelt won one monetary victory last night when the house refused to vote \$250,000,000 for farm parity payments which he had not included in the budget. The fight was far from ended, however, for there were predictions that the senate would approve the fund.

The president stirred up another agricultural argument yesterday by proposing a cotton expert program which would include payment of \$1.25 a bale to producers who release their federal loan cotton to the market. It also would provide a subsequent moderate payment on cotton exported. The scheme brought prompt objections from southern senators.

Tax revision to aid business continues to be a subject of congressional discussion, but some influential democrats predicted the only action would be alterations in the social security program. The latter probably would include Secretary Morgenthau's suggestion that imposition of another \$300,000,000 in old age insurance taxes be delayed. Mr. Roosevelt expressed hope that congress would tax the income from future issues of government securities, as a result of the supreme court de-

cision ending income tax immunity for federal and state employees.

Revision of the Wagner labor relations act is sought by some members of congress as an encouragement to business, and senate hearings have been set for April 11. Senator Barkley (D-Ky.) the democratic leader, said it was "speculative" whether congress would enact any amendments at this session.

A number of legislators had wanted to hold up the hearings because of the AFL-CIO peace negotiations. Mr. Roosevelt told reporters yesterday that from all he had heard the peace conferences were getting along all right.

Columbus Ga Enquirer-Sun  
March 30, 1939

## NATION'S CHIEF TO SEE A. P. I. AND TUSKEGEE

### Opelika Is Ready For Short Stop By Presidential Party

WASHINGTON, March 29—(AP)—President Roosevelt traveled southward tonight for a 10-day stay at his Warm Springs, Ga., cottage.

The president conferred with Secretary Hull on foreign affairs and with Senators Barkley (D-Ky.) and Wheeler (D-Mont) and Representative Doughton (D-NC) before leaving by special train in midafternoon.

Secretary of Commerce Hopkins accompanied Mr. Roosevelt. Hopkins intends to recuperate from a recent illness at the chief executive's mountain retreat.

Mr. Roosevelt will visit three Alabama cities, two colleges and

a veterans' hospital during a 75-mile motor trip from his train to Warm Springs.

Rep. Steagall of Ozark, Ala., whose district embraces the three Alabama cities which the president will visit tomorrow, was aboard the presidential special. Senator Hill of Alabama was to meet the train tomorrow.

A small white house staff headed by William D. Hassett, an assistant secretary, accompanied the president. With half a dozen stenographic aides, Hassett, substituting for Marvin H. McIntyre, who is recovering from an illness at Asheville, N. C., will set up temporary offices in the Warm Springs infantile paralysis foundation administration building.

Capt. Daniel J. Callaghan, naval aide, also was in the party.

### STOPS PLANNED

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The president will visit Tuskegee Institute here, Alabama Polytechnic Institute at Auburn, and Opelika enroute from Washington to the Roosevelt Foundation for Infantile Paralysis at Warm Springs, Ga. He will speak from his automobile at each stop.

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Towns along the route bedecked themselves for the occasion.

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OPELIKA ALA., NEWS  
MAR 28, 1939

A3

### DIXON TO ATTEND

Montgomery, Ala., March 27.—(AP) Governor Frank M. Dixon will go to Tuskegee Thursday to welcome President Roosevelt to Alabama. Dixon said he would tour the Tuskegee Institute campus with the president and



## Alabama Pauses To Greet Nation's Chief On Thursday

A fitting gesture by the legislature was its adjournment Wednesday in order for the members to greet The President on his visit to this state. The timing of his visit was fortunate, also, coming at the beginning of Spring when Auburn and Tuskegee and the countryside about those historic spots was at its height of beauty.

Symbolic of the spirit of the man who guided this country out of one of the greatest crises in its history, was the brief visit he made to George Washington Carver, the aged negro scientist at Tuskegee. Roosevelt's everlasting interest in humanity, wherever he finds it, has been and is the secret of his political success.

Alabama, its Governor and the legislature, paid fitting respect to the nation's head on Thursday. He saw Alabama at its best, experienced our warm hospitality and undoubtedly returned to Warm Springs with renewed friendships that will mean much to the state and to our people.

Andalusia, Ala. Star  
March 30, 1939

## Roosevelt Will Speak At Auburn Today

WASHINGTON, March 27.—President Roosevelt, under a tentative itinerary announced Monday, will leave Wednesday afternoon for a two-week trip to Warm Springs, Ga.

He will go direct to Tuskegee, Ala., arriving there Thursday morning for a one-hour visit to Tuskegee Institute, negro school, where he will speak briefly from his car.

From Tuskegee he will motor to Auburn, Ala., for a visit to the Alabama Polytechnic Institute. After an informal talk on the Auburn campus he will motor northward to Warm Springs via Opelika, Ala., where he will pause a few minutes for a greeting.

NASHUA N. H. TELEGRAPH  
THURSDAY MAR 30 1939

## Roosevelt Is Proud of Tuskegee

Tuskegee, Ala. (AP) — President Roosevelt told the students and faculty today of the famous negro school — Tuskegee Institute — he was proud of what its graduates were doing for "human service" and stressed a need for cooperation between states and peoples in this work.

Speaking from his car in front of Carnegie Music hall, the President said that, because of changing conditions, "we have got to work together."

"Alabama or Georgia cannot go it alone. More and more we have got to plan for the future and plan to work with the other fellow. That is one of the things you've got here—cooperation."

The President began his motor trip to Tuskegee, Auburn and Opelika at 10:20 a. m. Central Time, from the little town of Chehaw, Ala., where his special train arrived from Washington at 10 o'clock after a ride through a heavy rain storm.

Several hundred townspeople saw him detrain and get in a large open car with Governor Frank M. Dixon, Senator Hill, and Rep. Steagill. Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, rode in a separate car.

Enroute to the broad Tuskegee campus, the President stopped at the negro veterans hospital on the outskirts of Tuskegee and shook hands with the staff and several wheel chair patients.

He told the officials there General Frank T. Hines, veterans administrator in Washington, had told him that "this was one of the hospitals that was doing a great job."

"I'm glad things are going well," he said. "I've read all the reports on this hospital and know the maps well."

CLEARWATER, FLA. SUN  
THURSDAY MAR 30 1939

## ROOSEVELT AT TUSKEGEE

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Troy Ala. Messenger  
March 30, 1939

## COOPERATION NEEDED, SAYS ROOSEVELT

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"Alabama or Georgia cannot go it alone," he said. "More and more we have got to plan for the future and plan to work with the

other fellow. That is one of the things you've got here—cooperation."

The President brought a laugh when he said that Representative Henry B. Steagall, sitting with him, had informed him that no graduate of Tuskegee had "ever gone to the penitentiary or to Congress."

Leaving Tuskegee for Auburn, the President paused in the town of Tuskegee to greet hundreds of flag-waving school children.

Daytona Beach Fla. News  
March 28, 1939

## President Will Leave Tomorrow For Dixie Visit

Washington, March 28. (AP)—President Roosevelt will leave by special train tomorrow afternoon for a two weeks' stay at Warm Springs, Ga., stopping en route for visits Thursday at two Alabama schools.

His itinerary calls for arrival at Tuskegee, Ala., around 10:30 Thursday morning where he will spend about an hour motoring around the grounds of Tuskegee Institute, a negro school. He also will make a brief talk to the students and faculty.

He then will motor about 15 miles northward to visit Alabama Polytechnic Institute. He expects to spend an hour there and make a brief talk.

After lunch he will start eastward by automobile for Warm Springs, pausing for a brief stop to greet the citizens at Opelika, Ala., near the Georgia line.

The president will reach Warm Springs around 4 p. m. (CST) Thursday. He is due back in Washington April 10 for the Easter egg rolling ceremony on the White House grounds.

Daytona Beach, Fla. News  
March 30, 1939

## PRESIDENT TALKS TO TUSKEGEE STUDENTS

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DAYTONA BEACH FLA NEWS  
THURSDAY MAR 30 1939

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# THREE EAST ALABAMA TOWNS GREET ROOSEVELT ON 'NEIGHBORLY TOUR'

WARM SPRINGS, Ga., March 30—(P)—President Roosevelt arrived here at 4:15 p.m., Thursday, after a 75-mile motor tour of Eastern Alabama college and city towns. He went straight to his mountain cottage to rest after his arduous day of touring and speech-making.

**HAROLD FISHER**  
OPELIKA, Ala., March 30—(P)—East Alabama Thursday acclaimed the nation's chief executive, Franklin D. Roosevelt, over the route of a 50-mile "neighborly tour" in which he visited three cities and two educational institutions.

Tuskegee, Auburn and Opelika, bedecked with flying banners and welcome signs, turned out wildly cheering crowds as the president paused at each briefly to deliver talks from his open car.

Tuskegee Institute, famed Negro school founded by Booker T. Washington, and Alabama Polytechnic Institute turned out their student bodies to greet the president.

Along the 50-mile route, starting at Chehaw Station, where the presidential party detrained, crowds gathered at filling stations, country stores and cross-roads to wave and shout their greetings. In the car with the president rode Gov. Frank M. Dixon, Senator Lister Hill and Congressman Henry B. Steagall.

**"Roosevelt Luck" On Hand**  
The proverbial "Roosevelt luck" beat back the threat of inclement weather and the president rode under sunny skies in an open car, brought from Washington to carry him to Warm Springs, Ga., for a 10-day vacation at his "Little White House."

The president made four talks during his trip through this section in the state, first at Tuskegee Institute, then on the square in Tuskegee. At Auburn and at Opelika the chief executive expressed his pleasure at being able to visit Alabama.

The expected meeting between the president and Dr. George Washington Carver, born a slave but now one of the world's famous scientists, took place at the conclusion of the president's talk at Tuskegee Institute. Dr. Carver was escorted to the president's car where the two chatted quietly for a moment.

Escorted by a squad of state highway patrolmen, the president's party moved away from Chehaw, tiny hamlet in North Macon County, shortly after 10 a.m. He detrained after Gov. Dixon had stepped onto the train for a brief chat.

**Negro Veterans Hospital Visited**  
First stop was at the U. S. Veterans Hospital for Negroes, only in

## F. D. R. HAS NEW GRANDSON

SEATTLE, March 30—(P)—A boy, weighing nine pounds, one ounce, was born Thursday to Mr. and Mrs. John Boettiger at the Swedish Hospital here, and the announcement was immediately telephoned to President Roosevelt, his grandfather, at Warm Springs, Ga.

The baby was born at 12:43 p.m. (2:43 p.m. Birmingham time.) Mrs. Roosevelt, visiting here, was at the hospital at the time.

No decision has been reached as to a name for the child, associates of the family said.

Mrs. Boettiger, the former Anna Roosevelt Dall, has two other children—Anna Eleanor Dall, 12, and Curtis Dall, 8.

stitution of its kind staffed by Negroes in the United States. The motorcade paused only briefly in front of the administration building here while the president was greeted by officials of the hospital.

A tour of the Tuskegee Institute campus ended in front of Carnegie Hall, where the famous Tuskegee Institute Choir was drawn up on the steps. Students of the institute and the cadet corps were ranged below a terrace on the lawn.

The speaking program here was presided over by President F. D. Patterson, who welcomed the president. Dr. R. R. Moton, president-emeritus of the school, also spoke briefly.

Gov. Dixon was introduced by Dr. William Jay Schieffelin, chairman of the Tuskegee board of trustees. The governor presented the president.

The chief executive's address to the students, and hundreds of townspeople who swarmed over the campus, stressed the value of the work Tuskegee Institute is doing.

"Your congressman (Steagall) was telling me on the train about a predecessor of his who once said that no graduate of Tuskegee has ever gone to the penitentiary or to Congress," the president said.

"I notice, because I travel around a good deal, the work of some of your graduates. Every once in a while I hear of someone who is doing good—someone who is having an influence for good in the community and often I learn that he is a graduate of Tuskegee."

## F. D. R. Praises Institute

"We are thinking today in terms of the American home. You here at Tuskegee are doing much to improve and raise the standards of the American home."

"We have to plan for the present

and we have to plan for the future. That is one thing you are learning here. That is why I have been very proud of the work you are doing here."

Moving from the Tuskegee Institute campus, the president's party drew to a stop on the square in downtown Tuskegee, a city dressed in gala attire. From his car the president spoke a few minutes before the motorcade moved out on the highway for a 25-mile drive to Auburn.

Highway patrol officers and secret service operatives had cleared the highway of traffic for passage of the president's party.

A 21-gun salute to the chief executive rumbled over the campus at Auburn as the head of the procession swung around Graves Center on the campus. Lined up on Bullard Field were the 1,500 cadets of the Auburn R. O. T. C. unit and the entire student body. Present to greet the president were Dr. L. N. Duncan, A. P. I. president, and Mayor C. S. Yarbrough. An estimated 7,500 had gathered for the president's visit.

## Auburn "A Near Neighbor"

Stressing the fact that the people of Auburn "are a near neighbor of mine," the president dwelt at length in his Auburn address on the need for soil conservation, a major activity of the Alabama Extension Service.

The president also emphasized the importance of producing in the South the things the South needs, declaring that this means "getting the South out of hock to the North."

"I believe we have done more in these last six years than in the previous 60 to make these Southern states self-supporting," the president said. "It has given them a balanced economy, a higher wage scale, a higher purchasing power and a more abundant life than they have ever had in all their history."

"I do not believe the South is so broke it cannot put its own capital to its own enterprises."

"Your young men and young women go out of Auburn into every town in every state. You have a great responsibility—a responsibility to put into practice what you learned here—a responsibility to experiment with new methods in order to improve conditions during your own lifetime."

"I believe you can do it because you get the fundamentals that will put you in a position to use your imagination. We will never get anywhere until we do more and more of that."

"I believe this country is going somewhere and it must depend for its future progress and prosperity upon its younger generation. The people who have American ideals and are not afraid to try new methods."

At Opelika seven miles to the east of Auburn, block after block of wildly cheering people lined the streets as the president's car wound through city streets to the high school. Banners along the way proclaimed a welcome to the chief executive and several high boards expressed thanks for public works projects in the city.

One such sign mentioned a \$30,000 armory, another an \$18,000 stadium, another an \$18,000 recreational park and a fourth a \$4,000 cafeteria for the high school.

## Pretty Girls Give Flowers

John S. Crossley, City Commission president, welcomed the president and presented R. B. Mardre, school superintendent, who introduced three pretty girls, sponsors of the high school R. O. T. C. unit. Cadet Maj. Polly Samford, Cadet Capt. Ruth Renfro and Virginia Lynch, dressed in snappy scarlet military uniforms, stepped forward to present a bouquet of roses which the president promised would "grace my supper table."

At Opelika the president spoke of the opportunities for education provided by modern highways before the motorcade moved on to Lake Condy, private pond two miles north of the city, where they enjoyed a picnic lunch.

After lunch the party moved on through the bustling Chattahoochee Valley textile towns of Fairfax, Langdale, Shawmut and Lanett before crossing the line into Georgia.

## Tuskegee Set For Exercises

## Honoring Booker Washington

TUSKEGEE, Ala., March 30—(P)—Booker T. Washington, Negro educator who was lauded Thursday by President Roosevelt, will be honored Friday and Sunday in Founders Day exercises at the school he established.

President Roosevelt, who toured Tuskegee Institute Thursday while en route to Warm Springs, Ga., said he was "fulfilling a promise" he made to Booker Washington 30 years ago to visit the school.

Arthur W. Mitchell, Negro congressman from Illinois, a former Tuskegee student and office boy to the institute founder, will deliver the Founders Day address Sunday afternoon.

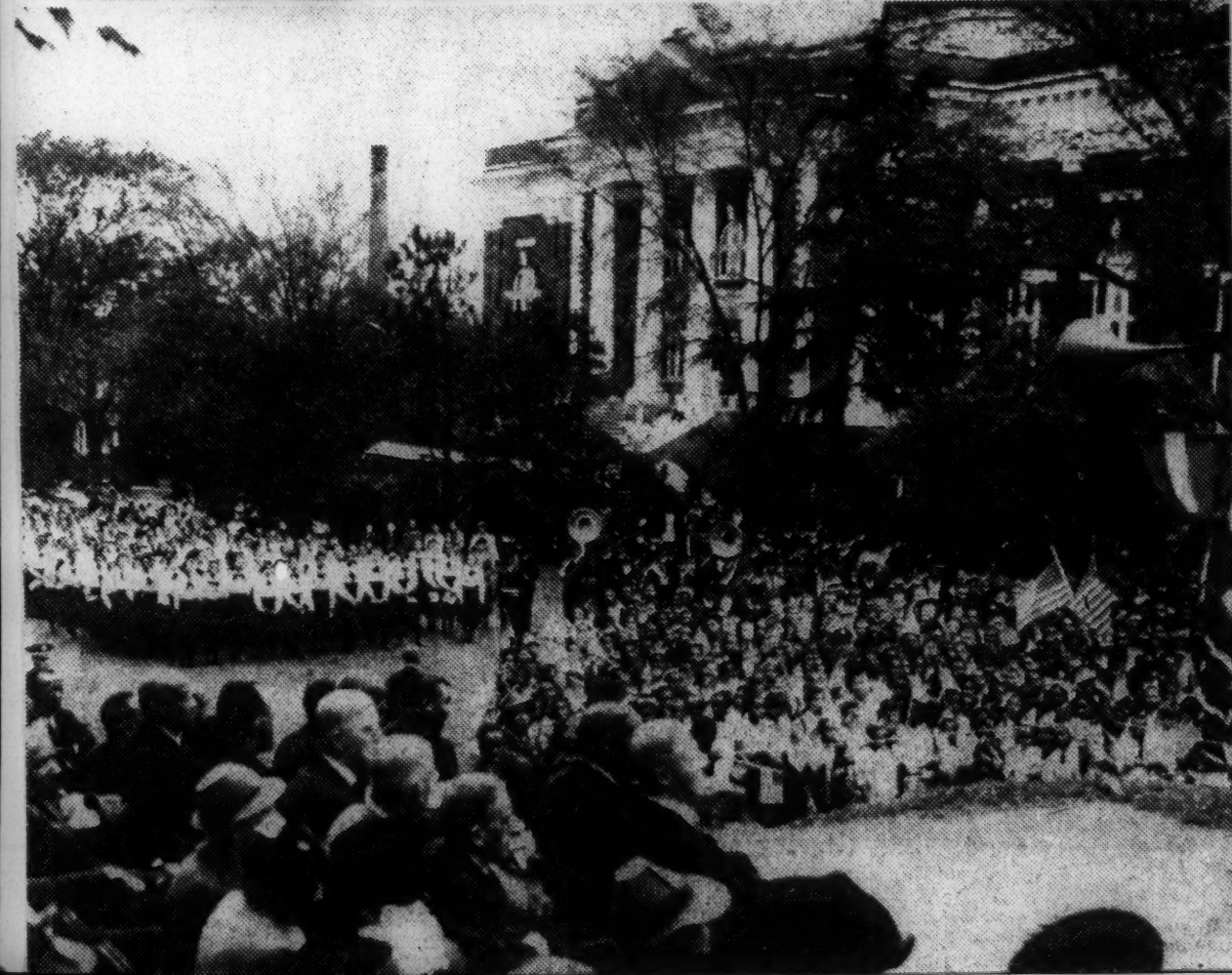
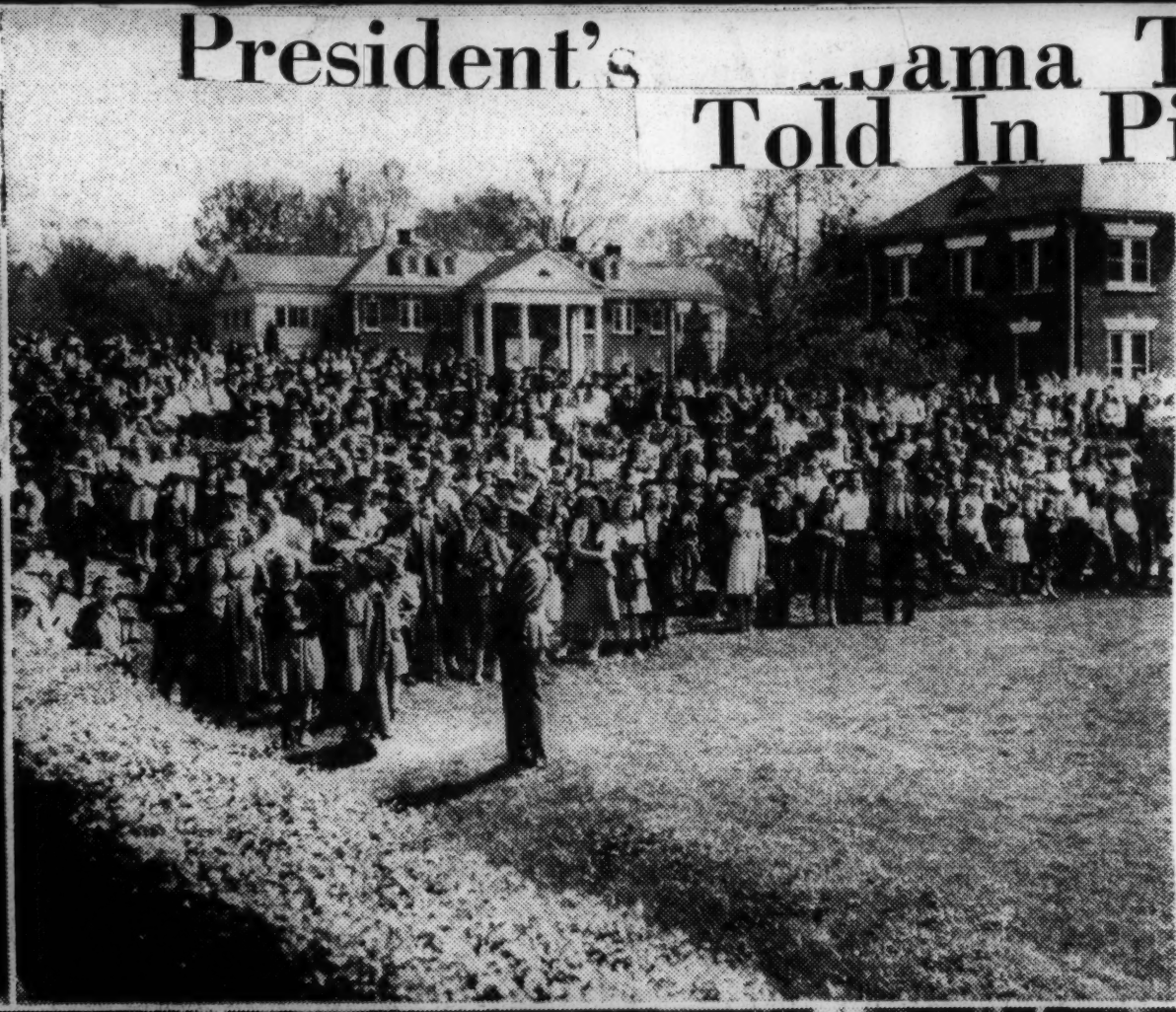
Founders Day is celebrated annually around April 5, Washington's birthday anniversary. The Spring meeting of the board of trustees also will be held.

From humble beginning in a little church on a hot July 4, 1881, Tuskegee Institute has grown to become a nationally known institution with 1,700 students from 33

states and four foreign nations. The faculty numbers 262. There are 110 buildings, the school and grounds occupying 3,500 acres of land. Degrees and diplomas are offered in agriculture, business, commercial dietetics, commercial industries, education, industrial arts, music, physical education, mechanics, nursing and other subjects.



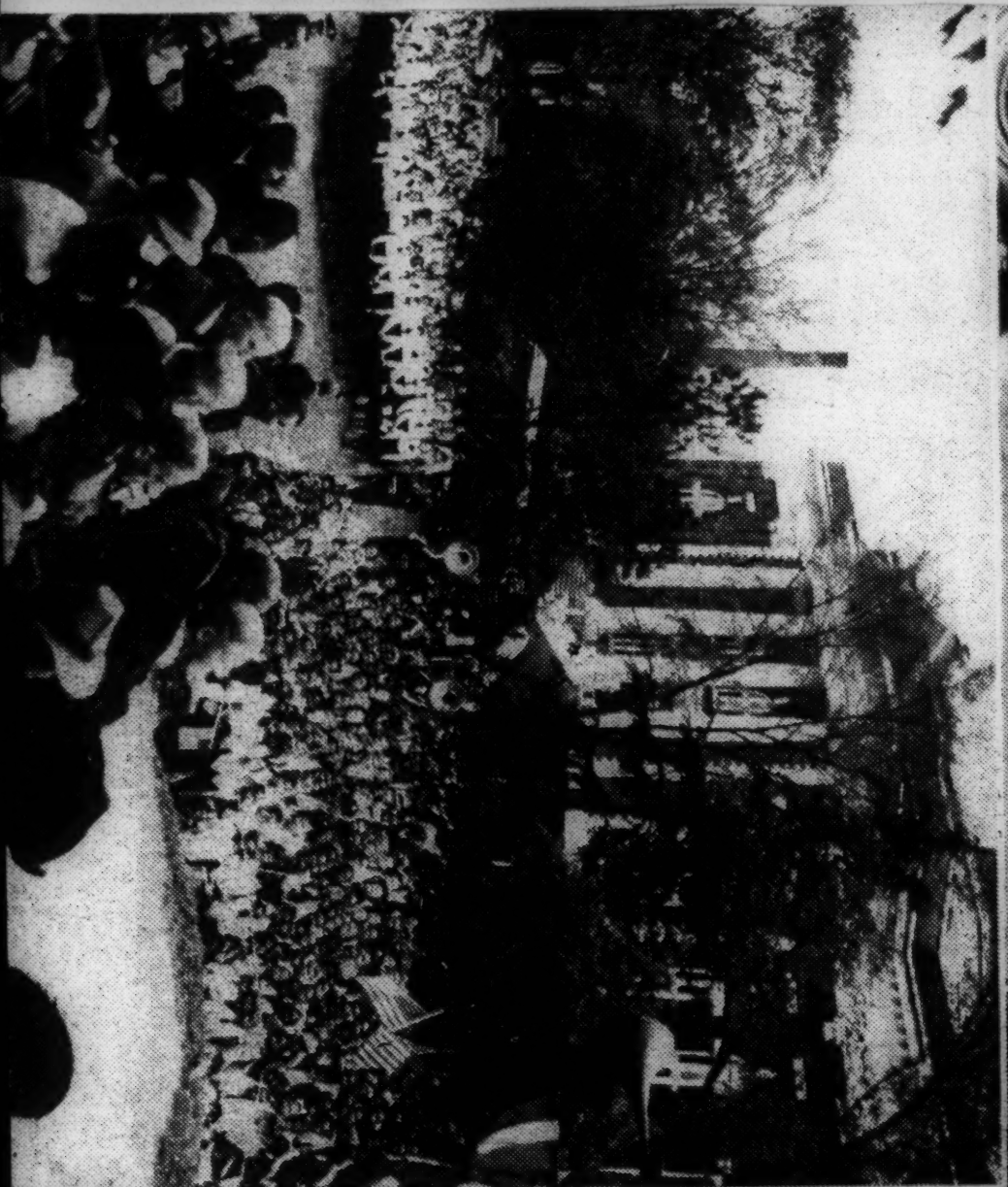
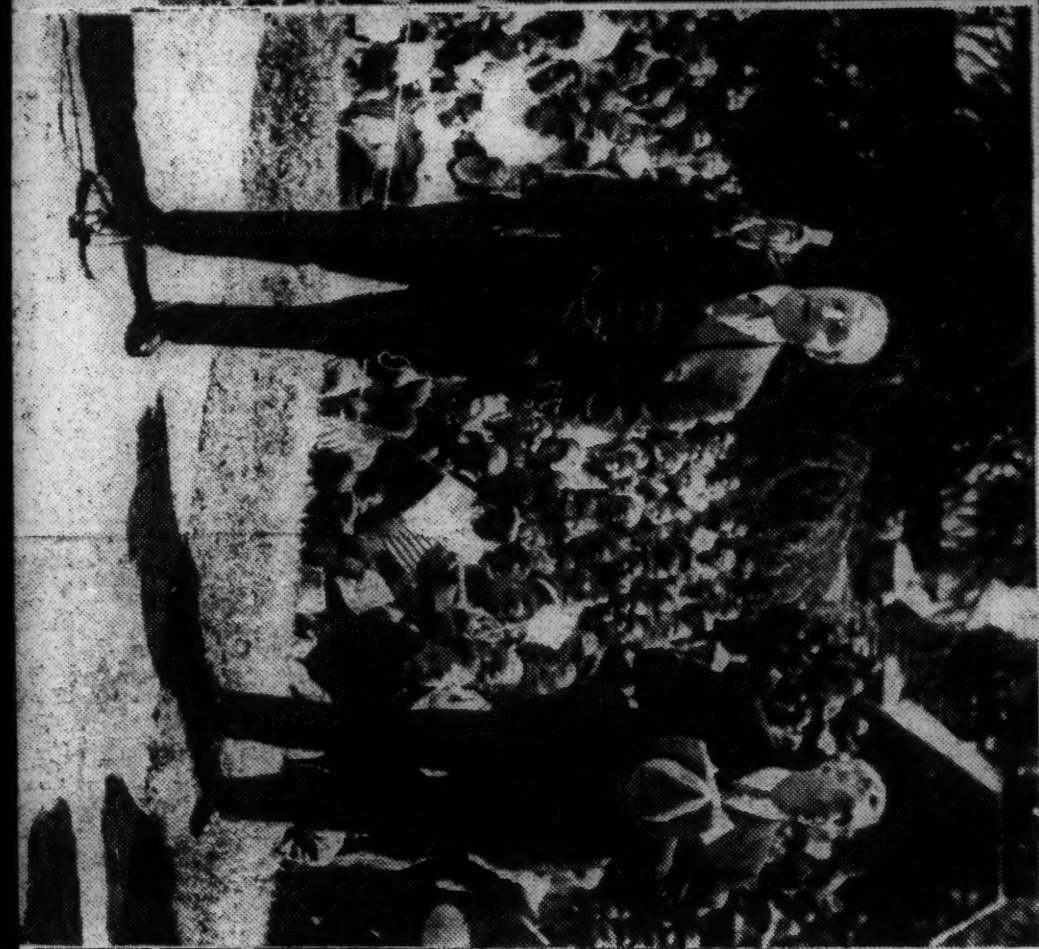
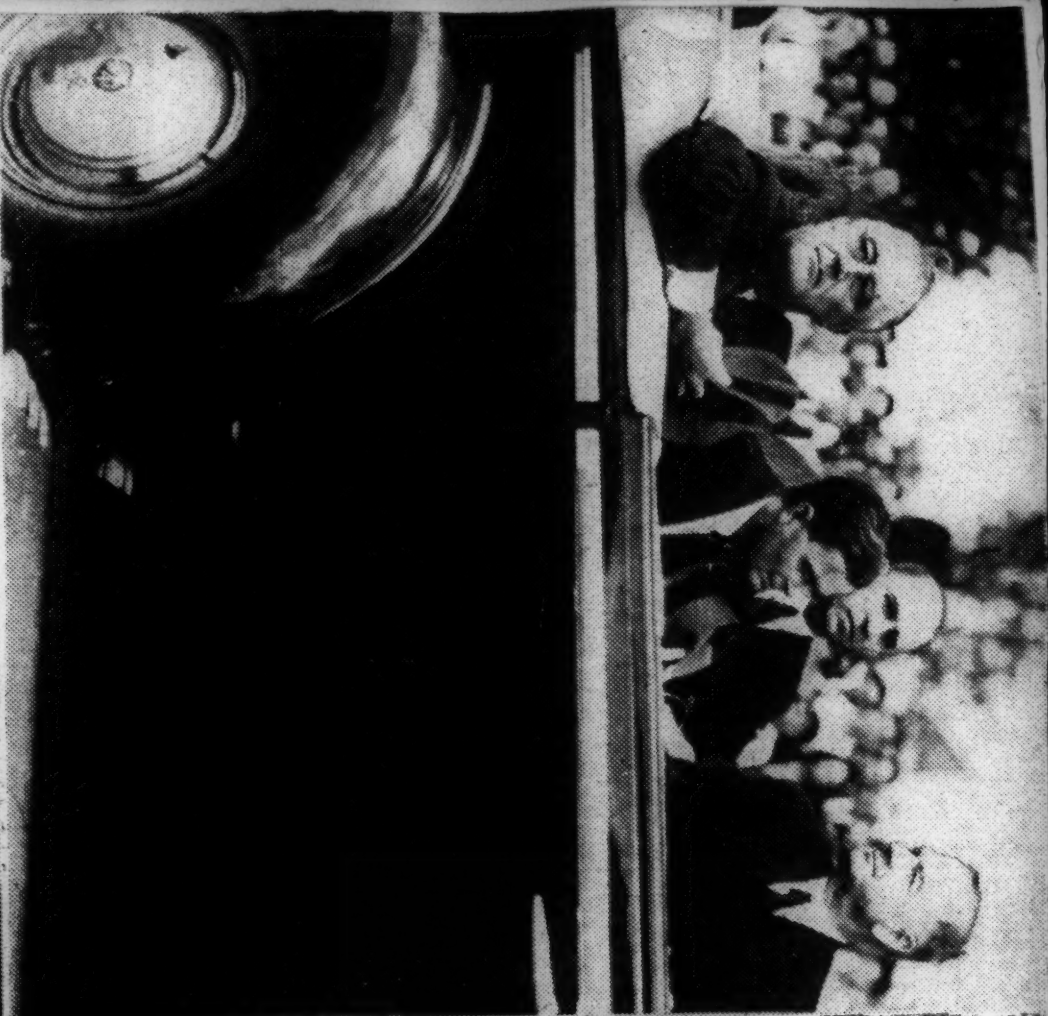
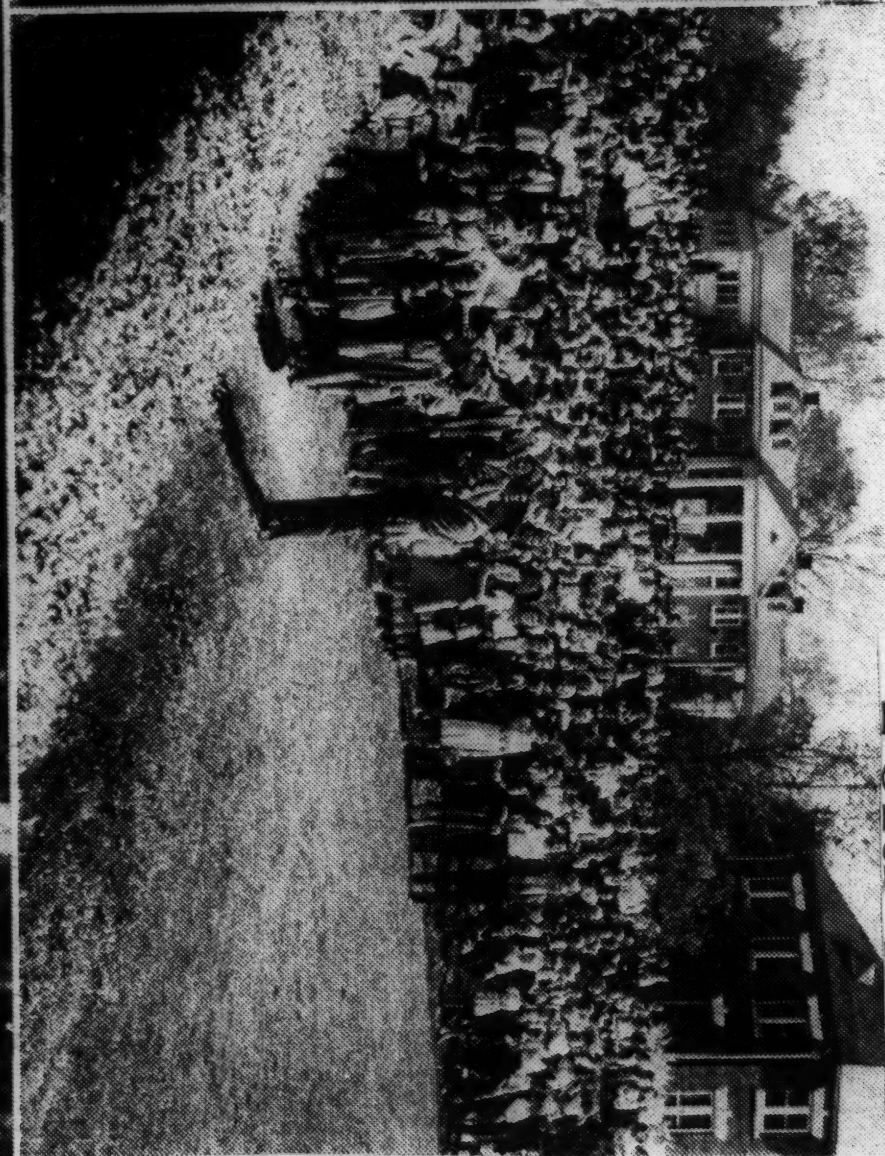
# President's Alabama Tour Told In Pictures



Views of the presidential tour through Alabama are shown above. In the upper left hand corner, at Auburn, left to right, President Roosevelt, Gov. Frank Dixon, Senator Lister Hill and Representative Henry B. Steagall. The upper right is a view of the crowd which gathered at Auburn to greet the president. The parade at Tuskegee Institute students who passed in review before the president when he stopped off to inspect the school is pictured in the photo at lower left. On the right, Dr. William Jack Schieffelin, New York City, chairman of the board of trustees at Tuskegee, is shown as he spoke over the radio from the school grounds. (Staff Photos)



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## As Alabamians Greeted Roosevelt

*Advertiser* 3-31-39



Leaving his special train at Chehaw, President Roosevelt made a three-hour motor tour of East Alabama education centers before continuing to Warm Springs, Ga. Here the nation's Chief Executive is shown at the start of the trip with Representative Steagall (front seat), Senator Lister Hill (extreme right), and Gov. Frank Dixon, (between Hill and the President).

## Roosevelt Pays State Flying Visit

*Advertiser*

Hundreds At Tuskegee, Auburn, Opelika To Hear And Cheer Him  
3-31-39  
Calls All Informal

*Montgomery Advertiser*  
President Chats With His Admirers And Bestows Blessing Upon Steagall

By GROVER HALL, JR.  
Advertiser Staff Writer

CHEAW, ALA., March 30—President Roosevelt detrained here today at 9:57 a.m., took to his Cadillac and made speeches at Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Auburn and Opelika as he motored through Alabama en route to Warm Springs, Ga.

President Roosevelt toured Tuskegee Institute campus and told a throng that his visit was the fulfillment of an ancient promise he had made to Booker T. Washington. The President extolled the institution.

At Tuskegee President Roosevelt ordered his car stopped as he waved to hundreds of flag-waving school children. To these school children President Roosevelt addressed an anecdote calculated to convey his hope that the third district would continue to send Henry B. Steagall to Congress.

At Auburn President Roosevelt urged the South to "get itself out of hock to the North by using its own resources to establish its own enterprises. The President promised the student body that where heretofore he had observed a "strict neutrality" when the Auburn football team played at Columbus, Ga., he would now "learn a little bit more to Auburn."

At Opelika President Roosevelt paused but briefly. He told a gathering of citizens there that his tour of the section had been "a real day of education" and that the bunch of roses handed him "will adorn my sup-

per table tonight."

President Roosevelt departed Opelika about 1:30 p.m., and continued en route to his Warm Springs cottage for a 10-day respite. A Highway Patrol escort accompanied him to the Georgia line.

Gov. Dixon, with but ten minutes to spare, met the presidential train here. At Opelika Senator Lister Hill and Congressman Steagall were aboard the train when it pulled in. The Governor, Senator and Congressman rode with President Roosevelt.

With a company of motorcycle patrolmen and one of President Roosevelt's 16-cylinder Cadillacs in the vanguard, a motor cavalcade of dignitaries sped along the closed highways to the four stopping points.

President Roosevelt's four talks were extemporaneous, distinguished by his unexcelled ability to localize his personality and ideas. His expressions revealed a relatively intimate knowledge of the people and institutions he visited.

### Skies Clear For Him

The skies began clearing as the President's train chuffed in the station here. This brought on mention of the fabled "Roosevelt luck."

The crowd that milled about the train station here, which got a long-needed re-painting for the occasion, was composed largely of negroes. The twin Cadillacs were parked alongside the tracks.

A fat man went lumbering about assuring Col. E. W. Starling, chief of the White House secret service detail, that he would have the ramp out in a very few minutes.

"Take your time, take your time," soothed Col. Starling, who is accustomed to Presidents.

The fat man stopped and caught his breath.

The ramp was joined to the observation car's steps. Gov. Dixon ascended the walk. Presently he emerged with Senator Hill, and Congressman Steagall. They walked down the ramp. A porter then wiped the moisture from its rails.

The President appeared. The crowd clapped. He acknowledged the salutation, but had a strained expression as he approached the ramp. It was not pleasant to watch the President as he laboriously descended it.

At the bottom secret service agents obviously much practiced, lifted President Roosevelt into the car. He immediately became buoyant.

Senator Hill espied his sister, the wife of Dr. Carney Laslie, in the crowd.

"Hey, baby!" he yelled.

Mrs. Laslie ran up to the President's car.

"This is my red-headed twin sister—the smart member of the family," Senator Hill effervesced as Mrs.



Laslie shook hands with President Roosevelt.

Some friends began forming an introduction line. The President's guard abruptly dispersed it.

Secretary of Commerce Harry L. Hopkins, who was expected to appear here, was feeling ill and left the train at Atlanta, whence he motored on to Warm Springs.

#### At Tuskegee Institute

**TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE**—Mr. Roosevelt and the presidential cavalcade arrived here about 10:50 o'clock and toured the expansive grounds. Employees of the institute stood at attention along the line of tour.

The President's car was parked in front of Carnegie Library overlooking an extensive greensward, on which school military units stood in formation beside uniformed girl students.

President Roosevelt was welcomed by President F. D. Patterson. The famous Tuskegee Choir rendered several favorites. President Roosevelt was raptly attentive and later commented on the beauty of the song.

Dr. R. R. Moton, president-emeritus of the institute, and Dr. William Jay Schieffelin, chairman of the Board of Trustees, spoke briefly.

Gov. Dixon's introduction of the President was brief, amounting to scarcely more than—"His Excellency, the President of the United States."

"I have always wanted to come to Tuskegee," said President Roosevelt in a microphone. "Thirty years ago I promised Booker Washington that some day I was coming to visit this institution. Then in later years I promised Dr. Moton frequently that I would be here, and in more recent years I have given the same pledge to President Patterson."

"I have both Scotch and Dutch in my veins. There are those who charge me with being both persistent and insistent, and, well, here I am. . ."

"I am proud to come to Tuskegee because I am proud of what Tuskegee has done. I wish that almost every American could come to Tuskegee and see what has been done. I don't know whether in any individual the members of that institution, the faculty and students realize how much they are being watched by the outside world. . . ."

"I am happy to have been here. I want to come back some day in the future and I will if I can. In the meantime, I give you my affectionate regards. Good luck to you in all the days to come."

#### And at Tuskegee

**TUSKEGEE**—Congressman Steagall presented President Roosevelt here.

President Roosevelt told the school children their veteran congressman reminded him of "what happened 'way up in my congressional district on the Hudson."

The Nation's Chief Executive related the political saga of a friend who had been running every two years. But being a Democrat he had not a chance.

But the congressional aspirant, identified only as "Dick," persevered. It was noteworthy to the President that he never passed up an opportunity to make the acquaintance of

school children.

"I said, Dick, why are you wasting time with children who can't vote?" President Roosevelt said.

"I figure they'll grow up soon," explained "Dick."

And finally in 1910 "Dick" became the second Democrat ever to be elected by the Republican district.

"Congressman Steagall has talked to me a lot about this, his district," continued the President, "but he talks to me more about the children and the schools. I think he figures he'll be here for a long time to come and he wants to know you."

"Congressman Steagall had potent opposition in his last race from Hubert Farmer, of Dothan. Two others, one of whom was listening to the President, are interested.)

"We old people think you young people are going to be better citizens than we old people," concluded Mr. Roosevelt.

#### Auburn By Noon

**ALABAMA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE**—President Roosevelt arrived here around noon. The R. O. T. C. cadet troops were in review formation on Bullard Field, adjacent to which a \$1,500,000-PWA project is in progress. A 21-gun salute was fired.

"You are a neighbor of mine," President Roosevelt said to the throng, "for from the top of the hill behind my cottage at Warm Springs I can see into Alabama. I am glad to come here."

"My contacts with Auburn in the past have been the famous football games held every Autumn in Columbus, Ga. and at those games I have exercised very strict neutrality."

Later in his address President Roosevelt, warmed by the personal contact said ". . . and next Fall I feel, well, perhaps I will lean a little bit more toward Auburn than I have before."

"Two years before the president of the University of Alabama came to Washington to thank me for some PWA money that had been allocated to replace two dormitories. The law provided that we could only use these grants to replace buildings that had fallen down or had burned down. The president asked, 'Mr. President, why did you not give us a new library, too?' The President went on."

"I answered that the application did not say anything about the old library having fallen or burned down. He replied that it did burn down. I asked 'when.' And he said: In 1864 when General Sherman came our way."

"I have been talking with your Governor and your Senator about land and I have been horrified, as I have always been horrified, by all that needs to be done in the coming generation for the conservation of land," President Roosevelt said at another point.

"It is part of the national economy to conserve the soil if the South is to survive. . . ."

**OPELIKA**—The President arrived here about 1 o'clock. His stay was brief. He addressed a crowd assembled beside the Northside Grammar School and departed.

#### WHITE AND BLACK IN ALABAMA

It must have impressed Mr. Roosevelt yesterday as he personally inspected Alabama Polytechnic Institute and Tuskegee Institute, which are neighbors and friends, one a laboratory in which more useful white Americans are trained, and a laboratory in which more useful black Americans are trained to bear the burdens and shoulder the responsibilities implicit in a dual civilization.

#### ROOSEVELT IN ALABAMA

Thousands of Alabamians yesterday saw the man who for six turbulent years has guided the American ship of state. They saw a man whose vigorous good health was immediately apparent, who was calm and assured in everything that he did, whose personality always and inevitably set him apart from all those around him, whose good humor and personable nature made him immediately admired and liked as a first-rate human being.

No one can watch the man without recognizing the tremendous power of personality that makes him one of the great leaders of the world. Not even those persons who have seen him often before can keep from being deeply impressed by his bravery and courage in the most painful circumstances. His powerful physique and magnificent head add immeasurably to the charm and forcefulness of the man.

At Chehaw, Tuskegee, Auburn and Opelika those persons who followed his car and saw him at close range found invariably the unruffled, cheerful leader, completely in control of himself and completely in control of every situation.

He told some school children in Tuskegee that he was fifty-seven years old; it was hard to realize. His hair is graying, but the gray is not predominant. His eyes are clear and expressive, never dull or tired. His face is strong and free of any excess fat. The circles under his eyes that sometimes mar his pictures were entirely absent. It is easy to understand why Franklin D. Roosevelt is still the number one American, but it is far from easy to understand how a man who has lived such a full and hardy life can still be so young in spirit and in appearance.

The President's first stop was at Tuskegee Institute, where he listened with close attention to the singing of the famed Tuskegee choir. Then he made a short, informal talk. He had made no preparation for it, but he spoke as easily and as convincingly as he would have spoken in a prepared message to Congress. A stenographer taking notes for The Advertiser remarked that he always spoke slowly, but that he never paused or fumbled for words. So it

was not so easy as it might otherwise have been to take down everything he said.

His second talk was in the town of Tuskegee. It was of the same order: fresh, amusing, thoughtful and informal. A few minutes later he was at Auburn, where he made his principal address. It too had not been prepared. But it was entirely unlike the others. He talked about the erosion of the land and the need for planning for the future. Obviously he had been distressed by the gutted soil and deplorable houses on the road from Tuskegee to Auburn. Then on to Opelika, and another speech.

When he had finished it he seemed as fresh and vigorous as ever. It was after one o'clock, and he had not moved from the seat in his car since ten. Other members of the President's party were visibly tired and haggard. The newspaper men thought they had been through a tough day and showed it. But they had made no speeches; they had not had to engage in steady conversation with others in their car as the President had had to do.

One newspaper man who has seen the President at least once every year since 1936 tried hard to recognize any changes that the last few years had made on the man. It was impossible to note any important change, although he thought he saw a calmer person, a person a little more at ease and slightly more solid. They were impressions that could not be deduced scientifically. But he was sure that again he had seen a great and distinguished world leader and statesman.



## EDUCATION- 1939

### TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, COMMENTS ON

Winston Salem N. C. Journal  
March 31, 1939

## Roosevelt Calls On South to Get Out of Clutches

Warm Springs, Ga., March 30 (UP).—President Roosevelt today reiterated that the South is the nation's No. 1 economic problem and called on southern industrialists to help the region "get out of hock to the North."

Speaking to the student body at the Alabama Polytechnic Institute at Auburn, Mr. Roosevelt urged the South to raise its economic standards.

"It means," he said, "a lot of work. It means, incidentally, getting the South out of hock to the North. It means establishing your own enterprises down here with your own capital. Don't believe the South is so broke that it cannot put its own capital into the establishment of its own enterprises."

Earlier, in extemporaneous remarks while seated in his big open car, the President deplored the land conditions in the Southland, observing that he had been horrified "at all that needs to be done to conserve the soil of the South." "That," he added, "is one of the great problems that lies with this generation and with you of the coming generation. That is part of the necessary economy if the South is to survive."

#### Wants Erosion Stopped

He remarked that "I would like to live long enough to see soil erosion completely stopped in this state and a lot of other states. I would like to live long enough to see the products of factories supplying local needs, state needs. I hope to be able to come back to this state and to the state of Georgia before I die and see at least a part of that ideal come true. For the achievement of that ideal you are coming to be responsible in a large part."

The address at Auburn was one of four the President delivered in Alabama. The first was at Tuskegee Institute, one of the leading Negro schools of the country. There, speaking of constantly

changing conditions in the social and economic pattern of the nation, Mr. Roosevelt declared:

"More and more we are becoming a part of a nation which, because of changing conditions, means that we have to take part, all the way down to the smallest community and the home, in national affairs."

MONTGOMERY, ALA. JOURNAL  
MAR 27, 1939 A5

## Plans Address At 2 Institutes Next Thursday

### Chief Executive Will Also Stop Briefly At Opelika

President Roosevelt will visit Auburn and Tuskegee Thursday on his way to Warm Springs, Ga., where he is scheduled to spend two weeks, according to advices Monday from Senator Lister Hill at Washington and Associated Press dispatches.

He will speak to the student bodies of both Alabama Polytechnic Institute at Auburn and the Tuskegee Institute at Tuskegee.

Under a tentative itinerary announced in Washington Monday he will leave the nation's capital Wednesday afternoon, going direct to Tuskegee, arriving there Thursday morning for a one-hour visit to Tuskegee Institute, negro school, where he will speak briefly from his car.

From Tuskegee he will motor to Auburn for a visit to the Alabama Polytechnic Institute. After an informal talk on the Auburn campus he will motor northward to Warm Springs via Opelika, where he will pause for a few minutes for a greeting.

Governor Frank M. Dixon's office recently announced the president had been invited to visit Montgomery.

Dr. L. N. Duncan, president of Auburn, began arrangements Monday for reception and entertainment of the presidential

party. First dispatches did not indicate how long President Roosevelt would remain in Auburn.

LAKE CHARLES, LA. AM. PRESS  
MAR 30, 1939 A12

## F. D. R. TRAVELS TO ALABAMA FOR COLLEGE VISITS

### Due Later Today at Warm Springs, Ga., for Rest and Recreation

By The Associated Press.

ROOSEVELT TRAIN, en Route to Tuskegee, Ala., March 30—President Roosevelt traveled across Georgia early today en route to Alabama to visit two of the oldest institutions of higher learning in the deep South.

Bound for a ten-day spring vacation at his mountain cottage in Warm Springs, Ga., he had accepted longstanding invitations to inspect Tuskegee Institute, leading negro school of the South at Tuskegee, and Alabama Polytechnic Institute at nearby Auburn, oldest white co-educational college in Alabama.

He planned to make brief informal talks to the students and faculties at both institutions, then he motor eastward to Warm Springs where he was due late in the day today.

The presidential special, which left Washington yesterday afternoon, was scheduled to arrive at Chehaw, Ala., around 10 a.m. The itinerary then called for a motor journey about 75 miles via Tuskegee and Auburn and Opelika, Ala., to the Warm Springs foundation for infantile paralysis sufferers.

En route to Tuskegee Institute, about five miles from Chehaw, the chief executive agreed to stop to greet the patients at the Tuskegee veterans hospital then motor around the 20,000 acres that embrace the more than 100 buildings of the negro school founded in 1881 by the late Booker T. Washington, negro educator.

The president planned to spend about an hour at Tuskegee and to make a short talk to the more than 2,000 students from his car before going northward to Auburn.

There, his schedule listed a half-hour visit, also featured by a brief address on Bullard Field, scene of

many football battles by famous Auburn events. This school, a land grant college, was established in 1872. It is now headed by Dr. L. N. Duncan.

He planned to leave Auburn about 12:30 p.m. and stop at Opelika to greet assembled school children 15 minutes later. He planned a picnic lunch at some quiet spot on the way to Warm Springs.

With the president on the Alabama were Secretary of Commerce Harry L. Hopkins, who was going to Warm Springs to rest from a recent illness; Representative Steagall of Ozark, Ala., and several White House aides.

Senator Hill of Alabama also planned to join the party in Alabama.

Albany Co. Herald  
March 30, 1939

## President Visits Famous Schools In Alabama

### Roosevelt Stops at Tuskegee and Auburn on His Way to Warm Springs.

AUBURN, Ala., March 30 (AP).—President Roosevelt, addressing the students of Alabama Polytechnic Institute on Bullard Field here today, said one of the great problems of the South is to preserve its soil.

He said he had been talking about "land" with Governor Dixon, Senator Hill and Representative Steagall en route here from Tuskegee and was interested to learn that all that needs to be done in the South, which has been called the nation's economic problem number one, was to conserve the future of its soil.

"I know we can make pastures in these states," he said, tracing a change in economy in the last six years to make the South self-supporting.

Higher wage scales and greater purchasing power were needed in the South to "get it out of hock" with the North.

He said the South had the facilities and the capital to improve its conditions so it would not be de-hour visit, also featured by a brief address on Bullard Field, scene of

"I've been called an experimenter," he said. "But I believe this country is going somewhere. It must depend largely on the younger generation—people under 30."

He said he would like to live long enough to see soil erosion eliminated in the South and its factories producing more of the things the South needs.

Senator Hill introduced Mr. Roosevelt to the assembled gray-clad school cadet corps at Auburn, as "your friend, my friend and Alabama's friend."

### PRESIDENT SPEAKS AT TUSKEGEE.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., March 30 (AP). President Roosevelt told the students and faculty of the famous Negro school—Tuskegee Institute—today that he was proud of what its graduates were doing for "human service" and stressed the need for co-operation between states and peoples in this work.

Speaking from his car in front of Carnegie music hall, the President said that because of changing conditions "we have got to work together." "Alabama or Georgia cannot go it alone. More and more we have got to plan for the future and plan to work with the other fellow. That is one of the things you've got here—co-operation."

He said he was proud of the graduates of Tuskegee because throughout his extensive travels he had come across many of them who had done great things for humanitarianism.

The President brought a laugh from the crowd when he said Representative Steagall (D., Ala.) sitting with him, informed him that no graduate of Tuskegee had "ever gone to the penitentiary or to Congress."

QUINCY MASS PATRIOT LEDGER  
THURSDAY MAR 30 1939

## President Calls for Closer Cooperation

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., March 30 (UP).—President Roosevelt, in a brief speech before students at Tuskegee Institute, called today for closer cooperation among the states.

"Alabama cannot hoe its own row any more than can my own State of Georgia," Mr. Roosevelt told several hundred students of the famed Negro

Education Institution.  
"We must work with the other fellow."



NORMAN, OK. TRANSCRIBED

MAR 30, 1939

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**TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., March 30 (U.P.)**—President Roosevelt in a brief speech before students at Tuskegee Institute today called for closer co-operation among the states. "Alabama cannot hoe its own row any more than can my own state of Georgia," Mr. Roosevelt told several students at the famous Negro educational institution. "We must work with the other fellow."

WAYCROSS GA JOUR HERALD  
THURSDAY MAR 30 1939

## SP 32 0 STUDENTS AT TUSKEGEE, ALA.

**Greeted By Hundreds of  
Flagwaving Children At  
Alabama Stops.**

AUBURN, Ala., Mar. 30 (P)—President Roosevelt, addressing the students of Alabama Polytechnic Institute on Bullard Field here today, said one of the great problems of the South is to preserve its soil.

He said he had been talking about "land" with Governor Dixon, Senator Hill and Representative Steagall en route here from Tuskegee and was interested to learn that all that needs to be done in the South which has been called the nation's economic problem number one, was to conserve the future of its soil.

"I know we can make pastures in these states," he said, tracing a change in economy in the last six years to make the South self supporting.

**TUSKEGEE, Ala., March 30—(P)**—President Roosevelt told the students and faculty of the famous Negro school—Tuskegee Institute—today that he was proud of what its graduates were doing for "human service" and stressed the need for cooperation between states and peoples in this work.

Speaking from his car in front of Carnegie Music Hall the president said that because of changing conditions "we have got to work together." "Alabama or Georgia cannot go it alone. More and more we have got to plan for the future and plan to work with the other fellow. That is one of the things you've got

here—cooperation."

He said he was proud of the graduates of Tuskegee because throughout his extensive travels he had come across many of them who has done great things for humanitarianism.

The president brought a laugh from the crowd when he said Rep. Steagall, (D-Ala) sitting with him informed him that no graduate of Tuskegee had "ever gone to the penitentiary or to congress."

People should not complain of getting old, he said, adding they should want to live because "so much remained to be done" to improve conditions.

### LEAVES FOR AUBURN

Leaving Tuskegee for Auburn, the president paused in the town of Tuskegee to greet hundreds of flagwaving school children. Steagall introduced him there.

The president told of an unnamed Democrat in his district in New York who could not get elected until he had become acquainted with all the school children in the area. When they grew up they voted for him and he became the first Democrat in congress from that district since 1856.

He said he was going to educate another young man in that district to try to do the same thing.

MIAMI, OK. NEWS-RECORD  
MAR 19, 1939

## TIMELY TOPICS

WASHINGTON, March 18—(P)

—President Roosevelt's engagement schedule for the next few months, as tentatively outlined, embraces one of the busiest travel itineraries of any comparable period in his administration.

Starting March 29 with a trip to Warm Springs, Ga., he will be in and out of Washington until mid-summer making speeches, receiving royalty and attending the world's fair at New York. He also hopes to go to San Francisco for the Golden Gate exposition, but he will not make a decision until Congress adjourns.

His tentative schedule follows:

**MARCH 29** — Goes to Warm Springs for a vacation and to dedicate a new school and hospital at an infantile paralysis foundation. During this trip he will motor to Alabama for a speech (date not set) before the Negro school at

Tuskegee. He returns to Washington April 10.

**APRIL 14** — Speaks at Mount Vernon to commemorate the 150th anniversary of George Washington's notification of his election as first President.

**APRIL 15** — Attends gridiron dinner in Washington.

**APRIL 17** — Throws out first ball at opening American league baseball game, in Washington.

**APRIL 28** — Goes to Hyde Park, N. Y., home to receive the crown prince and crown princess of Norway.

**APRIL 30** — Motors from Hyde Park to New York to open world's fair. Returns to Hyde Park to receive crown prince and crown princess of Denmark.

**MAY 1** — Dedicates postoffice building at Rhinebeck, N. Y.

**MAY 5** — Receives President Somoza of Nicaragua at White House.

**MAY 7** — Eamon De Valera, American-born prime minister of Ireland, visits White House.

**JUNE 8 and 9** — King and Queen of England will be White House

guests and then be received at Hyde Park after going to fair June 10.

NASHVILLE, TENN. MORN. TENN.  
MAR 30, 1939

## ALABAMA HOST TO ROOSEVELT

### President to Visit Seat Of Negro Education Today

**TUSKEGEE, Ala., March 29—**

(P)—This deep-South seat of Negro education will welcome President Roosevelt tomorrow and introduce him to an outstanding citizen—Dr. George Washington Carver, born a slave and today a world-known scientist.

The President will visit Tuskegee Institute here, Alabama Polytechnic Institute at Auburn and Opelika en route from Washington to the Roosevelt Foundation for Infantile Paralysis at Warm Springs, Ga. He will speak from his automobile at each stop.

Gov. Frank M. Dixon will meet Mr. Roosevelt's train at Chehaw, a railroad junction just out of Tus-

kegee.

### TOWNS DECORATED

Towns along the route bedecked themselves for the occasion.

While here the President will have an opportunity to visit Dr. Carver's laboratories, where the aged Negro has developed paints from clay, plastics from peanut hulls, imitation marble from wood shavings and many other articles from products of the soil.

Dr. Carver, when an epidemic of infantile paralysis struck in Alabama in 1936, began experimenting with peanut oil massages as an after treatment. He reported "direct results," but emphasized the treatment still was in experimentation.

Whether he would discuss his development with the President was not known tonight, but Dr. F. D. Patterson, institute president, said it likely would interest Mr. Roosevelt to learn Dr. M. O. Bousfield, representing the Rosenswald Fund, had recommended establishment of a paralysis clinic here for Negroes patterned after Warm Springs.

### TO VISIT HOSPITAL

The President will be taken by the Negro War Veterans' Hospital here, the only one in the nation established for and staffed by Negroes.

From here the Roosevelt party will swing to Auburn, where the A. P. I. band will welcome the President with "The Star-Spangled Banner" and the 1,500 student cadet corps, with a 21-gun salute. Students and visitors will hear him speak at Bullard Field.

Leaving Alabama, the President will pause briefly at Opelika for an address at the request of Representative Henry B. Steagall (D., Ala.) Governor Dixon will present Mr. Roosevelt at Tuskegee and Sen. Lister Hill (D., Ala.) at Auburn.

On the Auburn campus the President will find a \$1,500,000 PWA building program under way.

Florence, Alabama—Times  
March 30, 1939

## WORK DONE AT TUSKEGEE WINS PRAISE OF FDR

### Cooperation And "Human Service" Of Graduates Cited In Address

**TUSKEGEE, March 30—(AP)**—President Roosevelt told the students and faculty of the famous negro school—Tuskegee Institute—here today that he was proud of what its graduates were doing for "human service" and stressed the need for cooperation between the

states and their peoples in this type of work.

"Alabama or Georgia cannot go it alone," he said. "More and more we have got to plan for the future and plan to work with the other fellow. That is one of the things you've got here—cooperation."

The president brought a laugh when he said that Representative Steagall, sitting with him, had informed him that no graduate of Tuskegee had "ever gone to the penitentiary or to congress."

Leaving Tuskegee for Auburn, the president paused in the town of Tuskegee to greet hundreds of flag waving school children.

Grove Hill, Ala. Democrat  
March 30, 1939

## President To Speak At Auburn And Tuskegee

Washington, March 27.—President Roosevelt will make a brief stop at Opelika Thursday evening at the request of Representative Henry B. Steagall, it was announced Monday. Congressman Steagall accepted a White House invitation to accompany the chief executive during his tour of Alabama.

The president will leave here Wednesday afternoon and will detrain at Chehaw Thursday morning. He will go by motor to Tuskegee where he will address the institute, then motor to Auburn, where he will address the student body of A. P. I. He will leave Auburn by motor and after stopping briefly at Opelika will drive directly to Warm Springs, Ga.

The Tuskegee choir has planned a special musical program for the president. While at Tuskegee, the chief executive will visit the veteran's hospital for former negro service men, where he also will make a brief address.

Montgomery, Ala., March 27.—Gov. Frank M. Dixon will go to Tuskegee Thursday to welcome President Roosevelt to Alabama.

Dixon said he would tour the Tuskegee Institute campus with the president and would go to Auburn with him for an address to the Alabama Polytechnic Institute student body.

Roland Mushat, the governor's private secretary, said no White House communication had been received to Dixon's recent invitation to the president to stop as his guest in Montgomery en route from Washington to Warm Springs, Ga.



# EDUCATION- 1939 TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, COMMENTS ON

## PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S VISIT.

Birmingham Ala. Post  
March 18, 1939

### PRESIDENT TO VISIT STATE NEXT MONTH

He Will Deliver Address At  
Tuskegee Institute

By United Press.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—President Roosevelt will be absent from the capital during much of April, the White House announced today. A tentative schedule has been arranged which will take the President to Georgia, Alabama, Virginia and New York.

Mr. Roosevelt will leave March 29 for Warm Springs, Ga., where he will remain until April 10. He plans to motor to Tuskegee Institute, Alabama Negro college, for an address during his Warm Springs stay. He will go to Mt. Vernon, Va., on April 14 to make an address and to New York City April 30 to take part in the opening of the World's Fair and greet the Crown Prince and Princess of Norway.

It was reported reliably that Mr. Roosevelt also is planning a trip to the West Coast this summer to see the Golden Gate Exposition at San Francisco.

### F. D. R. TO STOP AT OPELIKA THURSDAY

President To Speak At A. P. I.  
And Tuskegee

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Nashville, Tenn. Tennessean  
March 21, 1939

### PRESIDENT PLANS TO VISIT SCHOOLS

Intends to Go to Auburn and  
Tuskegee Early In  
April

WASHINGTON, March 20.—(P)—The White House said today that if President Roosevelt carried out his plans to go to Warm Springs, Ga., March 29, he would visit Alabama Polytechnic Institute at Auburn and Tuskegee Institute, Negro trade school at Tuskegee, Ala., on April 5.

The trip to Warm Springs will be contingent on the state of affairs abroad and in Washington, officials said. If the President goes, he may remain in the South about two weeks.

He has received invitations to visit Auburn and Tuskegee. He plans to go by automobile from Warm Springs and tour the grounds of each institution. He also is expected to say a few words of greeting to the student bodies, but no radio broadcasts are planned.

Montgomery Ala. Advertiser

March 21, 1939

### Roosevelt May Visit Auburn, Tuskegee

WASHINGTON, March 20.—(P)—The White House said today that if President Roosevelt carried out his plans to go to Warm Springs, Ga., March 29 he would visit Alabama Polytechnic Institute at Auburn and Tuskegee Institute, negro trade school at Tuskegee, Ala., on April 5.

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tion. He also is expected to say a few words of greeting to the student bodies, but no radio broadcasts are planned.

## President Roosevelt Will Visit Campus Of Tuskegee Institute, Thursday Morning

WASHINGTON — (SNS) — Included in President Franklin Delano Roosevelt's itinerary on his two-week trip to Warm Springs, Georgia, will be a brief one hour visit to Tuskegee Institute this Thursday morning at which time he will deliver a short address from his automobile over a loudspeaker system.

From Tuskegee, President Roosevelt will motor to Auburn, Ala., for an informal talk at Alabama Polytechnic Institute, after which he will move on to Warm Springs via Opelika, Ala. He will pause briefly in the latter town for greetings to her citizens.

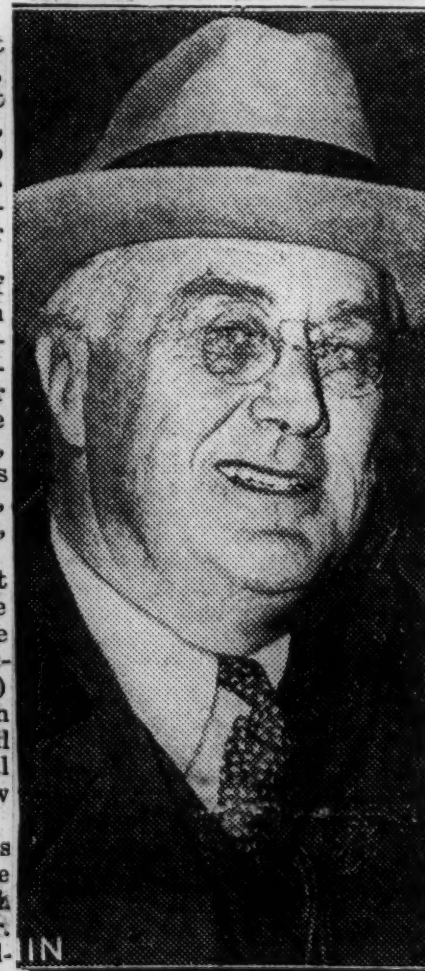
The appearance at Tuskegee of the Nation's Chief will be an anti-climax to the annual Founder's Day exercises at the Institution founded by the late Booker T. Washington and haven of the eminent Dr. George W. Carver, peanut wizard. These exercises hold forth at the school Friday, March 31, through Sunday, April 2.

The Founder's Day events at Tuskegee are divided into three groups: (1) Nurses' Institute Friday; (2) Trustee's Day activities Saturday; and (3) Founder's Day program with Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell as guest speaker and annual meeting of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society Sunday.

A highlight of the Founder's Day pageant Sunday will be the placing of a memorial wreath upon the grave of the late Dr. Washington, Tuskegee's founder. There will be other similarly colorful and picturesque events.

As a harbinger of the President's southern trip, his widely

known personal valet and maid, Mr. and Mrs. Irvin H. McDuffie of Atlanta, Ga., arrived in the Gate City a brief period ago, the former being slightly ill. The McDuffie's will join Mr. Roosevelt later at Warm Springs.



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT



## Famous Negro Scientist Greet's President Roosevelt



*Constitution 3-31-39 Atlanta, Ga.*  
Among the first to greet President Roosevelt upon his arrival at Tuskegee, Ala., was Dr. George Washington Carver,

famous negro scientist and faculty member of Tuskegee Institute. The President continued to Warm Springs.

Associated Press Photo.



# THE PRESIDENT OF UNITED STATES AT TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

EDUCATION - 1939  
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, COMMENTS ON

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S VISIT



Scenes from the recent visit of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt to Tuskegee Institute:

Top left: Typical Tuskegee student assigned as guard of honor, snaps to attention as the president's car rolls up. Center: Wm. L. Dawson leading the Tuskegee choir in songs which the president praised.

Right: President Patterson greets the distinguished guest. Center left: Dr. Wm. J. Schieffelin, chairman of the trustee board, and Dr. R. R. Moton. Center: Dr. Moton extends words of welcome.

Right: President Patterson presents a gift, a replica of the famous Tuskegee Chapel stained windows depicting Negro spirituals. President Roosevelt leans forward eagerly to view it.

Lower left: Dr. Carver gets a hand shake from the chief executive. Center: Dr. Patterson and the Governor of Alabama, Frank L. Dixon.

Right: A view of the thousands of visitors and students who thronged Tuskegee's grounds during the President's visit.



## PRESIDENT GREETES FAMOUS NEGRO SCIENTIST



*Christian Record*  
En route to Warm Springs, Ga., President Roosevelt visited Tuskegee Institute, in Alabama, and here he is shown in cordial talk with Dr. George Washington Carver, noted Negro scientist and Tuskegee faculty member. Dr. Carver, born a slave, has taught the South crop rotation; has developed nearly 300 useful products from the peanut and more than 100 from the sweet potato. He developed valuable dyes from Southern clay. In addition he is an artist and musician.



TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, COMMENTS ON

BRADENTON FLA HERALD  
THURSDAY MAR 30 1939

# EAST ALABAMA IS PAID VISIT BY PRESIDENT

## Tours Education Centers Before Proceeding To Warm Springs Home

By D. Harold Oliver

CHEHAW, Ala., March 30.—(AP)

President Roosevelt, accompanied by Secretary of Commerce Harry Hopkins, arrived here today for a three-hour tour of east Alabama education centers by motor car.

A bright sun greeted the presidential party, after downpours throughout the night and early morning.

The presidential special arrived on time at 10 a. m., despite the terrific rain storm that lasted most of the night, causing it to slow up several times because of high water. Precipitation totalled from one to six inches over Georgia and Alabama.

The peak of the storm came in the vicinity of Atlanta where the train made a 20-minute service stop at 6 a. m. The rain had stopped, however, on reaching here.

The special crossed the Alabama line shortly after leaving West Point, Ga., at Opelika, Ala.; Senator Lister Hill of Alabama boarded the train to join Rep. Steagall of this district, and the presidential escort.

Streams overflowed the main roadway from Chehaw to Tuskegee, but the water was not of a depth to delay passage over the route.

Tuskegee, home of the world's largest school of higher learning for negroes; Auburn, seat of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, and Opelika, near the Alabama-Georgia line, were bedecked to receive the President.

Large crowds were on hand. A detail of 60 Alabama highway patrolmen, headed personally by Chief Weller Smith, cleared the path for the motoring President. Tuskegee displayed banners with Mr. Roosevelt's picture, with the words: "Our President."

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee, met the President here, as did Governor Frank M. Dixon of Alabama.

Dixon, Senator Hill and Rep. Steagall rode in the President's automobile.

Bound for a ten-day spring vacation at his mountain cottage in Warm Springs, Ga., he had accepted long-standing invitations to inspect Tuskegee Institute, leading negro school of the south at Tuskegee, and Alabama Polytechnic Institute at nearby Auburn, oldest white co-educational college in Alabama.

He planned to make brief informal talks to the students and faculties at both institutions, then motor eastward to Warm Springs where he was due late in the day. The presidential special left Washington yesterday afternoon.

ATHENS GA BANNER-HERALD  
MONDAY MAR 27 1939

## Roosevelt Is Coming To Georgia This Week For 2-Week Visit

WASHINGTON, (AP)—President Roosevelt, under a tentative itinerary announced today, will leave Wednesday afternoon for a two week trip to Warm Springs, Ga.

He will go direct to Tuskegee, Ala., arriving there Thursday morning for a one-hour visit to Tuskegee Institute, negro school where he will speak briefly from his car.

From Tuskegee he will motor to Auburn, Ala., for a visit to the Alabama Polytechnic Institute. After an informal talk on the Auburn campus he will motor northward to Warm Springs via Opelika, Ala., where he will pause for a few minutes for a greeting.

FRIDAY MAR 31 1939 Wkly

## President Visits Educational Centers

Chehaw, Ala., Mar. 30 (AP)

President Roosevelt, accompanied by Secretary of Commerce Harry Hopkins, arrived here for a tour of East Alabama education centers by motor car today. The Presidential special arrived on time despite a terrific rainstorm that lasted most of the night, causing it to slow down several times because of high water. The President planned to visit Tuskegee Institute, Alabama Polytechnic Institute at Auburn, and Opelika before motoring to Warm Springs late in the day.

OMAHA, NEB. JR-STOCKMAN  
MAR 31, 1939 A6

## Roosevelt Tells Desire for Closer State Co-operation

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., March 31.—(U.P.)—President Roosevelt, in a brief speech before students at Tuskegee institute, called Thursday for closer co-operation among the states.

"Alabama cannot hoe its own row any more than can own state of Georgia," Mr. Roosevelt told several hundred students of the famed negro educational institution.

"We must work with the other fellows."

He declared that no state can be self-contained and aloof as was possible 30 years ago. He paid tribute to the accomplishments of Tuskegee for development of the negro in education.

En route to the institute, the president stopped for a few minutes at the Tuskegee veterans' hospital, where he greeted the all-negro staff of doctors and nurses and several hundred patients.

Mr. Roosevelt was accompanied by Governor Dixon of Alabama, Senator Lister Hill, dem. Alabama, and Representative Henry Steagall, dem., Alabama.

From the institute the presidential party drove to the town of Tuskegee, where Mr. Roosevelt spoke extemporaneously to several hundred school children.

"I am very confident and hopeful of the future of America and that future rests with you children," he told them.

SARASOTA FLA HERALD  
THURSDAY MAR 30 1939

# PRESIDENT GOES ON 3-HOUR TOUR OF OLD SCHOOLS

## Roosevelt and Hopkins, En Route to Warm Springs, See Alabama Institutions

CHEHAW, Ala., March 30.—(AP)

President Roosevelt, accompanied by Secretary of Commerce Harry Hopkins, arrived here today for a three-hour tour of east Alabama education centers by motor car.

A bright sun greeted the presidential party, after downpours throughout the night and early morning.

The presidential special arrived on time at 10 a. m. CST., despite the terrific rain storm that lasted most of the night, causing it to slow up several times because of high water. Precipitation totalled from one to six inches over Georgia and Alabama.

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The special crossed the Alabama line shortly after leaving West Point, Ga., at Opelika, Ala.; Senator Lister Hill of Alabama boarded the train to join Representative Steagall of this district, and the presidential escort.

Roads Are Wet

Streams overflowed the main roadway from Chehaw to Tuskegee but the water was not of a depth to delay passage over the route.

Tuskegee, home of the world's largest school of higher learning for negroes; Auburn, seat of the Alabama Polytechnic institute, and Opelika, near the Alabama-Georgia line, were bedecked to receive the President.

Large crowds were on hand.

A detail of 60 Alabama highway patrolmen, headed personally by Chief Weller Smith, cleared the path for the motoring President.

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Dixon, Senator Hill and Representative Steagall rode in the President's automobile.

Bound For Georgia

Bound for a 10-day spring vacation at his mountain cottage in Warm Springs, Ga., he had accepted long-standing invitations to inspect Tuskegee institute, leading negro school of the South at Tuskegee, and Alabama Polytechnic institute at nearby Auburn, oldest white co-education college in Alabama.

He planned to make brief informal talks to the students and faculties at both institutions, then motor eastward to Warm Springs where he was due late in the day.

The presidential special left Washington yesterday afternoon.

With the President on the Alabama swing were Secretary of Commerce Harry L. Hopkins, who was going to Warm Springs to rest from a recent illness; Representative Steagall and several White House aides.

CENTER, TEX. NEWS  
MAR 30, 1939 A18

## Tuskegee Hears Talk By Roosevelt

Tuskegee, Ala.—President Roosevelt spoke here Thursday at

Tuskegee Institute and praised the work being done by the graduates. He goes from here to Warm Springs, Ga., where he will spend the next ten days.



## F. D. R. Way Down South



President Roosevelt (left) is shown with Governor Frank M. Dixon (center), and Senator Lister Hill, both of Alabama, at Chehaw, after visits to Auburn, Opelika and Tuskegee. Speaking to the youth of Dixie, the President advised the south to make itself self-supporting by first "getting out of back to the north."

Grand Island, Neb. Independent  
THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1939

### COOPERATION

#### URGED BY F.D.R.

Tuskegee, Ala., Mar. 30. (P)—President Roosevelt told the students and faculty today of the famous negro school—Tuskegee institute—he was proud of what its graduates were doing for "human service" and stressed a need for cooperation between states and peoples in this work.

Speaking from his car, the President said that, because of changing conditions, "We have got to work together."

"Alabama or Georgia cannot go it alone. More and more we have got to plan for the future and plan to work with the other fellow. That is one of the things you've got to do—cooperation."

CUSHING, OK. CITIZEN  
MAR 30, 1939 A12

### Roosevelt Calls For Cooperation Among States

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., March 30—(UP)—President Roosevelt, in a brief speech before students at Tuskegee Institute, today called for closer cooperation among the states.

"Alabama cannot hoe its own state of Georgia," Mr. Roosevelt told several hundred students of the famous negro educational institution.

"We must work with the other fellow."

He declared that no state can be self-contained and aloof as was possible 30 years ago. He paid tribute to the accomplishments of Tuskegee for development of negro education.

NORTH PLATTE, NEB. TELEGRAPH Brunswick, Ga. News  
MAR 30, 1939 A10 March 29, 1939

## PRESIDENT VISITS AT TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

Chehaw, Ala., March 30, (P)—President Roosevelt, accompanied by Secretary of Commerce Harry Hopkins, arrives here at 10 a.m., C.S.T., today for a three-hour tour of East Alabama education centers by motor car.

A bright sun greeted the presidential party, after downpours throughout the night and early morning.

The presidential special arrived on time despite the terrific rain storm that lasted most of the night, causing it to slow up several times because of high water. Precipitation totalled from one to six inches over Georgia and Alabama.

SALEM MASS NEWS

FRIDAY MAR 31 1939

## President Tells Negro College All Must Work Together

By D. HAROLD OLIVER

Tuskegee, Ala., March 30 (P)—President Roosevelt told the students and faculty today of the famous Negro school—Tuskegee institute—he was proud of what its graduates were doing for "human service" and stressed a need for co-operation between states and peoples in this work.

Speaking from his car in front of Carnegie Music hall, the president said that, because of changing conditions, "we have got to work together."

"Alabama or Georgia cannot go it alone. More and more we have got to plan for the future and plan to work with the other fellow. That is one of the things you've got here—co-operation."

The president began his motor trip to Tuskegee, Auburn and Opelika at 10.20 A. M. central time, from the little town of Chehaw, Ala., where his special train arrived from Washington at 10 o'clock after a ride through a heavy rain storm.

Several hundred townspeople saw him detrain and get in a large open car with Gov. Frank M. Dixon, Sen. Hill and Rep. Steagall. Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee institute, rode in a separate car.

En route to the broad Tuskegee campus, the president stopped at the Negro Veterans' hospital on the outskirts of Tuskegee and shook hands with the staff and several wheel chair patients.

He told the officials there Gen. Frank T. Hines, veterans' administrator in Washington, had told him that "this was one of the hospitals that was doing a great job."

"I'm glad things are going well," he said. "I've read all the reports on this hospital and know the maps well."

## PRESIDENT REACHES ALABAMA TOMORROW

WILL VISIT TUSKEGEE AND AUBURN BEFORE COMING TO WARM SPRINGS

Auburn, Ala., March 29. (P)—Two Alabama educational centers—Auburn and Tuskegee—busied themselves today with preparations for a scheduled visit of President Roosevelt tomorrow.

The president will make a tour of Tuskegee Institute, famed negro school, tomorrow morning, then come here for a visit to Alabama Polytechnic Institute, which has inaugurated a \$1,500,000 PWA building program.

Leaving his train at Chehaw, railroad junction a few miles from Tuskegee, the chief executive will be met by Governor and Mrs. Frank M. Dixon and the governor's official staff in full uniform. The train is scheduled to arrive at Chehaw at 10:15 a. m.

The U. S. Veterans' Hospital at Tuskegee will be the first stop, after which the party will be escorted over the institute grounds. The presidential automobile will halt in front of Carnegie Music building, where the school choir will sing several selections.

He will be greeted by Dr. F. D. Patterson, institute president, and have an opportunity to inspect the laboratories of Dr. George W. Carver, the negro who was born a slave and became one of the outstanding scientists of his day.

Arriving in Auburn about noon, the president will address the student body, assembled in military formation on Bullard Field. Fifteen hundred R. O. T. C. cadets will stand in formation. Bleachers have been arranged for spectators other than students.

Dr. L. M. Duncan, president of A. P. F., and Mayor C. S. Yarbrough will meet the executive at Bullard Field, where a 21-gun salute will be fired by a cadet artillery battery.

Reports reaching Auburn were that President Roosevelt might be accompanied on his visit by Secretary of Commerce Harry Hopkins.

He is expected to be accompanied from Washington by Rep. Henry B. Steagall, of Alabama, and will be joined at Chehaw by Senator Lister Hill.

Luncheon plans were indefinite. Whether the presidential party would take lunch here before motoring to Warm Springs, Ga., with a brief stop at Opelika, or eat a picnic lunch later had not been ascertained.

MUSKOGEE, OK. PHOENIX  
MAR 30, 1939 A11

## President Starts Spring Vacation, Heads for South

Roosevelt to Spend Two Weeks in Warm Springs; Addresses Planned in Alabama Today

ABOARD PRESIDENT'S SPECIAL, ENROUTE WARM SPRINGS, Ga., March 29—(U.P.)—President Roosevelt dropped the cares of state today and departed for his annual, two-week spring vacation at his southern home in Warm Springs, Ga.

Before leaving the capital the chief executive held last minute conferences with his congressional lieutenants and cabinet officers on taxes, foreign affairs and other matters on which he will receive daily reports.

His conferees included Postmaster General James A. Farley, Secretary of State Cordell Hull, Senate Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley, Sen. Burton K. Wheeler (d), Mont., who is drafting rail aid legislation, and Chairman Robert L. Doughton (d), N. C., of the house ways and means committee who has charge of the tax situation.

Doughton indicated there would be nothing concrete on taxes before Mr. Roosevelt returns. Wheeler plans to introduce a railroad bill tomorrow. Farley presumably talked politics. Hull and the president are debating recognition of the victorious Franco government in Spain, and keeping in touch with the ascendancy of Germany in Europe.

The president will detrain at Tuskegee, Ala., tomorrow morning where he will speak extemporaneously to students of Tuskegee institute. In the afternoon he will motor to Auburn, Ala., and briefly address the student body at Alabama Polytechnic institute, and thence will drive 75 miles to Warm Springs, stopping at Opelika, Ala., enroute.

Accompanying the chief executive are Secretary of Commerce Harry L. Hopkins, who is recuperating from illness; Capt. Daniel J. Callaghan, naval aide; William Hassett, acting secretary, and Miss Marguerite Lehand, personal secretary.

While at Warm Springs Mr. Roosevelt will dedicate two new buildings at the Warm Springs infantile paralysis foundation.



## EDUCATION- 1939 TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, COMMENTS ON

## PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S VISIT

STAMFORD CONN. ADVOCATE  
THURSDAY MAR 30 1939

### President Praises Negro Students and Faculty at Tuskegee

Tuskegee, Ala., March 30. (AP)—President Roosevelt told the students and faculty today of the famous Negro school—Tuskegee Institute—he was proud of what its graduates were doing for "human service" and stressed a need for cooperation between states and peoples in this work.

SELMA, ALA. TIMES-JOURNAL  
MAR 31, 1939

### FOUR SPEECHES MADE ON TRIP BY ROOSEVELT

### Thousands See President As He Visits Auburn And Tuskegee

OPELIKA, Ala., March 31—(AP)—The south pondered today the counsel of President Roosevelt to "establish your own industries down here with your own capital" as a means of getting Dixie "out of hock to the North."

Mr. Roosevelt's suggestion came at Auburn yesterday in one of four speeches he made in a swing from Tuskegee, Ala., to his Warm Springs, Ga., home via automobile.

Thousands cheered him at stops in flag-bedecked towns, where overhead banners blazoned: "Welcome—our President." Both white and negro citizens yelled and waved, many from roadsides along the route.

Governor Frank Dixon, Senator Lister Hill (D-Ala) and Representative Henry B. Steagall (D-Ala) rode with Mr. Roosevelt until he reached Lake Condly on the outskirts of this East Alabama city for a picnic luncheon. It was a beautiful Spring day.

Schools dismissed for the occasion, textile mills in the Chattahoo-

chee Valley closed to allow employees to cheer the entourage by.

Speaking extemporaneously before Auburn's gray-clad cadet corps and 7,000-odd citizens, the President once again took cognizance of conditions in the south, which he once termed "the nation's No. 1 economic problem."

"I don't believe," he said, "that the south is so broke that it cannot put its own capital into the establishment of its own enterprises."

When he first went to Warm Springs nearly 16 years ago, the President continued, he had to buy milk and cream, apples, meat and shoes that originated in the north and west, and went on to say there "wasn't very much change in that system of economy until about six years ago."

#### Why Is It Necessary?

"It was then we began to ask ourselves, 'why is all this necessary?'"

"I think that we have done more in those six years than in the previous sixty years all through these Southern States to make them self-supporting, to give them a balanced economy that will spell a higher wage scale, a greater purchasing power and a more abundant life than they have had in all their history."

Still "much remains to be done," he said, adding:

"It means a lot of work. It means, incidentally, getting the South out of hock to the North. It means establishing your own enterprises down here with your own capital."

Stressing the need for soil conservation, Mr. Roosevelt told the students he had been talking about land with Governor Dixon, Senator Hill, and Representative Steagall enroute to Auburn from Tuskegee.

"I have been horrified, as I always am horrified," he said, "at all that needs to be done in the future to conserve the soil of the south. That is one of the great problems that lies with this generation and with you of the coming generation."

"That is part of the necessary economy if the south is to survive."

"I would like to live long enough to see soil erosion completely stopped in this state and a lot of other

states. I would like to live long enough to see the products of factories supplying local needs, state needs.

"I hope to be able to come back to this state and to the state of Georgia before I die and see at least a part of that ideal come true, for the achievement of that ideal you are going to be responsible in large part."

#### Student Responsibility

The President said the students had a great responsibility to devise "new methods, new means—experiments, if you like—in order to improve the conditions during your own lifetime," adding:

"I believe this country is going somewhere, but it must depend for its future progress and prosperity very largely on the younger generation, the people under thirty, the people who have got American ideals and are not afraid of trying new things."

In two talks at Tuskegee and another here the President spoke mostly in generalities, stressing "neighborliness."

Among the citizenship a holiday atmosphere prevailed. The rambling wooden railway station at Chehaw, near Tuskegee, where Mr. Roosevelt left his train, had been painted overnight "for the President."

In Opelika signs along the tour route proclaimed: "Thank You Mr. Roosevelt"—for a \$4,000 cafeteria, \$30,000 armory, \$18,000 recreational park, and \$18,000 football stadium. Separate signs appeared at each federal-sponsored project.

Here, Major Polly Samford, Captain Ruth Renfro and Captain Virginia Lynch, sponsors of the Opelika High R. O. T. C. unit, were introduced to Mr. Roosevelt and presented him a bouquet of roses.

At Tuskegee the President met Dr. George Washington Carver, a negro born into slavery and today a world-known scientist. They shook hands, chatted informally.

#### World's Greatest Chemist

As they did so, Dr. William Jay Schieffelin of New York, president of the Tuskegee Institute board of trustees, exclaimed to the President: "He's (Carver) the world's greatest chemist."

Auburn's 1,500 cadets made a colorful picture lined up by com-

panies on Bullard Field. A 21-gun salute welcomed the executive.

It was, said Senator Hill, the first time a President of the United States had visited Auburn.

The executive described himself as an Alabama neighbor, saying that "from the top of the hill behind my cottage at Warm Springs I can see into Alabama."

Dr. L. N. Duncan, A. P. I. president, and Governor Dixon's uniformed staff were among those awaiting the entourage at Auburn. Col. Claiborne Blanton of Selma, chief-of-staff, accompanied Dixon at Chehaw.

Secretary of Commerce Harry Hopkins who accompanied the President to Chehaw, left by private car for Warm Springs and did not make the tour. He had been ill recently.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, Tuskegee Institute president, told Mr. Roosevelt it was with "a deep sense of humility and pleasure" he welcomed him to the world's largest negro institution of higher learning, and later the President said he was carrying out a promise made nearly 30 years ago to the late Booker T. Washington, founder of the school, to visit Tuskegee.

Dr. R. R. Moton, president emeritus, who succeeded Washington declared:

"I do not think the negro race any race, or any people have a better friend than the President of the United States."

Mr. Roosevelt drove to the institute after stopping briefly to greet patients and staff at the negro veterans hospital nearby.

#### Hears Tuskegee Choir

He listened to the Tuskegee choir sing old-time spirituals and then spoke.

Emphasizing the tackling of human problems from a national point of view, he asserted:

"More and more we are becoming a part of a nation which, because of changing conditions, means that we have to take part, all the way down to the smallest community and the home, in national affairs."

"Alabama cannot go it alone different from other states, neither can my state of Georgia. More and more they have got to plan, plan for the future, plan for the pres-

ent, plan to work with the other fellow.

"There is one thing you are learning and that is that you have got to cooperate with your fellow men and women, cooperate in your own community, in your own state and throughout the country."

The President told a crowd assembled in the town square of Tuskegee, composed mostly of school children waving tiny American flags, to be good citizens.

At Opelika he talked about good roads making for more travel and better education.

"The more we can get around and see not only our neighbors five and ten miles away and people in the next county, but also people in the next state and in other states, the better it is for us," he said.

Alabama's highway patrol, under command of Chief T. Weller Smith, concentrated its forces along the route. There were no incidents and traffic moved swiftly and smoothly, with motorcycle patrolmen preceding and flanking Mr. Roosevelt's car.

Officers escorted him, through Fairfax, Langdale, Shawmut and Lanett, where cotton mills stopped and workers waved and shouted greetings, while the President doffed his hat and smiled broadly.

American Ga. Recorder  
March 27, 1939

### FDR CHANGES TRIP PLANS Will Be In Alabama Thursday

WASHINGTON, Mar. 27 (UP)—President Roosevelt today revised his southern travel schedule to permit him to speak on Thursday to the students of Tuskegee, negro institute in Alabama, instead of April 5, as originally planned.

Mr. Roosevelt will leave Washington at 2:30 p. m. Wednesday for Tuskegee. From Tuskegee, he will go to Auburn, Ala., and speak to students. He will then drive to Warm Springs and remain there for ten days.



# Roosevelt Urges South To 'Get Out Of Hock'

## Develop Enterprises To Cut Down Buying From North, President Advises At Auburn

AUBURN, Ala., March 30—(P)—President Roosevelt urged the South today to "get itself out of hock to the North" by using its resources and initiative to establish its own enterprises.

Addressing the gray-clad student body of Alabama Polytechnic Institute, from an open car on Bullard Field, the chief executive said he did not believe the South "is so broke it can't" produce more of the things it needs so as not to be dependent on the North.

He declared anew for higher wages in southern factories and said with the consequent greater purchasing power the South could afford to put its capital to work and build up its own dairy industry and manufacturing plants.

### Urges Soil Preservation

He said great progress had been made in the last six years in changing the southern economy but that one of the big things remaining was to "conserve the soil."

"I have been horrified to think," he added, "about all that must be done in the future to conserve the soil of the South."

The president came here from Tuskegee where he addressed the students of Tuskegee Institute leaving Auburn at 12:30 p. m. central time, he motored to Opelika, Ala., where he made a third informal talk to a group of adults and school children.

Mr. Roosevelt was presented with a bouquet of roses, after which he told of cooperation between states in getting new and wonderful highways.

This "gives us a chance to know our neighbors," he said, adding trade was one of the "most valuable assets" of the nation.

"If you children think your education will be complete when you leave high school you are mistaken. It will just be beginning. You will learn more through travel and

making contacts."

He said he had had a real day of education in traveling around eastern Alabama.

Opelika was "going places" he concluded.

He said he had been talking about "land" with Governor Dixon, Senator Hill, and Representative Steagall en route here from Tuskegee and was interested to learn that all that needs to be done in the South, which has been called the nation's economic problem No. 1, was to conserve the future of its soil.

### Change Traces

"I know we can make pastures in these states," he said, tracing a change in economy in the last six years to make the South self supporting.

Higher wage scales and greater purchasing power were needed in the South to "get it out of hock" with the North, he added.

He said the South had the facilities and the capital to improve conditions so it would not be dependent on the North for so many products.

"I've been called an experimenter," he said. "But I believe this country is going somewhere. It must depend largely on the younger generation—people under 30."

He said he would like to live long enough to see soil erosion eliminated in the South and its factories producing more of the things the South needs.

Senator Hill introduced Mr. Roosevelt to the assembled gray-clad school cadet corps at Auburn, as "your friend, my friend and Alabama's friend."

At Tuskegee the president told the students and faculty of the famous negro school—Tuskegee Institute—that he was proud of what its graduates were doing for "human service" and stressed the need for cooperation between states and peoples in this work.

Speaking from his car in front of Carnegie Music Hall the president said that because of changing conditions "we have got to work together." "Alabama or Georgia cannot go it alone. More and more we have got to plan for the future and

plan to work with the other fellow. That is one of the things you've got here—cooperation."

He said he was proud of the graduates of Tuskegee because throughout his extensive travels he had come across many of them who have done great things for humanitarianism.

The president brought a laugh from the crowd when he said Rep. Steagall, (D-Ala) sitting with him, informed him that no graduate of Tuskegee had "ever gone to the penitentiary or to congress."

People should not complain of getting old, he said, adding they should want to live because "so much remained to be done" to improve conditions.

Leaving Tuskegee for Auburn, the president paused in the town of Tuskegee to greet hundreds of flag-waving school children. Steagall introduced him there.

The president told of an unnamed Democrat in his district in New York who could not get elected until he had become acquainted with all the school children in the area. When they grew up they voted for him and he became the first Democrat in Congress from that district since 1856.

He said he was going to educate another young man in that district to try to do the same thing.

Dr. F. G. Patterson, Tuskegee Institute president, opened exercises there, speaking to the student body spread out on the greensward below a knoll.

"It is with a deep sense of humility and pleasure," he said "that we welcome our beloved president of the U. S. to this institution. Tuskegee Institute has striven since its inception to be an influence for good in its humble way to the South and the nation."

He said the "warm friendship of the white South for this institution is an inspiration and has provided the most favorable situation possible for the development of a program of human service. Without the generosity of friends from the North, much that exists here today and much that has been accomplished would not have been possible."

He said Tuskegee "as a barometer of the fundamental progress of the negro has sought continuously to exert an influence that would keep the scales of interracial amity and justice in balance."



## EDUCATION-1939

## PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S VISIT

**TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, COMMENTS ON**  
KNOXVILLE TENN. JOURNAL  
APR 3, 1939 A10

### Southerners Pleased By Roosevelt Speeches

All Southerners were pleased with the President's speeches delivered several days ago to Alabama gatherings, one at Tuskegee and one at Auburn. They were pleased because these addresses were so different from the blasts delivered in the direction of the "Nation's Number One Economic Problem" last year when the purge was on.

His remarks, as they should have done, again recognized and appraised for their full seriousness the South's economic problems, but lacking was the malicious arraignment of class against class; the charge that part of our people were being deliberately crushed by another oppressing group.

Added were words of admonition, and even more important, words of encouragement to the young people he addressed. These are the kind of speeches that every Southerner and every true friend of the South appreciates.

It has been many years since we who live south of the Mason and Dixon Line have allowed our sectional vanity to prevent our recognition of the fact that we have vast economic problems, and most of us are not too proud to discuss them or to have them discussed by others. But living in the midst of these problems we in the South know that it is only as a united people that a solution for them can be found and that the sure way not to get them solved is to have the seeds of class consciousness sown by the President or anybody else.

We believe that Mr. Roosevelt really has a very warm place in his heart for the South and for Southerners, and it will be gratifying to be further assured, as these last two speeches indicate, that he is discarding the methods of approach to Southern problems typified by his infamous Georgia pronouncement on "feudalism," at the time an attempt was being made to boot Senator George out of the Democratic party.

Cullman, Ala., Democrat  
March 30, 1939

#### ALABAMA VISITOR



FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

Visiting two Alabama educational centers, President Franklin D. Roosevelt, accompanied by Secretary of Commerce Harry Hopkins, visited Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn and Tuskegee Institute.

At Auburn 1500 cadets passed in review and the \$1,500,000 WPA building program was inspected. The Veterans Hospital at Tuskegee and the Carver laboratories were visited by the president who returned to Warm Springs, Ga., later in the day.

Governor and Mrs. Dixon and members of the state legislature accompanied the president on the tour.

OCALA FLA STAR  
THURSDAY MAR 30 1939

### PRESIDENT AT TUSKEGEE FOR BRIEF SPEECH

Takes Pride In "Human Service" Rendered By Graduates

(By D. Harold Oliver)

Tuskegee, Ala., March 30 —(AP)—President Roosevelt told the students and faculty today of the famous negro school — Tuskegee Institute — he was proud of what its graduates were doing for "human service" and stressed a need for cooperation between states and peoples in this work.

Speaking from his car in front of Carnegie Music Hall, the president said that, because of changing conditions, "we have got to work together."

"Alabama or Georgia cannot go it alone. More and more we have got to plan for the future and plan to work with the other fellow. That is one of the things you've got here—cooperation."

The president began his motor trip to Tuskegee, Auburn and Opelika at 10:20 a. m. central time, from the little town of Chehaw, Ala., where his special train arrived from Washington at 10 o'clock after a ride through a heavy rain storm.

Several hundred townspeople saw him detrain and get in a large open car with Governor Frank M. Dixon, Senator Hill and Rep. Steagall. Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, rode in a separate car.

Enroute to the broad Tuskegee campus, the president stopped at the negro veterans hospital on the outskirts of Tuskegee and shook hands with the staff and several wheel chair patients.

#### Sun Breaks Through

A bright sun greeted the presidential party, after downpours

Columbia S. C. Record  
March 30, 1939

### F. D. R. Visits Ala. Students

Bright Sun Greets Party After Drenching Rains Mar Journey

CHEHAW, Ala., March 30.—(AP)—President Roosevelt, accompanied by Secretary of Commerce Harry Hopkins, arrived here at 10 a. m. today for a three-hour tour of east Alabama education centers by motor car.

A bright sun greeted the presidential party, after downpours throughout the night and early morning.

The presidential special arrived on time despite the terrific rain storm that lasted most of the night, causing it to slow up several times because of high water. Precipitation totalled from one to six inches over Georgia and Alabama.

The peak of the storm came in the vicinity of Atlanta where the train made a 20-minute service stop at 6 a. m.

Senator Lister Hill of Alabama boarded the train to join Rep. Steagall of this district, and the presidential escort.

Streams overflowed the main roadway from Chehaw to Tuskegee, but the water was not of a depth to delay passage over the route.

Tuskegee, home of the world's largest school of higher learning for negroes; Auburn, seat of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, and Opelika, near the Alabama-Georgia line, were bedecked to receive the president.

Large crowds were on hand. A detail of 60 Alabama highway patrolmen, headed by Chief Weller Smith, cleared the path of the motoring president.

Tuskegee displayed banners with Mr. Roosevelt's picture, with the words: "Our President."

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee, met the President here, as did Governor Frank M. Dixon of Alabama.

Dixon, Senator Hill and Rep. Steagall rode in the President's automobile.

Bound for a ten-day spring vacation at his mountain cottage in

Albany Co. Herald  
March 29, 1939

### President Plans Visit to Alabama Education Centers

Auburn and Tuskegee Busy Themselves With Preparations to Receive Roosevelt Tomorrow.

AUBURN, Ala., March 29 (AP).—Two Alabama educational centers — Auburn and Tuskegee — busied themselves today with preparations for a scheduled visit of President Roosevelt tomorrow.

The President will make a tour of Tuskegee Institute, famed Negro school, tomorrow morning, then come here for a visit to Alabama Polytechnic Institute, which has inaugurated a \$1,500,000 PWA building program.

Leaving his train at Chehaw, railroad junction a few miles from Tuskegee, the Chief Executive will be met by Governor and Mrs. Frank M. Dixon and the Governor's official staff in full uniform. The train is scheduled to arrive at Chehaw at 10:15 a. m.

The U. S. Veterans' Hospital at Tuskegee will be the first stop, after which the party will be escorted over the institute grounds. The presidential automobile will halt in front of Carnegie music building, where the school choir will sing several selections.

He will be greeted by Dr. F. D. Patterson, institute president, and have an opportunity to inspect the laboratories of Dr. George W. Carver, the Negro who was born a slave and became one of the outstanding scientists of his day.

Arriving in Auburn about noon, the President will address the student body, assembled in military formation on Bullard Field. Fifteen hundred R. O. T. C. cadets will stand in formation.

Dr. L. M. Duncan, president of A. P. F., and Major C. S. Yarbrough will meet the Executive at Bullard Field, where a 21-gun salute will be fired by a cadet artillery battery.

Reports reaching Auburn were that President Roosevelt might be accompanied on his visit by Secre-



tary of Commerce Harry Hopkins. He is expected to be accompanied from Washington by Rep. Henry B. Steagall of Alabama, and will be joined at Chehaw by Senator Lister Hill.

Luncheon plans were indefinite. Whether the presidential party would take lunch here before motoring to Warm Springs, Ga., with a brief stop at Opelika, or eat a picnic lunch later had not been ascertained.

## Excerpts From FDR's Speech At Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Significant excerpts from President Roosevelt's speech to the faculty and student body of Tuskegee Institute last week are as follows:

"I wish that almost every American could come to Tuskegee and see what is being done here. I don't know whether in any individual institution, the faculty and the students realize how much they are being watched by the outside world. The things that they are doing in their institutions count but more than that, the things which their graduates are doing not only among their immediate neighbors but also throughout the states and the nation, count.

"As a matter of fact, because I travel about the country a good deal, I realize the graduates of Tuskegee more than some of you do who are right here. I hear about a man or a woman, not only in the lower south, but in the middle of the country, in the north; somebody who is making good; somebody who is having an influence of human service in their community. And then I hear that he or she is a graduate of Tuskegee and that is what counts.

"We think necessarily and rightly in terms of the American home, and you are doing much through your great body of graduates to improve and bring up to higher standards the American home. That home today is not the home of half a century ago because of necessity. With modern inventions it must extend its interest, its contact with a great many more homes in its own community, as well as extending its contacts with people in other communities.

"Just in the same way that no one can become entirely self-contained, no state can be self-contained as a state was 20 or 30 years ago. More and more we are becoming part of a nation, which, because of changing conditions, we find we have to cooperate down to the smallest unit; from the

home to national affairs.

"I have been not only interested in, but very proud of all that you graduates are doing; of the fine spirit of human service that the overwhelming majority of them carry with them through their lives.

"Dr. Moton, when he spoke a moment ago, was talking about growing old. There is one thing which he exemplifies and that is: that it is a terrible thing for anybody to say, why should I keep on living? We are realizing more and more that it is a great privilege to be alive, no matter what the number of years we have covered.

"Somebody has said it is grand no matter how old you get, to keep on living because there is still so much to be done—still so much to be done. That is the spirit of you youngsters, the spirit of us in middle life, and it is the spirit increasingly of the older people in our nation.

"So my boy and girl friends, keep the ideals of your youth all through your lives. I am happy to have been here. I want to come back some day in the future and I will, if I can. In the meantime, I give you my affectionate regards. Good luck to you in all the days to come."

GASTONIA N C GAZETTE  
WEDNESDAY MAR 29 1939

## F. D. R. OFF FOR WARM SPRINGS

President Leaves Congress Embroiled In Number Of Major Disputes; To Be Gone 10 Days.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—(AP)—President Roosevelt, departing in mid-afternoon for a 10-day visit to his "other home" at Warm Springs, Ga., is leaving congress embroiled in a half dozen major scraps.

Neutrality, labor relations, relief, farm aid, social security and tax legislation will keep the legislators busy while he is away. Some of the issues may come to a head during that time and produce the most heated arguments of the session.

Before going to Warm Springs, Mr. Roosevelt will stop tomorrow at the famous Tuskegee Institute, Negro school founded at Tuskegee, Ala., by the late Booker T. Washington. He will make a brief talk to the students.

Then he will drive to nearby Auburn to visit the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, second oldest co-education school in the South. En route to Warm Springs he will make a short stop at Opelika, Ala.

In addition to congressional developments, Mr. Roosevelt will be kept informed about the foreign situation. The end of the Spanish Civil War places two problems before the administration: When to recognize the victorious Franco regime and when to lift the embargo on munitions shipments to Spain.

Officials said that removal of the embargo, which was applied under the neutrality law, need not await recognition of Franco. Secretary Hull is collecting information on the whole Spanish question before deciding on the latter step.

The General problem of changing the neutrality law was brought up today before the Senate foreign relations committee. Mr. Roosevelt has suggested revision, contending that in its present form the law might engender rather than remove war threats.

The President's \$552,000,000 defense program has hurdled most congressional barriers, but other spending proposals are stirring up bitter controversies.

A compromise appeared likely on the President's repeated request for \$150,000,000 to stave off drastic WPA cuts.

WAYCROSS GA JOUR HERALD  
WEDNESDAY MAR 29 1939

## PRESIDENT MAKES FINAL CHECK-UP BEFORE LEAVING

WASHINGTON, Mar. 29 (AP)—President Roosevelt made a final checkup on foreign and congressional matters today before leaving this afternoon for a ten day stay at Warm Springs, Ga.

Before going to his office, heshook hands with the staff and conferred with Postmaster General Farley, Senator Barkley of Kentucky, senate majority leader, and Secretary of State Hull.

He went over the general legislative situation with Barkley, and later at his office conferred on taxes with Chairman Doughton (D.-N.C.) of the house ways and means committee.

He also conferred on railroad legislation with Chairman Wheeler (D.-Mont.) of the senate interstate commerce committee.

The White House staff going with the President includes Captain Daniel J. Callaghan, naval aide, and half a dozen stenographers and other aides.

The final itinerary made public today calls for the President to de-train around 10 a. m. Central Time tomorrow, at Chehaw, Ala., and motor to the Tuskegee veterans hospital where he will stop briefly to greet the patients. From there he will go to Tuskegee Institute.

NEW LONDON CONN DAY  
THURSDAY MAR 30 1939

## FDR Speaks At Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE, Ala. (AP) — President Roosevelt told the students and faculty today of the famous Negro school—Tuskegee institute—he was proud of what its graduates were doing for "human service" and stressed a need for cooperation between states and peoples in this work.

Speaking from his car in front of Carnegie Music hall, the president said that, because of changing conditions, "we have got to work together."

"Alabama or Georgia cannot go it alone. More and more we have got to plan for the future and plan to work with the other fellow. That is one of the things you've got here—cooperation."

The president began his motor trip to Tuskegee, Auburn and Opelika at 10:20 a. m. central time, from the little town of Chehaw, Ala., where his special train arrived from Washington at 10 o'clock after a ride through a heavy rain storm.

Several hundred townspeople saw him detrain and get in a large open car with Governor Frank M. Dixon, Senator Hill and Representative Steagall. Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee institute, rode in a separate car.

En route to the broad Tuskegee campus, the president stopped at the Negro Veterans' hospital on the outskirts of Tuskegee and shook hands with the staff and several wheel chair patients.

Waycross Ga Journal Herald  
March 29, 1939

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SIOUX FALLS, S. Dak., Argus-Leader  
THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1939

## PRESIDENT LAUDS NEGRO INSTITUTE

Says Nation Needs Sort of Cooperation Found at Tuskegee School

Tuskegee, Ala., March 30.—(AP)—President Roosevelt told the students and faculty today of the famous Negro school—Tuskegee Institute—he was proud of what its graduates were doing for "human service" and stressed a need for cooperation between states and peoples in this work.

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TULSA, OK. TRIBUNE  
MAR 27, 1939 M31  
President to Leave  
Wednesday for South

WASHINGTON, March 27.—(AP)—President Roosevelt, under a tentative itinerary announced today, will leave Wednesday afternoon for two weeks' trip to Warm Springs, Ga.

He will go direct to Tuskegee, Ala., arriving there Tuesday morning for a one hour visit to Tuskegee Institute, Negro school, where he will speak briefly from his car. From Tuskegee he will motor to Auburn, Ala., for a visit to the Alabama Polytechnic Institute. After an informal talk on the Auburn campus he will motor northward to Warm Springs via Opelika, Ala., where he will pause for a greeting.



# Tuskegee Amazes President

Visit Fulfills  
Long Ambition,  
He Tells Group

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. (AP) — President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, President of the United States, rode in to Tuskegee Institute last week, and flashing his familiar smile, urged more than 1200 students of the world-famous institution to "keep the ideals of your youth all through your lives."

Declaring that in coming to Tuskegee he had fulfilled a life-long ambition, the President declared on Thursday that "I have always wanted to come to Tuskegee. Thirty years ago I promised Booker T. Washington that some day I was coming to visit this institution. Then in later years, I promised Dr. Moton frequently that I would be here, and more recently I have given the same pledge to President Patterson."

In the party accompanying President Roosevelt were, Governor Frank L. Dixon of Alabama, United States Senator Hill of Alabama, and Congressman Henry B. Steagall of this district.

The Chief Executive's special train stopped at Chehaw, the little station on the Western Alabama railroad, about five miles from the Tuskegee campus, where the party was met by President Patterson.

## WATCHED BY OUTSIDE WORLD

"I wish that almost every American could come to Tuskegee and see what is being done here," Mr. Roosevelt told the faculty and student body. "I don't know whether in any individual institution, the faculty and the

students realize how much they are being watched by the outside world. The things that they are doing in their institutions count, but more than that, the things which their graduates are doing, not only among their immediate neighbors, but also throughout the states and the nation, count.

"We think necessarily and rightly in terms of the American home, and you are doing much through your great body of graduates to improve and bring up to higher standards the American home. That home today is not the home of half a century ago because of necessity. With modern inventions it must extend its interest, its contact with a great many more homes in its own community, as well as extending its contacts with people in other communities."

"Somebody has said it is grand no matter how old you get, to keep on living because there is still so much to be done. That is the spirit of you youngsters, the spirit of us in middle life, and it is the spirit increasingly of the older people of our nation."

## IDEALS OF YOUTH

"So my boy and girl friends, keep the ideals of your youth all through your lives. I am happy to have been here. I want to come back some day in the future and I will if I can. In the meantime, I give you my affectionate regards. Good luck to you in all the days to come."

The President drove first to the U. S. Veteran's facility. Touring the grounds of the institution which houses nearly 1,500 colored war veterans and has a staff of a score of physicians and 600 employees, all colored, he paused to shake hands with Dr. Eugene H. Dibble, head of the Veterans hospital and his official staff.

At the school, he drove over the 2,000 acres of campus, observed the buildings, and paused at the memorial statue to Booker T. Washington. His tour completed, the President's car was driven up a ramp to a natural platform outdoors, where he looked down upon upturned faces of the 1,200 uniformed students drawn up in military formation in the impressive and beautiful sunken garden which lie between Tompkins and White halls, perhaps one of the most striking campus vistas in any American school.

It had rained all night before he came, but three hours before

he arrived, the sun came out warm and glorious. The grass was velvety and green, blossoms of flowers were beginning to peep out; the trees were covered with fresh green leaves, half formed.

President Roosevelt spoke after words of welcome by Dr. Patterson, president of Tuskegee institute, Dr. R. R. Moton, president emeritus, and Dr. William Jay Schieffelin, chairman of the board of trustees.

## F. D. R. Begins Tour of Dixie Schools by Auto

CHEHAW, Ala., Mar. 30 — (AP) — President Roosevelt, accompanied by Secretary of Commerce Harry Hopkins, arrived here today for a three-hour tour of east Alabama education centers by motor car.

A bright sun greeted the presidential party, after downpours throughout the night and early morning.

The presidential special arrived on time despite the terrific rain storm that lasted most of the night, causing it to slow up several times because of high water. Precipitation totaled from one to six inches over Georgia and Alabama.

The peak of the storm came in the vicinity of Atlanta where the train made a 20-minute service stop.

The special crossed the Alabama line shortly after leaving West Point, Ga., at Opelika, Ala.; Senator Lister Hill of Alabama boarded the train to join Rep. Steagall of this district, and the presidential escort. Streams overflowed the main roadway from Chehaw to Tuskegee, but the water was not of a depth to delay passage over the route.

Tuskegee, home of the world's largest school of higher learning for negroes; Auburn, seat of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, and Opelika, near the Alabama-Georgia line, were bedecked to receive the President.

Large crowds were on hand. Bound for a ten-day spring vacation at his mountain cottage in Warm Springs, Ga., he had accepted long-standing invitations to inspect the schools.

He planned to make brief informal talks to the students and faculties at the institutions, then motor eastward to Warm Springs where he was due late in the day.

En route to Tuskegee Institute, about five miles from Chehaw, the chief executive agreed to stop to greet the patients at the Tuskegee

veterans hospital, then motor around the 20,000 acres that embrace the more than 100 buildings of the negro school founded in 1881 by the late Booker T. Washington, negro educator.

The President planned to spend an hour at Tuskegee and to make a short talk to the more than 2,000 students from his car before going northward to Auburn.

There, his schedule listed a half-hour visit, also featured by a brief address on Bullard field, scene of many football battles by famous Auburn elevens. This school, a land grant college, was established in 1872.

He planned to leave Auburn and stop at Opelika to greet assembled school children 15 minutes later. He planned a picnic lunch at some quiet spot on the way to Warm Springs.



# PRESIDENT LEAVES TODAY FOR 10 DAY STAY IN WARM SPRINGS

## Makes Final Checkup Before Leaving For Georgia

Washington, March 29, (AP)—President Roosevelt made a final checkup on foreign and congressional matters today before leaving this afternoon for a ten-day stay at Warm Springs, Ga.

Before going to his office, he conferred with Postmaster General Farley, Senator Barkley of Kentucky, Senate majority leader, and Secretary of State Hull.

Neutrality, labor relations, relief, farm aid, social security, and tax legislation will keep the legislators busy while he is away. Some of the issues may come to a head during that time and produce the most heated arguments of the session.

### Stop At Tuskegee

Before going to Warm Springs Mr. Roosevelt will stop tomorrow at the famous Tuskegee Institute, Negro school founded at Tuskegee, Ala., by the late Booker T. Washington. He will address the students.

Then he will drive to nearby Auburn to visit the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, second oldest co-educational school in the south.

In addition to congressional developments, Mr. Roosevelt will be kept informed about the foreign situation. The end of the Spanish civil war places two problems before the administration: when to recognize the victorious Franco regime and when to lift the embargo on munitions shipments to Spain.

The President's \$552,000,000 defense program has hurdled most congressional barriers, but other spending proposals are stirring up bitter controversies.



# TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, COMMENTS ON Visit To Famous School Fulfills Ambition, He Says; Lauds Grads

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, April 7 (ANP)—Franklin Delano Roosevelt, President of the United States, rode into Tuskegee Institute, the world's most famous Negro institution, Thursday morning and flashing his familiar smile, told the student body, the faculty and the thousands of visitors massed to greet him that "I have always wanted to come to Tuskegee. Thirty years ago I promised Booker T. Washington that some day I was coming to visit this institution. Then, in later years, I promised Dr. Moton frequently that I would be here and more recently I have given the same pledge to President Patterson."

"There are those," the president continued "who charge me with being both persistent and stubborn. Well, perhaps I am. I am consistent too, and though I have been a long time coming, here I am."

"I wish that almost every American could come to Tuskegee and see what is being done here. I don't know whether in any individual institution, the faculty and students realize how much they are being watched by the outside world. The things that they are doing in their institutions count but more than that, the things which their graduates are doing, not only among their immediate neighbors but also throughout the states and the nation, count."

"As a matter of fact, because I travel about the country a good deal, I notice the graduates of Tuskegee more than some of you do who are right here. I hear about a man or a woman, not only in the lower south, but in the middle of the country, in the north; somebody who is making good; somebody who is having an influence for human service in their community. And then I hear that he or she is a graduate of Tuskegee and that is what counts."

"I did not come to make a formal address to you. This is a homey gathering. Tuskegee is a homey place. We think necessarily and rightly in terms of the American home, and you are doing much through your great body of gradu-

ates to improve and bring up to higher standards the American home. That home today is not the home of half a century ago because of necessity. With modern inventions it must extend its interest, its contact with a great many more homes in its own community, as well as extending its contacts with people in other communities."

"Just in the same way that no one can become entirely self-contained, no state can be self-contained as a state was 20 or 30 years ago. More and more we are becoming part of a nation, which, because of changing conditions, we find we have to cooperate down to the smallest unit; from the home to national affairs. Alabama can't go its own road different from the other states, neither can my state of Georgia."

"More and more they have got to plan for the future, plan for the present, plan to work for the other fellow. And that is one thing you are teaching here at Tuskegee; that is one thing you are learning. You have got to cooperate with your fellow men and women by cooperating in your own community, in your own state throughout the country."

"So that is why I have been not only interested in but very proud of all that your graduates are doing; of the fine spirit of human service that the overwhelming majority of them carry with them through their lives."

"Dr. Moton, when he spoke a moment ago, was talking about growing old. There is one thing which exemplifies and that is: that it is a terrible thing for anybody to say, 'why should I keep on living?' We are realizing more and more that it is a great privilege to be alive, no matter what the number of years we have covered."

"Somebody has said it is grand no matter how old you get, to keep on living because there is still so much to be done—still so much to be done. That is the spirit of you youngsters, the spirit of us in middle life, and it is the spirit increasingly of the older people in our nation."

"So my boy and girl friends, keep

the ideals of your youth all through your lives. I am happy to have been here. I want to come back some day in the future and I will, if I can. In the meantime, I give you my affectionate regards. Good luck to you in all the days to come."

The president's special train stopped at Chehaw, the little station on the Western of Alabama railroad, some eight miles from the school and where he was met by President Patterson. In the party were Governor Frank L. Dixon of Alabama, U. S. Senator Hill from the same state, and Congressman Henry B. Steagall of this district.

He drove first to the U. S. Veterans' facility, an off-shoot of Tuskegee in a sense, since the institute gave the government the land on which to establish the hospital. Touring the grounds of the institution, which houses nearly 1,500 colored war veterans and has a staff of a score of physicians and 600 employees, all colored, he paused to shake hands with Dr. Eugene H. Dibble, head of the Veterans' hospital and his official staff, and then drove on to adjacent Tuskegee.

At the school, he drove over the 2,000 acres of campus, observed the buildings, and paused at the memorial statue to Booker T. Washington. His tour completed, the president's car was driven up a ramp to a natural platform outdoors, where he looked down upon the upturned faces of the 1,200 uniformed students drawn up in military formation in the impressive and beautiful sunken gardens which lie between Thompson and White halls, perhaps one of the most striking campus vistas in any American school.

It had rained all night before he came, but three hours before he arrived, the sun came out warm and glorious. The grass was velvety and green, blossoms of flowers were beginning to peep out; the trees were covered with fresh green leaves, half formed. The president saw a scent of rare American Negro beauty, and the sight must have enthralled him.

President Roosevelt spoke after words of welcome by Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee institute, Dr. R. R. Moton, president emeritus, and Dr. William Jay Schieffelin, chairman of the board of trustees.

With news reels grinding, newspa-

per photographers vying for shots and reporters grouped beneath the embankment, the President waved farewell to the assembled crowd and flanked by a squadron of state motorcycle police and secret service men, drove to the town of Tuskegee where he gave a brief greeting to the assembled white school children of the village, thence to Auburn where he made a brief stop at the state agricultural school, white.

BOSTON MASS POST  
FRIDAY MAR 31 1939

## SAYS SOUTH SHOULD GET OUT OF HOCK

### Roosevelt Claims Soil Conservation One of Its Problems

WARM SPRINGS, Ga., March 30 (AP)—President Roosevelt began a 10-day vacation at his Pine Mountain cottage here today after asserting in one of four speeches in nearby Alabama that the South faced the economic problem of getting "out of hock to the North."

#### PROBLEMS OF SOUTH

From an automobile rostrum before gray-clad cadets on Alabama Polytechnic Institute's Bullard Field, the Chief Executive again took cognizance of affairs in this part of the country, which was termed in a New Deal report the "nation's economic problem No. 1," and asserted:

"I don't believe that the South is so broke that it cannot put its own capital into the establishment of its own enterprises."

Declaring when he first came to Warm Springs nearly 16 years ago that he had to buy milk and cream, apples, meat and shoes that originated in the North and West, he went on to say there "wasn't very much change in that system of economy until about six years ago. It was then we began to ask ourselves, 'Why is all this necessary?'"

"I think that we have done more in those six years than in the previous 60 years all through these Southern States to make them self-supporting, to give them a balanced economy that will spell a higher wage scale, a greater purchasing power and a more abundant life than they have had in all their history."

But, said the President, speaking informally as in all his talks in eastern Alabama during the day, much remained to be done. He added:

"It means a lot of work. It means, incidentally, getting the South out of hock to the North. It means establishing your own enterprises down here with your own capital."

#### On Soil Conservation

Stressing the need for soil conservation, Mr. Roosevelt told the students he had been talking about land with Governor Frank M. Dixon, Senator Lister Hill, and Representative Henry B. Steagall, of Alabama, enroute to Auburn from Tuskegee.

"I have been horrified, as I always am horrified," he said, "at all that needs to be done in the future to conserve the soil of the South. That is one of the great problems that lies with this generation and with you of the coming generation."

"That is part of the necessary economy if the South is to survive."

The President said the students had a great responsibility to devise "new methods, new means—experiments, if you like—in order to improve the conditions during your own lifetime."

"I have been called an imaginative person, an experimenter, a seeker of new ideals and, generally, when I have been called that, I have been called something else that does not sound so good," he said amid laughter, adding: "I believe this country is going somewhere, but it must depend for its future progress and prosperity very largely on the younger generation, the people under 30, the people who have got American ideals and are not afraid of trying new things."

The President started his motor tour at Chehaw, Ala., where he arrived by special train at 10 o'clock, Central time, this morning.

He drove first to Tuskegee Institute, Negro school at Tuskegee, after listening to the rich voices of the Negro girl and boy students as they sang old-time spirituals. He replied to speeches by Drs. F. D. Patterson and R. R. Moton, president and former president of Tuskegee, by asserting he was proud of the "humane service" rendered by graduates of the institute established

in 1881 by the late Booker T. Washington.

Emphasizing the tackling of human problems from a national point of view, he asserted:

"There is one thing you are learning and that is that you have got to cooperate with your fellow men and women, co-operate in your own community, in your own State and throughout the country."

He spoke a third time to a crowd mainly of youngsters in the Tuskegee town square.

At Opelika, Ala., to a crowd in front of a school house, the President talked about good roads making for more travel and better education. It was his



last stop before Warm Springs.

"The more we can get around and see, not only our neighbors five and 10 miles away and people in the next county, but also people in the next State and in other States, the better it is for us," he said.

Birmingham, Ala. News  
March 29, 1939

## ALABAMA AWAITS CHANCE TO GREET CHIEF EXECUTIVE

Tuskegee, A.P.I. And Opelika  
Will Be Roosevelt's  
Hosts Tomorrow

AUBURN, Ala.—(AP)—Two Alabama educational centers—Auburn and Tuskegee—busied themselves today with preparations for a visit of President Roosevelt tomorrow.

The president will make a tour of Tuskegee Institute, famed Negro

### PATROL ON GUARD

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—(AP)—A detail of approximately 60 state patrolmen was assigned by Chief T. Weller Smith today to escort President Roosevelt on his visit to Alabama tomorrow.

Smith personally will direct the patrol.

Rigid traffic regulations along the route to be traveled by Mr. Roosevelt were announced by the patrol chief. No parking will be allowed along the road to be traveled by the president.

There will be no restriction, however, against persons standing along the roadway to see the president pass.

school, tomorrow morning, then come here for a visit to Alabama Polytechnic Institute, which has inaugurated a \$1,500,000 PWA building program.

Leaving his train at Chehaw, railroad junction a few miles from Tuskegee, the chief executive will be met by Gov. and Mrs. Dixon

See Roosevelt, Page 4

and the governor's official staff in full regalia. The train is scheduled to arrive at Chehaw at 10:15 a.m.

The U. S. Veterans' Hospital at Tuskegee will be the first stop, after which the party will be escorted over the institute grounds. The presidential automobile will halt in front of Carnegie music building, from the steps of which the school choir will sing several selections.

He will be greeted by Dr. F. D. Patterson, institute president, and have an opportunity to inspect the laboratories of Dr. George W. Carver, the Negro who was born a slave and grew up to be one of the outstanding scientists of his day.

Arriving in Auburn about noon, the president will address the student body, assembled in military formation on Bullard Field. Fifteen hundred R. O. T. C. cadets will stand at attention. Bleachers have been arranged for spectators other than students.

Dr. L. N. Duncan, president of A. P. I., and Mayor C. S. Yarbrough will meet the chief executive at Bullard Field. The Auburn band will play, and a 21-gun salute will be fired by a cadet battery.

President Roosevelt will be accompanied on his visit by Secretary of Commerce Harry Hopkins. It was announced today in Washington.

He is expected to be accompanied from Washington by Representative Henry B. Steagall, of Alabama, and will be joined at Chehaw by Senator Lister Hill.

Luncheon plans were indefinite. Whether the presidential party would take lunch here before motoring to Warm Springs, Ga., with a brief stop at Opelika, or eat a picnic lunch later had not been ascertained.

Union Springs, Ala., Herald  
March 30, 1939

## ROOSEVELT PLANS TO VISIT AUBURN AND TUSKEGEE THURSDAY

Montgomery, Ala., March 27—President Roosevelt will visit Auburn and Tuskegee Thursday on his way to Warm Springs, Ga., where he is scheduled to spend two weeks, according to advices Monday from Senator Lister Hill at Washington and press dispatches.

He will speak to the student bodies of both Alabama Polytechnic Institute at Auburn and the Tuskegee Institute at Tuskegee.

Under a tentative itinerary announced in Washington Monday he will leave the nation's capital Wednesday afternoon, going direct to Tuskegee, arriving there Thursday morning for a one-hour visit to Tuskegee Institute, negro school, where he will speak briefly from his car.

From Tuskegee he will motor to Auburn for a visit to the Alabama Polytechnic Institute. After an informal talk on the Auburn campus he will motor

northward to Warm Springs via Opelika, where he will pause for a few minutes for a greeting.

Governor Frank M. Dixon's office recently announced the president had been invited to visit Montgomery.

Dr. L. N. Duncan, president of Auburn, began arrangements Monday for reception and entertainment of the presidential party. First dispatches did not indicate how long President Roosevelt would remain in Auburn.

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch  
March 31, 1939

## Roosevelt Says South Is 'In Hock'

(Text of Speech on Page 10.)

WARM SPRINGS, GA., (AP)—President Roosevelt began a 10-day vacation at his Pine Mountain cottage here yesterday after asserting in one of four speeches in nearby Alabama that the South faced the economic problem of getting "out of hock to the North."

From an automobile rostrum before gray-clad cadets on Alabama Polytechnic Institute's Bullard Field, the Chief Executive again took cognizance of affairs in this part of the country, which was termed in a New Deal report the "nation's economic problem number one," and asserted:

"I don't believe that the South is so broke that it cannot put its own capital into the establishment of its own enterprises."

[Senator Bailey of North Carolina, addressing "America's Town Hall of the Air" last night at Chapel Hill, declared there was no "Nation's Problem" in the South, except the problem of a "just national policy."

[Referring to freight-rate differentials and millions spent in developing the North, with comparatively little of the funds going into the South, Senator Bailey said the Congress "has maintained an external tariff policy frankly contrived to aid Northern industry at the expense of the South."

[A summary of his address will be found on Page 11.]

Declaring when he first came to Warm Springs nearly 16 years ago he had to buy milk and cream, apples, meat and shoes that originated in the North and West, he went on to say there "wasn't very proud of the 'humane service' much change in that system offered by graduates of the institute established in 1881 by the

It was then we began to ask ourselves, 'Why is all this necessary?'

### Done More in Six Years

"I think that we have done more in those six years than in the previous 60 years, all through these Southern States to make them self-supporting, to give them a balanced economy that will spell a higher wage scale, a greater purchasing power and a more abundant life than they have had in all their history."

But, said the President, speaking informally as in all his talks in Eastern Alabama during the day, much remained to be done. He added:

"It means a lot of work. It means, incidentally, getting the South out of hock to the North. It means establishing your own enterprises down here with your own capital."

Stressing the need for soil conservation, Mr. Roosevelt told the students he had been talking about land with Governor Frank M. Dixon, Senator Lister Hill, and Representative Henry B. Steagall of Alabama, en route to Auburn from Tuskegee.

### Horrified at Needs

"I have been horrified, as I always am horrified," he said, "at all that needs to be done in the future to conserve the soil of the South. That is one of the great problems that lies with this generation, and with you of the coming generation."

"That is part of the necessary economy if the South is to survive."

The President said the students had a great responsibility to devise "new methods, new means—experiments, if you like—in order to improve the conditions during your own lifetime."

"I have been called an imaginative person, an experimenter, a seeker of new ideals and, generally, when I have been called that, I have been called something else that does not sound so good," he said amid laughter, adding:

"I believe this country is going somewhere, but it must depend for its future progress and prosperity very largely on the younger generation, the people under 30, the people who have got American ideals and are not afraid of trying new things."

### Visits Tuskegee

The President drove first to Tuskegee Institute, Negro school. He replied to speeches by Drs. F. D. Patterson and R. R. Moton, president and former presidents of Tuskegee, by asserting he was proud of the "humane service" much change in that system offered by graduates of the institute established in 1881 by the

late Booker T. Washington.

Emphasizing the tackling of human problems from a national point of view, he asserted:

"There is one thing you are learning and that is that you have got to co-operate with your fellow men and women, co-operate in your own community, in your own State and throughout the country."

Winterhaven, Fla., Chief  
March 29, 1939

## FDR Off For Warm Springs

Washington, Mar. 29. — (AP) — President Roosevelt, departing in mid-afternoon for a 10-day visit to his "other home" at Warm Springs, Ga., is leaving Congress embroiled in a half dozen major scraps.

Neutrality, labor relations, relief, farm aid, social security and tax legislation will keep the legislators busy while he is away. Some of the issues may come to a head during that time and produce the most heated arguments of the session.

Before going to Warm Springs, Mr. Roosevelt will stop tomorrow at the famous Tuskegee Institute, negro school founded at Tuskegee, Ala., by the late Booker T. Washington. He will make a brief talk to the students.

Then he will drive to nearby Auburn to visit the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, second oldest co-educational school in the South. Enroute to Warm Springs he will make a short stop at Opelika, Ala.

WILMINGTON DEL NEWS  
SATURDAY MAR 25 1939

## PRESIDENT SNIFFLES IN TELLING OF HIS TRIP

Plans to Start South Wednesday  
Despite Head Cold

WASHINGTON, March 24 (INS)—Sniffling and sneezing, President Roosevelt told his press conference today that he would depart next Wednesday night for a spring vacation in Warm Springs, Ga., and return to the capital on April 10 or 11.

He will dedicate a new medical and education center in Warm Springs and will motor to Alabama one day and speak at the Alabama Polytechnic Institute and the Tuskegee Institute.

The President held his regular Friday press conference despite a severe head cold which had been aggravated by a recurrence of his sinus trouble.



TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, COMMENTS ON

Birmingham Ala. Ave-Herald  
March 30, 1939

# Roosevelt To See Noted Dr. Carver On Tuskegee Visit

World-Known Negro Scientist And  
F. D. R. Will Meet Thursday;  
Institute Set For Welcome

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Tuskegee Institute, deep South seat of Negro education, will welcome President Roosevelt Thursday and introduce him to an outstanding citizen—Dr. George Washington Carver, born a slave and today a world-known scientist.

Secretary of Commerce Harry Hopkins also is scheduled to accompany the president.

The president will visit Tuskegee Institute, Alabama Polytechnic Institute at Auburn and Opelika en route from Washington to the Roosevelt foundation for infantile paralysis at Warm Springs, Ga. He will speak from his automobile at each stop.

Alabama's Legislature passed unanimously Wednesday a resolution urging members to attend the program out of "respect and admiration" for the president and adjourned until Friday. Gov. Frank M. Dixon will meet Mr. Roosevelt's train at Chehaw, a railroad junction just out of Tuskegee.

Towns Bedecked For Occasion  
Towns along the route bedecked themselves for the occasion.

While here, the president will have an opportunity to visit Dr. Carver's laboratories, where the aged Negro has developed paints from clay, plastics from peanut hulls, imitation marble from wood shavings and many other articles from products of the soil.

Dr. Carver, when an epidemic of infantile paralysis struck in Alabama in 1936, began experimenting with peanut oil massages as an after-treatment. He reported "direct results," but emphasized the treatment still was in experimentation.

Whether he would discuss his development with the president was not known Wednesday night, but Dr. F. D. Patterson, Tuskegee Institute president, said it likely would interest Mr. Roosevelt to learn Dr. M. O. Bousfield, rep-

the train Thursday.

CAMDEN N J COURIER  
SATURDAY APR 1 1939

## Politics Bids For the Negro

Correspondence of The Christian  
Science Monitor

Washington.—A struggle for the Negro vote, which exerts an almost pivotal influence in several important Northern States, has begun again between two major parties.

President Roosevelt's stop for an informal speech and visit at the famed Tuskegee Institute in Alabama, symbolizes the New Deal's—if not the Democratic Party's—effort to retain the bulk of the

Negro vote which in 1936 went to a Democratic Presidential candidate for the first time since emancipation. In Pennsylvania, Michigan, Illinois, and many individual industrial cities in the North, the Negro vote was invaluable to President Roosevelt in his re-election. He is seeking to keep the contact warm by paying a visit to an institution founded by Booker T. Washington, which is a source of great Negro pride.

From Tuskegee the Roosevelt party will swing to Auburn, where the A. P. I. band will welcome the president with "The Star Spangled Banner" and the 1,500 student corps, with a 21-gun salute. Students and visitors will hear him speak at Bullard Field.

Leaving Alabama, the president will pause briefly at Opelika for an address at the request of Representative Henry B. Steagall (D., Ala.). Gov. Dixon will present Mr. Roosevelt at Tuskegee and Senator Lister Hill (D., Ala.) at Auburn.

On the Auburn campus the president will find a \$1,500,000 PWA building program under way.

Chief T. Weller Smith, of the State Highway Patrol ordered 60 officers into East Alabama Wednesday night, said roads likely would be closed during the president's passage. Parking will be prohibited on highways.

Representative Steagall, of Ozark, Ala., whose district embraces the three Alabama cities which the president will visit Thursday, was being making all sorts of efforts in the presidential special. Sen. Lister Hill, of Alabama, was to

creasingly active during the present session in support of legislative measures to protect Negro rights. While Democrats were sponsors of the Federal anti-lynching bill. Republicans voted for it in greatest numbers.

Senator H. Styles Bridges (R) of New Hampshire offered an amendment directing the Secretary of War to establish facilities for training airplane pilots and mechanics at Negro colleges. When the measure was approved by the Senate, an amendment offered by Senator H. H. Schwartz (D) of Wyoming was substituted for Senator Bridges' effort. This little episode typifies the rivalry between the parties.

But all the Republican efforts, which for a year or more have been making somewhat encouraging headway, recently ran into unexpected difficulties. There came a political "break" for the New Dealers, and consciously or not it was capitalized 100 percent by Mrs. Roosevelt.

In mid-February national attention was centered on the problem of discrimination against Negroes by the refusal of the Daughters of the American Revolution to rent Constitution Hall, in Washington, to the sponsors of a concert by Marian Anderson, Negro contralto.

Mrs. Roosevelt promptly resigned from the D.A.R. Her widely publicized act made more impression on Negroes, Republicans here declare, than all their own painstaking efforts for months.

PALATKA FLA NEWS  
THURSDAY MAR 30 1939

## PLANS ANOTHER INFORMAL TALK AT AUBURN HALL

Alabama Officials Accompany Him on State Tour

HOPKINS ALONG  
Will Recuperate From  
Illness At Warm  
Springs

TUSKEGEE, Ala., March 30.—(AP) President Roosevelt told the students and faculty today of the famous Negro school—Tuskegee Institute—he was proud of what its graduates were doing for "human service" and stressed a need for cooperation between states and peoples in this work.

Speaking from his car in front of Carnegie Music Hall, the president said that, because of changing conditions, "we have got to work together." "Alabama or Georgia cannot go it alone. More and more we have got to plan for the future and plan to work with the other fellow. That is one of the things you've got here—cooperation."

The president began his motor trip to Tuskegee, Auburn and Opelika at 10:20 a.m. central time, from the little town of Shehaw, Ala., where his special train arrived from Washington at 10 o'clock after a ride through a heavy rain storm.

Several hundred townspeople saw him detrain and get in a large open car with Governor Frank M. Dixon, Senator Hill and Rep. Steagall. Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, rode in a separate car.

Enroute to the broad Tuskegee campus, the president stopped at the negro veterans hospital on the outskirts of Tuskegee and shook hands with the staff and several wheel chair patients.

A bright sun greeted the presidential party, after downpours throughout the night and early morning.

The presidential special arrived on time at 10 a.m. (est) despite the terrific rain storm that lasted most of the night, causing it to slow up several times because of high water. Precipitation totalled from one to six inches over Georgia and Alabama.

The peak of the storm came in the vicinity of Atlanta where the train made a 20-minute service stop at 6 a.m. The rain had stopped, however, on reaching here.

The special crossed the Alabama line shortly after leaving West Point, Ga., at Opelika, Ala.; Senator Lister Hill of Alabama boarded the train to



join Rep. Steagall of this district, and the presidential escort.

Streams overflowed the main road-way from Chehaw to Tuskegee, but

the water was not of a depth to delay passages over the route.

Tuskegee, home of the world's largest school of higher learning for negroes; Auburn, seat of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, and Opelika, near the Alabama-Georgia line, were bedecked to receive the president.

Large crowds were on hand.

A detail of 60 Alabama highway patrolmen, headed personally by Chief Weller Smith, cleared the path for the motoring president.

Tuskegee displayed banners with Mr. Roosevelt's picture, with the words: "Our President."

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee, met the president here, as did Governor Frank M. Dixon of Alabama.

Dixon, Senator Hill and Rep. Steagall rode in the president's automobile.

Bound for a 10-day spring vacation at his mountain cottage in Warm Springs, Ga., he had accepted longstanding invitations to inspect Tuskegee Institute, leading negro school of the South at Tuskegee, and Alabama Polytechnic Institute at Auburn, oldest white co-educational college in Alabama.

He planned to make brief informal talks to the students and faculties at both institutions, then motor eastward to Warm Springs where he was due late in the day.

The presidential special left Washington yesterday afternoon.

With the president on the Alabama swing were Secretary of Commerce Harry L. Hopkins, who was going to Warm Springs to rest from a recent illness; Rep. Steagall and several White House aides.

Linden, Ala., Democrat Reporter  
March 30, 1939

## President May Visit Auburn and Tuskegee

Auburn, Ala., March 28. (Special) Possibility that President Franklin D. Roosevelt may visit this little college town on April 5 has local citizens prepared to "put the little pot in the big pot."

Word was sent out from the White House last week that if the President carries out his plans to visit Warm Springs, Ga., March 29 he might visit Alabama Polytechnic Institute and also Tuskegee Institute on April 5. However, the southern trip is dependent on conditions in Europe.

Senator Lister Hill has notified A. P. I. authorities that if the president does visit Auburn he will probably stay only a short while and say only a few words of greeting to the student body. If the visit materializes, it is anticipated that thousands of people will come here to glimpse the chief executive.

Warm Springs, Ga., Mirror  
March 31, 1939

## STOPS AT TUSKEGEE AND POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTES ENROUTE

### Inspected Grounds and Gave Short Talks To Students.

President F. D. Roosevelt left Washington by special train, on Wednesday afternoon for a short visit to his second home at Warm Springs.

En route here he went to Tuskegee, Ala., where he motored around the grounds of Tuskegee Institute and spoke briefly to the students and faculty.

He then motored to Alabama Polytechnic Institute, at Auburn, Ala., and in the afternoon after stopping at Opelika, Ala., proceeded on to Warm Springs, where he was received with much joy.

President Roosevelt is always welcomed to Warm Springs, and we hope that his stay here will be very pleasant, and that he will receive much benefit from the change of climate, etc.

MONTGOMERY, ALA. ADVERTISER  
MAR 31, 1939

### ROOSEVELT IN ALABAMA

Thousands of Alabamians yesterday saw the man who for six turbulent years has guided the American ship of state. They saw a man whose vigorous good health was immediately apparent, who was calm and assured in everything that he did, whose personality always and inevitably set him apart from all those around him, whose good humor and personable nature made him immediately admired and liked as a first-rate human being.

No one can watch the man without recognizing the tremendous power of personality that makes him one of the great leaders of the world. Not even those persons who have seen him often before can keep from being deeply impressed by his bravery and courage in the most painful circumstances. His powerful physique and magnificent head add immeasurably to the charm and forcefulness of the man.

At Chehaw, Tuskegee, Auburn and Opelika those persons who followed his car and saw him at close range found invariably the unruffled, cheerful leader, completely in control of himself and completely in control of every situation.

He told some school children in Tuskegee that he was fifty-seven years old; it was hard to realize. His hair is graying, but the gray is not predominant. His eyes are clear and expressive, never dull or tired. His face is strong and free of any excess fat. The circles under his eyes that sometimes mar his pictures were entirely absent. It is easy to understand why Franklin D. Roosevelt is still the number one American, but it is far from easy to understand how a man who has lived such a full and hardy life can still be so young in spirit and in appearance.

The President's first stop was at Tuskegee Institute, where he listened with close attention to the singing of the famed Tuskegee choir. Then he made a short, informal talk. He had made no preparation for it, but he spoke as easily and as convincingly as he would have spoken in a prepared message to Congress. A stenographer taking notes for The Advertiser remarked that he always spoke slowly, but that he never paused or fumbled for words. So it was not so easy as it might otherwise have been to take down everything he said.

His second talk was in the town of Tuskegee. It was of the same order: fresh, amusing, thoughtful and informal. A few minutes later he was at Auburn, where he made his principal address. It too had not been prepared. But it was entirely unlike the others. He talked about the erosion of the land and the need for planning for the

future. Obviously he had been distressed by the gutted soil and deplorable houses on the road from Tuskegee to Auburn. Then on to Opelika, and another speech.

When he had finished it he seemed as fresh and vigorous as ever. It was after one o'clock, and he had not moved from the seat in his car since ten. Other members of the President's party were visibly tired and haggard. The newspaper men thought they had been through a tough day, and showed it. But they had made no speeches; they had not had to engage in steady conversation with others in their car as the President had had to do.

One newspaper man who has seen the President at least once every year since 1936 tried hard to recognize any changes that the last few years had made on the man. It was impossible to note any important change, although he thought he saw a calmer person, a person a little more at ease and slightly more solid. They were impressions that could not be deduced scientifically. But he was sure that again he had seen a great and distinguished world leader and statesman.

Mobile, Ala., Register  
March 30, 1939

## Roosevelt Visits Auburn, Tuskegee Campuses Today

### President Will Make Brief Talks At Alabama Educational Institutions

TUSKEGEE, Ala., March 29.—(AP)—This Deep South seat of negro education will welcome President Roosevelt tomorrow and introduce him to an outstanding citizen—Dr. George Washington Carver, born a slave and today a world-known scientist.

The President will visit Tuskegee Institute here, Alabama Polytechnic Institute at Auburn, and Opelika en route from Washington to the Roosevelt Foundation for Infantile Paralysis at Warm Springs, Ga. He will speak from his automobile at each stop.

Alabama's Legislature passed unanimously today a resolution urging members to attend the program out of "respect and admiration" for the President and adjourned until Friday. Gov. Frank M. Dixon will meet Mr. Roosevelt's train at Chehaw, a railroad junction just out of Tuskegee.

Towns along the route bedecked themselves for the occasion.

While here, the President will have an opportunity to visit Dr.

Carver's laboratories, where the aged negro has developed paints from clay, plastics from peanut hulls, imitation marble from wood shavings and many other articles from products of the soil.

Dr. Carver, when an epidemic of infantile paralysis struck in Alabama in 1936, began experimenting with peanut oil massages as an after-treatment. He reported "direct results," but emphasized the treatment still was in experimentation. Whether he would discuss his development with the President was not known tonight, but Dr. F. D. Patterson, institute president, said it likely would interest Mr. Roosevelt to learn Dr. M. O. Bousfield, representing the Rosenwald Fund, had recommended establishment of a paralysis clinic here for negroes patterned after Warm Springs.

The President will be taken by the negro war veterans' hospital here, the only one in the nation established for and staffed by negroes. The institute's choir, which has sung before many notables, will sing spirituals in a program before the Carnegie Music Hall on the campus. From here the Roosevelt party will swing to Auburn, where the A. P. I. band will welcome the President with "The Star Spangled Banner," and the 1,500 student cadet corps, with a 21-gun salute. Students and visitors will hear him speak at Bullard Field.

Leaving Alabama, the President will pause briefly at Opelika for an address at the request of Rep. Henry B. Steagall, Democrat, Alabama. Governor Dixon will present Mr. Roosevelt at Tuskegee, and Sen. Lister Hill, Democrat, Alabama, at Auburn.

On the Auburn campus the Presi-

dent's passage. Parking will be likely prohibited on highways, but spectators may stand along them.



# EDUCATION- 1939 TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, COMMENTS ON

## PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S VISIT

Birmingham Ala., Age-Herald  
March 31, 1939

# THREE EAST ALABAMA TOWNS GREET ROOSEVELT ON 'NEIGHBORLY TOUR'

WARM SPRINGS, Ga., March 30  
—(AP)—President Roosevelt arrived here at 4:15 p.m., Thursday, after a 75-mile motor tour of Eastern Alabama college and mill towns. He went straight to his mountain cottage to rest up after his arduous day of touring and speech-making.

BY HAROLD FISHER

OPELIKA, Ala., March 30—East Alabama Thursday acclaimed the nation's chief executive—Franklin D. Roosevelt—over the route of a 50-mile "neighborly tour" in which he visited three cities and two educational institutions.

Tuskegee, Auburn and Opelika, bedecked with flying banners and welcome signs, turned out wildly cheering crowds as the president paused at each briefly to deliver talks from his open car.

Tuskegee Institute, famed Negro school founded by Booker T. Washington, and Alabama Polytechnic Institute turned out their student bodies to greet the president.

Along the 50-mile route, starting at Chehaw Station, where the presidential party detained, crowds gathered at filling stations, country stores and cross-roads to wave and shout their greetings. In the car with the president rode Gov. Frank M. Dixon, Senator Lister Hill and Congressman Henry B. Steagall.

"Roosevelt Luck" On Hand  
The proverbial "Roosevelt luck" beat back the threat of inclement weather and the president rode under sunny skies in an open car, brought from Washington to carry him to Warm Springs, Ga., for a 10-day vacation at his "Little White House."

The president made four talks during his trip through this section in the state, first at Tuskegee Institute, then on the square in Tuskegee. At Auburn and at Opelika the chief executive expressed his pleasure at being able to visit Alabama.

The expected meeting between the president and Dr. George Washington Carver, born a slave but now one of the world's famous scientists, took place at the conclusion of the president's talk at Tuskegee Institute. Dr. Carver was escorted to the president's car where the two chatted quietly for a moment.

Escorted by a squad of state highway patrolmen, the president's party moved away from Chehaw, tiny hamlet in North Macon County, shortly after 10 a.m. He detrained after Gov. Dixon had stepped onto the train for a brief chat.

Negro Veterans Hospital Visited  
First stop was at the U. S. Veterans Hospital for Negroes, only in-

stitution of its kind staffed by Negroes in the United States. The motorcade paused only briefly in front of the administration building here while the president was greeted by officials of the hospital.

A tour of the Tuskegee Institute campus ended in front of Carnegie Hall, where the famous Tuskegee Institute Choir was drawn up on the steps. Students of the institute and the cadet corps were ranged below a terrace on the lawn.

The speaking program here was presided over by President F. D. Patterson, who welcomed the president. Dr. R. R. Moton, president-emeritus of the school, also spoke briefly.

Gov. Dixon was introduced by Dr. William Jay Schieffelin, chairman of the Tuskegee board of trustees. The governor presented the president.

The chief executive's address to the students, and hundreds of townspeople who swarmed over the campus, stressed the value of the work Tuskegee Institute is doing.

"Your congressman (Steagall) was telling me on the train about a predecessor of his who once said that no graduate of Tuskegee has ever gone to the penitentiary or to Congress," the president said.

"I notice, because I travel around a good deal, the work of some of your graduates. Every once in a while I hear of someone who is doing good—someone who is having an influence for good in the community and often I learn that he is a graduate of Tuskegee.

F. D. R. Praises Institute  
"We are thinking today in terms of the American home. You here at Tuskegee are doing much to improve and raise the standards of the American home.

"We have to plan for the present and we have to plan for the future. That is one thing you are learning here. That is why I have been very proud of the work you are doing here."

Moving from the Tuskegee Institute campus, the president's party drew to a stop on the square in downtown Tuskegee, a city dressed in gala attire. From his car the president spoke a few minutes before the motorcade moved out on the highway for a 25-mile drive to Auburn.

Highway patrol officers and secret service operatives had cleared the highway of traffic for passage

of the president's party.

A 21-gun salute to the chief executive rumbled over the campus at Auburn as the head of the procession swung around Graves Center on the campus. Lined up on Bullard Field were the 1,500 cadets of the Auburn R. O. T. C. unit and the entire student body. Present to greet the president were Dr. L. N. Duncan, A. P. I. president, and Mayor C. S. Yarbrough. An estimated 7,500 had gathered for the president's visit.

Auburn "A Near Neighbor"

Stressing the fact that the people of Auburn "are a near neighbor of mine," the president dwelt at length in his Auburn address on the need for soil conservation, a major activity of the Alabama Extension Service.

The president also emphasized the importance of producing in the South the things the South needs, declaring that this means "getting the South out of hock to the North."

"I believe we have done more in these last six years than in the previous 60 to make these Southern states self-supporting," the president said. "It has given them a balanced economy, a higher wage scale, a higher purchasing power and a more abundant life than they have ever had in all their history.

"I do not believe the South is so broke it cannot put its own capital to its own enterprises.

"Your young men and young women go out of Auburn into every town in every state. You have a great responsibility—a responsibility to put into practice what you learned here—a responsibility to experiment with new methods in order to improve conditions during your own lifetime.

"I believe you can do it because you get the fundamentals that will put you in a position to use your imagination. We will never get anywhere until we do more and more of that.

"I believe this country is going somewhere and it must depend for its future progress and prosperity upon its younger generation, the people who have American ideals and are not afraid to try new methods."

At Opelika seven miles to the east of Auburn, block after block of wildly cheering people lined the streets as the president's car wound through city streets to the high school. Banners along the way proclaimed a welcome to the chief executive and several sign boards expressed thanks for public works

projects in the city.

One such sign mentioned a \$30,000 armory, another an \$18,000 stadium, another an \$18,000 recreational park and a fourth a \$4,000 cafeteria for the high school.

Pretty Girls Give Flowers

John S. Crossley, City Commission president, welcomed the president and presented R. B. Mardre, school superintendent, who introduced three pretty girls, sponsors of the high school R. O. T. C. unit. Cadet Maj. Polly Samford, Cadet Capt. Ruth Renfro and Virginia Lynch, dressed in snappy scarlet military uniforms, stepped forward to present a bouquet of roses which the president promised would "grace my supper table."

At Opelika the president spoke of the opportunities for education provided by modern highways before the motorcade moved on to Lake Condy, private pond two miles north of the city, where they enjoyed a picnic lunch.

After lunch the party moved on through the bustling Chattahoochee Valley textile towns of Fairfax, Langdale, Shawmut and Lanett before crossing the line into Georgia.

Tuskegee Set For Exercises  
Honoring Booker Washington

TUSKEGEE, Ala., March 30—(AP)—Booker T. Washington, Negro educator who was lauded Thursday by President Roosevelt, will be honored Friday and Sunday in Founders Day exercises at the school he established.

President Roosevelt, who toured Tuskegee Institute Thursday while en route to Warm Springs, Ga., said he was "fulfilling a promise" he made to Booker Washington 30 years ago to visit the school.

Arthur W. Mitchell, Negro congressman from Illinois, a former Tuskegee student and office boy to the institute founder, will deliver the Founders Day address Sunday afternoon.

Founders Day is celebrated annually around April 5, Washington's birthday anniversary. The Spring meeting of the board of trustees also will be held.

From a humble beginning in a little church on a hot July 4, 1881, Tuskegee Institute has grown to become a nationally known institution with 1,700 students from 33 states and four foreign nations.

The faculty numbers 262. There are 110 buildings, the school and grounds occupying 3,500 acres of land. Degrees and diplomas are offered in agriculture, business, commercial dietetics, commercial industries, education, industrial arts, music, physical education, mechanics, nursing and other subjects.

W PALM BEACH FLA TIMES  
THURSDAY MAR 30 1939

# F.D.R. To Inspect Leading Negro School

ABOARD ROOSEVELT TRAIN  
EN ROUTE TO TUSKEGEE,  
ALA., March 30. (AP)—President

Roosevelt traveled across Georgia today en route to Alabama to visit two of the oldest institutions of higher learning in the deep South.

Bound for a ten-day spring vacation at his mountain cottage in Warm Springs, Ga., he had accepted long-standing invitations to inspect Tuskegee Institute, leading negro school of the South at Tuskegee, and Alabama Polytechnic Institute at nearby Auburn, oldest white co-educational college in Alabama.

He planned to make brief informal talks to the students and faculties at both institutions, then motor eastward to Warm Springs, where he was due late in the day.

The presidential special, which left Washington yesterday afternoon, was scheduled to arrive at Chehaw, Ala., around noon. The itinerary then called for a motor journey about 75 miles via Tuskegee, Auburn and Opelika, Ala., to the Warm Springs Foundation for Infantile Paralysis sufferers.

En route to Tuskegee Institute, about five miles from Chehaw, the chief executive agreed to stop to greet the patients at the Tuskegee Veterans' Hospital, then motor around the 20,000 acres that embrace more than 100 buildings of the negro school founded in 1881 by the late Booker T. Washington, negro educator. Dr. F. D. Patterson now heads the institution which has trained many of the negro leaders of the country.

The President planned to spend about an hour at Tuskegee and to make a short talk to the more than 2,000 students from his car before going northward to Auburn.



# Auburn and Tuskegee Shape Big Welcome For Roosevelt

## Senator Hill and Gov. Dixon to Greet Presidential Party

President Roosevelt was Alabama-bound Wednesday.

Traveling by special train, he was due to leave Washington on a trip to three east Alabama centers—Auburn, Tuskegee and Opelika—en route to Warm Springs, Georgia.

United States Senator Lister Hill will board President Roosevelt's train at West Point, Ga., Thursday morning and accompany the party on the Alabama itinerary. The senator probably will return to Washington from Montgomery the end of this week.

### Steagall in Party

Congressman Henry B. Steagall of the third Alabama district is expected to accompany the president from Washington, reports said Wednesday. Also aboard the train will be Commerce Secretary Harry Hopkins, who will go to Warm Springs with Mr. Roosevelt for a brief vacation.

Hopkins has been ill with influenza for the last two weeks and the trip was understood to be his first opportunity in that time to consult with the president on business co-operation and other problems, an Associated Press dispatch to The Journal from Washington said.

### Dixon Plans Welcome

Governor and Mrs. Frank M. Dixon and the governor's official staff will welcome the president to this state when his train arrives in Chehaw, railroad junction near Tuskegee. The train is scheduled to reach Chehaw at 10:15 a. m., Thursday, and the presidential party, accompanied by the governor's party, will proceed from there by automobile to Tuskegee, then to Auburn and Opelika.

The president will deliver brief addresses at Tuskegee and Auburn.

Chief T. Weller Smith of the Alabama state highway patrol assigned a detail of approximately

sixty patrolmen to handle traffic along the entire Alabama route from Chehaw until the president reaches the Georgia line near West Point on his way to Warm Springs.

Traffic regulations will prohibit automobile parking along the

route, but persons may stand along the roadway to see the

president pass, Chief Smith said.

The U. S. veterans' hospital at Tuskegee will be the first stop, after which the party will be escorted over the institute grounds.

The presidential automobile will halt in front of Carnegie music building, where the school choir will sing several selections.

He will be greeted by Dr. F. D. Patterson, institute president, and have an opportunity to inspect the laboratories of Dr. George W. Carver, the negro who was born a slave and became one of the outstanding scientists of his day.

### Due at Auburn at Noon

Arriving in Auburn about noon, the president will address the student body, assembled in military formation on Bullard Field. Fifteen hundred R. O. T. C. cadets will stand in formation. Bleachers have been arranged for spectators other than students.

Dr. L. N. Duncan, president of A. P. I., and Mayor C. S. Yarbrough will meet the executive at Bullard Field, where a 21-gun salute will be fired by a cadet artillery battery.

Luncheon plans were indefinite. Whether the presidential party would take lunch in Auburn before motoring to Warm Springs, Ga., with a brief stop at Opelika, or eat a picnic lunch later had not been ascertained.



Bessemer, Ala., Advertiser  
March 31, 1939

# President And Party Are Welcomed By Alabamians

## Tuskegee And Auburn Are Hosts To Chief Executive Thursday

President Roosevelt and his party paid a short visit to Auburn, Thursday, and were enthusiastically received by a huge crowd of A. P. I. students and others who thronged the town to get a glimpse of the

nation's chief executive, Auburn and the surrounding district had been in a state of excitement over the visit since word was received last week from Senator Lister Hill that the President hoped to visit Auburn en route to Warm Springs.

Agents of the Secret Service went to Auburn Monday to complete arrangements for the visit, which, to that time, had been uncertain. Senator Hill had stated to Auburn officials that Mr. Roosevelt hoped to visit Auburn and Tuskegee on or about April 5th, but that this was uncertain. The party remained at Auburn only a short time, the president making a brief speech of greeting to the crowd assembled to welcome him.

Preceding their arrival at Auburn the President and his party visited Tuskegee Institute, where the Chief Executive met Dr. Geo. W. Carver, famous negro scientist, and visited the Veterans Hospital there, the only one in the nation staffed by negroes and devoted exclusively to the care of negro war veterans.

Governor Dixon met the presidential party at Chehaw, a railroad junction just outside Tuskegee, and accompanied them to Tuskegee where he introduced the

President. At Auburn Mr. Roosevelt was introduced by Senator Lister Hill.

Memphis Tenn. Commercial Appeal  
March 31, 1939

## SOUTH PUT IN HOCK, ROOSEVELT ASSERTS

Must Free Itself From Northern Financial Control

## EXECUTIVE ON VACATION

Arrives At Warm Springs, Ga., After Several Informal Talks During Tour Of Eastern Alabama

By The Associated Press  
WARM SPRINGS, Ga., March 30.—President Roosevelt began a 10-day vacation at his Pine Mountain cottage here today after asserting in one of four speeches in nearby Alabama that the South faced the economic problem of getting "out of hock to the North."

From an automobile rostrum before gray-clad cadets on Alabama Polytechnic Institute's Bullard Field, the Chief Executive again took cognizance of affairs in this part of the country, which was termed in a New Deal report the

"Nation's economic problem No. 1" and asserted:

"I don't believe that the South is so broke that it cannot put its own capital into the establishment of its own enterprises."

### Six Years of Progress

Declaring when he first came to Warm Springs nearly 16 years ago he had to buy milk and cream, apples, meat and shoes that originated in the North and West, he went on to say there "wasn't very much change in that system of economy until about six years ago. It was then we began to ask ourselves, 'Why is all this necessary?'"

"I think that we have done more in those six years than in the previous 60 years all through these Southern States to make them self-supporting, to give them a balanced economy that will spell a higher wage scale, a greater purchasing power and a more abundant life than they have had in all their history."

But, said the President, speaking informally as in all his talks in Eastern Alabama during the day, much remained to be done. He added:

"It means a lot of work. It means, incidentally, getting the South out of hock to the North. It means establishing your own enterprises down here with your own capital."

### Urges Soil Conservation

Stressing the need for soil conservation, Mr. Roosevelt told the students he had been talking about and with Governor Frank M. Dixon, Senator Lister Hill, and Representative Henry B. Steagall of Alabama en route to Auburn from Tuskegee.

"I have been horrified, as I always am horrified," he said, "at all that needs to be done in the future to conserve the soil of the South. That is one of the great problems that lies with this generation and with you of the coming generation."

"That is part of the necessary economy if the South is to survive."

The President started his motor tour at Chehaw, Ala., where he arrived by special train at 10 o'clock this morning.

### Visits Tuskegee

He drove first to Tuskegee Institute, famous negro school at Tuskegee, stopping en route to greet the patients and staff at the negro veterans' hospital on the outskirts. At Tuskegee he listened to the rich voices of the negro girl and boy students as they sang oldtime spirituals and then replied to speeches by Drs. F. D. Patterson and R. R. Moton, president and former president of Tuskegee, by asserting he was proud of the "human service" rendered by graduates of Tuskegee over the years since its establishment in 1881 by the late Booker T. Washington.

At Opelika, Ala., his last stop of the day, he addressed another crowd in front of a schoolhouse and talked about good roads making for more travel and better education.

En route to Warm Springs from Opelika, the President slowed down his car to wave a cheering citizenry in the Alabama mill towns of Fairfax, Langdale, Shawmut and Lannett, and the Georgia mill centers of Westpoint and LaGrange.

Columbus Ga. Enquirer-Sun  
March 31, 1939

## THE PRESIDENT IN EAST ALABAMA

The president of the United States received a warm welcome from many thousands of residents of East Alabama as he made an automobile trip through various cities and towns in that area yesterday.

Exactly one year after he had paid a visit to the Georgia sector of the Chattahoochee Valley, the chief executive rode from Tuskegee through Auburn, Opelika and several other cities and towns crossing into Georgia at West Point, from which place he went to Warm Springs, his "other home."

After making a talk at Tuske-

gee Institute, the famous negro school, Mr. Roosevelt, accompanied by Governor Dixon, Senator Hill and Congressman Steagall, went to Auburn where 10,000 persons greeted him. Many of them were Alabama Polytechnic Institute students. He paid high compliment to Auburn and told of the great improvement that would take place with the completion of the vast building program that is now under way. The arrival of the chief executive in the Loveliest Village was made known to the vast assemblage at Bullard Field by the booming of a 21-gun salute, and a great cheer up when his car came to a stop.

The smiling president made a talk of about 10 minutes duration, during which he was applauded frequently.

At Opelika, another large crowd greeted the president, where he made a brief talk in front of a school. Speaking of the remarkable progress that had been made as the result of paved highways, Mr. Roosevelt emphasized especially their value in giving us a chance "to get to know our neighbors."

The talks of the president in his trip through East Alabama were neighborly chats in which Mr. Roosevelt expressed pleasure in being able to visit the people of the area. So much, he said, can be learned as to the condition of the country and the needs of the people by such visits, which in former years were difficult because of the lack of improved highways.

Yesterday was a great day in East Alabama. The residents of

that section greeted one of the most noted humanitarians the world has ever known. They also greeted a neighbor—he reminded those who heard him that his Georgia home was only a few miles away—the president appeared just as glad to see them as they were to see him.



# President Roosevelt Advises South To Build Own Industries

## Chief Executive, Visiting Auburn And Tuskegee, Says Southern States Should Get Out Of Hock To The North And Put Up Own Capital For New Enterprises

WARM SPRINGS, Ga., March 30. (AP)—President Roosevelt began a 10-day vacation at his Pine Mountain cottage here today after asserting in one of four speeches in nearby Alabama that the South faced the economic problem of getting "out of hock to the North."

From an automobile rostrum before gray-clad cadets on Alabama Polytechnic Institute's Bullard Field, the chief executive again took cognizance of affairs in this part of the country, which was termed in a New Deal report the "nation's economic problem number one," and asserted:

"I don't believe that the South is so broke that it cannot put its own capital into the establishment of its own enterprises."

Declaring when he first came to Warm Springs nearly 16 years ago he had to buy milk and cream, apples, meat and shoes that originated in the North and West, he went on to say there "wasn't very much change in that system of economy until about six years ago. It was then we began to ask ourselves, 'why is all this necessary?'"

"I think that we have done more in those six years than in the previous 60 years all through these Southern states to make them self-supporting, to give them a balanced economy that will spell a higher wage scale, a greater purchasing power and a more abundant life than they have had in all their history."

### Speaks Informally

But, said the President, speaking informally as in all his talks in eastern Alabama during the day, much remained to be done. He added:

"It means a lot of work. It means, incidentally, getting the South out of hock to the North. It means establishing your own enterprises down here with your own capital."

Stressing the need for soil conservation, Mr. Roosevelt told the students he had been talking about land with Gov. Frank M. Dixon, Sen. Lister Hill and Rep. Henry B. Steagall, of Alabama, en route to Auburn from Tuskegee.

### Talks Of Conservation

"I have been horrified, as I always

am horrified," he said, "at all that needs to be done in the future to conserve the soil of the South. That is one of the great problems that lies with this generation and with you of the coming generation."

"That is part of the necessary economy if the South is to survive."

The President said the student had a great responsibility to devise "new methods, new means—experiments, if you like—in order to improve the conditions during your own lifetime."

"I have been called an imaginative person, an experimenter, a seeker of new ideals and, generally, when I have been called that, I have been called something else that does not sound so good," he said amid laughter, adding:

"I believe this country is going somewhere, but it must depend for its future progress and prosperity very largely on the younger generation, the people under 30, the people

who have got American ideals and are not afraid of trying new things."

He said he would like to live long enough to see soil erosion completely stopped in Alabama and a lot of other states.

"I would like to live long enough," he continued, "to see the products of factories supplying local needs, state needs. I hope to be able to come back to this state and to the state of Georgia before I die and see at least a part of that ideal come true."

The President started his motor tour at Cheaw, Ala., where he arrived by special train at 10 o'clock, Central Time, this morning.

### Visits Tuskegee Institute

He drove first to Tuskegee Institute, famous negro school at Tuskegee, stopping en route to greet the patients and staff at the negro veterans' hospital on the outskirts.

After driving around the vast campus with its 110 buildings, including 28 trade schools, the President's car was stopped on a knoll in front of Carnegie Music Hall overlooking the negro cadets spread out on a sunken greensward.

He listened to the rich voices of the negro girl and boy students as they sang old-time spirituals and then replied to speeches by Drs. F. D. Patterson and R. R. Moton, president and former presidents of Tus-

kegee, by asserting he was proud of the "humane service" rendered by graduates of Tuskegee over the years since its establishment in 1881 by the late Booker T. Washington.

Emphasizing the tackling of human problems from a national point of view, he asserted.

"More and more we are becoming a part of a nation which, because of changing conditions, means that we have to take part, all the way down to the smallest community and the home, in national affairs."

"Alabama cannot hoe its own row different from other states, neither can my state of Georgia. More and more they have got to plan, plan for the future, plan for the present, plan to work with the other fellow."

"There is one thing you're learning, and that is that you have got to co-operate with your fellow men and women, co-operate in your own community, in your own state and throughout the country."

Dr. Patterson advocated a "broad program of sound education to combat world unrest and social and economic problems facing this nation. He said much that Tuskegee had accomplished would not have been possible without the "whole-hearted co-operation of friends of both races, North and South."

### Dixon In His Party

The President was met at the Tuskegee railroad station by Dr. Patterson and was greeted upon his arrival on the grounds by Dr. Moton and chairman of the trustee board, William J. Schieffelin. In the President's party were Gov. Frank M. Dixon of Alabama, Sen. Lister Hill and Cong. Henry B. Steagall.

Dr. Moton declared "interracial feeling" was better today than ever before, and added he did not believe "the negro race, or any race, high or low, had a better friend than the President of the United States."

A very dark man, Dr. Moton brought a smile to the President's face when he said he thought he could "bring a little more color" to the ceremony than anyone else present.

The President spoke the third time to a crowd assembled in the town square of Tuskegee, composed mostly of school children waving tiny American flags.

He urged the children to be good citizens, for they were to be the "voters" of tomorrow. He told a story of Dick Connell, a Democrat in his New York district, who gained a seat in Congress after many years of futile effort only by visiting the school children in three counties and waiting for them to grow up to be voters.

At Opelika, Ala., his last stop of the day, he addressed another

crowd in front of a school house and talked about good roads making for more travel and better education.

"The more we can get around and see not only our neighbors 5 and 10 miles away and people in the next county, but also people in the next state and in other states, the better it is for us," he said.

En route to Warm Springs from Opelika, the President slowed down his car to wave to cheering citizenry in the Alabama mill towns of Fairfax, Langdale, Shawmut and Lannett, and the Georgia mill centers of West Point at LaGrange.

Charlotte N. C. Observer  
March 29, 1939

# Warm Springs Folk Awaiting His Visit

President Leaves This Afternoon For 10-Day Stay at Pine Mountain; Will Tour Tuskegee Campus Thursday, Drive North to Auburn, Then to Destination.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—(AP)—President Roosevelt began clearing up all engagements today preparatory to his departure tomorrow afternoon for a 10-day stay at his Warm Springs, Ga., mountain retreat.

He conferred individually withparalysis about 4 p. m. (central standard time) Thursday. He will return to Washington April 10 for the annual Easter egg rolling c the south grounds of the White House.

Mr. Roosevelt completed his legislative program for this session more than a month ago. While he will leave Congress to work out its pending problems, he is expected to keep in close touch with Democratic leaders while resting at his Pine Mountain cottage.

He will leave in midafternoon by special train, going first to Alabama for visits to Tuskegee institute, a negro school, and to Alabama Polytechnic institute, co-educational institution at Auburn.

His train will reach Tuskegee Thursday morning around 10:30 o'clock. He will tour the campus by automobile for about an hour and will address the assembled students from his car.

From there he will drive northward to Auburn and follow a similar schedule. After lunch he will motor to Warm Springs, about 60 miles eastward, stopping for a brief greeting at Opelika, Ala., near the Georgia border.

The President will reach his Warm Springs foundation for infantile



## TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, COMMENTS ON

Mobile Ala. Press

March 30, 1939

ROOSEVELT ASKS  
FOR CO-OPERATION  
BETWEEN STATESPresident Tells Alabamians  
All Must Work Together,  
Plan for Future

AUBURN, Ala., March 30.—(AP)—President Roosevelt, addressing students of Alabama Polytechnic Institute on Bullard Field here today, said one of the great problems of the South was to preserve its soil.

He said he had been talking about "land" with Gov. Frank Dixon, Senator Hill and Representative Steagall, Democrat, Alabama, and was interested to learn all that needs to be done in the South, which has been called the nation's economic problem No. 1, was to conserve the future of its soil.

"I know we can make pastures in these states," he said.

Higher wage scales and greater purchasing power were needed in the South to "get it out of hock" with the North, he declared.

## Says Facilities Available

He said the South had the facilities and the capital to improve conditions so it would not be dependent on the North for so many products.

Senator Hill introduced Mr. Roosevelt to the assembled gray-clad school cadet corps at Auburn, as "your friend, my friend, and Alabama's friend."

## SPEAKS AT TUSKEGEE

TUSKEGEE, Ala., March 30.—(AP)—President Roosevelt told the students and faculty today of the famous colored school—Tuskegee Institute—he was proud of what its graduates were doing for "human service" and stressed a need for co-operation between states and peoples in this work.

Speaking from his car in front of Carnegie Music Hall, the President said that, because of changing conditions, "we have got to work together."

## Must Plan For Future

"Alabama or Georgia cannot go it alone. More and more we have got to plan for the future and plan to work with the other fellow. That is one of the things you've got here—co-operation."

The President began his motor trip to Tuskegee, Auburn and Opelika at 10:20 a.m., central time, from the little town of Chehaw, Ala., where his special train arrived from Washington at 10 o'clock after a ride through a heavy rainstorm.

Several hundred townspeople saw him detrain and get in a large open car with Gov. Frank M. Dixon, Senator Hill, and Representative Steagall. Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, rode in a separate car.

En route to the broad Tuskegee campus, the President stopped at the colored veterans' hospital on the outskirts of Tuskegee and shook hands with the staff and several wheel chair patients.

He told the officials there Gen. Frank T. Hines, veterans' administrator in Washington, had told him that "this was one of the hospitals that was doing a great job."

"I'm glad things are going well," he said. "I've read all the reports on this hospital and know the maps well."

## Hill Joins Party

At Opelika, Ala., Sen. Lister Hill of Alabama boarded the special train to join Representative Steagall of this district, and the presidential escort.

Streams overflowed the main roadway from Chehaw to Tuskegee, but the water was not of a depth to delay passage over the route.

A detail of 60 Alabama highway patrolmen, headed personally by Chief Weller Smith, cleared the path for the motoring President.

Tuskegee displayed banners with Mr. Roosevelt's picture, with the words: "Our President."

Dixon, Senator Hill and Representative Steagall rode in the President's automobile.

Secretary of Commerce Harry Hopkins, ill with flu recently, made the trip to consult with Roosevelt on business co-operation and to rest.

Tuskegee Institute is the world's largest colored institution of higher learning and stresses agricultural and domestic sciences, although it offers degrees in many branches of study.

Alabama Polytechnic Institute, known generally as "Auburn," emphasizes agriculture and mechanics. Its enrollment is surpassed only by the University of Alabama among state institutions.

Alabama's extra session Legislature recessed at Montgomery for the presidential tour and members were on record as urging one another to follow it out of "respect and admiration" for Mr. Roosevelt.

Both Auburn and Tuskegee faculties have contributed to conferences called on Dixie economic problems within recent months.

On the Auburn campus the President will find a \$1,500,000 PWA building expansion program under way. Many new experiments, looking toward a diversified and more profitable agriculture, are in process there.

Dr. George Washington Carver, a Tuskegee faculty member, born a slave and today a world-known scientist, will be introduced to the President upon his campus arrival, following a brief stop at a colored war veterans' hospital—the only one of its kind in the nation, and dedicated by the late Calvin Coolidge while still vice president.

Mr. Roosevelt will have opportunity to visit the aged Carver's laboratory, where he has developed fuel from potatoes, plastics from peanut hulls, paints from clay, imitation marble from wood shavings and many other articles from products of the soil.

The two may find a communion of interest in Dr. Carver's experiments with peanut oil massages as an after-treatment for infantile paralysis. The scientist began working on them in 1936, during an epidemic in Alabama, and while he reported "direct results" in treatments, he emphasizes they still were in experimentation.

Dr. M. O. Bousfield, representing the Rosenwald Fund, has recommended establishment of a colored clinic here for treatment of paralysis, similar to that at Warm Springs.

The President will leave Alabama for Georgia via Opelika. He plans to return to Washington in time for the White House Easter egg party.

FLORENCE, ALA. TIMES  
MAR 31, 1939MESSAGE LEFT  
WITH ALABAMA  
BY ROOSEVELTSouthern Industries  
With Southern Capital  
Are Urged

BY A. F. MAHAN, Jr.

OPELIKA, March 31.—(AP)—The South digested today President Roosevelt's suggestion of "establishing your own industries down here with your own capital" as a means of getting itself "out of hock to the North."

Mr. Roosevelt's suggestion came at Auburn yesterday in one of four speeches he made in a swing from Tuskegee, Ala., to his Warm Springs, Ga., home via automobile.

Thousands cheered him at stops in flag-bedecked towns, where overhead banners blazoned: "Welcome—Our President." Both white and negro citizens yelled and waved many from roadsides along the route.

Governor Frank Dixon, Senator Lister Hill (D-Ala.) and Representative Henry B. Steagall (D-Ala.) rode with Mr. Roosevelt until he reached Lake Condy on the outskirts of this East Alabama city for a picnic luncheon. It was a beautiful Spring day.

Schools dismissed for the occasion, textile mills in the Chattahoochee valley closed to allow employees to cheer the entourage by.

Speaking extemporaneously before Auburn's gray-clad cadet corps and 7,000-odd citizens, the President once again took cognizance of conditions in the South, which he once termed "the nation's No. 1 economic problem."

"I don't believe," he said, "that the South is so broke that it cannot put its own capital into the establishment of its own enterprises."

When he first went to Warm Springs nearly 16 years ago, the President continued, he had to buy milk and cream, apples, meat and shoes that originated in the North and West, and went on to say there "wasn't very much change in that

system or economy until about six years ago."

"It was then we began to ask ourselves, 'why is all this necessary?'"

"I think that we have done more in those six years than in the previous sixty years all through these southern states to make them self-supporting, to give them a balanced economy that will spell a higher wage scale, a greater purchasing power and a more abundant life than they have had in all their history."

Still "much remains to be done," he said, adding:

"It means a lot of work. It means, incidentally, getting the South out of hock to the North. It means establishing your own enterprises down here with your own capital."

Stressing the need for soil conservation, Mr. Roosevelt told the students he had been talking about land with Governor Dixon, Senator Hill, and Representative Steagall en route to Auburn from Tuskegee.

"I have been horrified, as I always am horrified," he said, "at all that needs to be done in the future to conserve the soil of the South. That is one of the great problems that lies with this generation and with you or the coming generation."

"That is part of the necessary economy if the South is to survive."

"I would like to live long enough to see soil erosion completely stopped in this state and lot of other states. I would like to live long enough to see the products of factories supplying local needs, state needs."

"I hope to be able to come back to this state and to the state of Georgia before I die and see at least a part of that ideal come true. For the achievement of that ideal you are going to be responsible in large part."

The president said the students had a great responsibility to devise "new methods, new means—experiments, if you like—in order to improve the conditions during your own lifetime," adding:

"I believe this country is going somewhere, but it must depend for its future progress and prosperity very largely on the younger generation, the people under thirty, the people who have got American ideals and are not afraid of trying new things."

In two talks at Tuskegee and another here the president spoke mostly in generalities, stressing "neighborness."

Among the citizenship a holiday



atmosphere prevailed. The rambling wooden railway station at Chehaw near Tuskegee, where Mr. Roosevelt left his train, had been painted overnight "for the president."

In Opelika signs along the tour route proclaimed "Thank you Mr. President"—for a \$4,000 cafeteria, \$30,000 armory, \$18,000 recreational park, and \$18,000 football stadium. Separate signs appeared at each federal-sponsored project.

Here, Major Polly Samford, Captain Ruth Renfro and Captain Virginia Lynch, sponsors of the Opelika High R.O.T.C. unit, were introduced to Mr. Roosevelt and presented him a bouquet of roses.

At Tuskegee the president met Dr. George Washington Carver, a negro born into slavery and today a world-known scientist. They shook hands, chatted informally.

As they did so, Dr. William Jay Schieffelin of New York, president of the Tuskegee Institute board of trustees, exclaimed to the president: "He's (Carver) the world's greatest chemist."

Auburn's 1,500 cadets made a colorful picture lined up by companies on Bullard field. A 21-gun salute welcomed the executive.

It was, said Senator Hill, the first time a president of the United States had visited Auburn.

The executive described himself as an Alabama neighbor, saying that "from the top of the hill behind my cottage at Warm Springs I can see into Alabama."

Dr. L. N. Duncan, A. P. I. president, and Governor Dixon's uniformed staff were among those awaiting the entourage at Auburn. Col. Claiborne Blanton of Selma, chief-of-staff, accompanied Dixon at Chehaw.

Secretary of Commerce Harry Hopkins who accompanied the president to Chehaw, left by private car for Warm Springs and did not make the tour. He had been ill recently.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, Tuskegee institute president, told Mr. Roosevelt it was with "a deep sense of humility and pleasure" he welcomed him

to the world's largest negro institution of higher learning, and later the president said he was carrying out a promise made nearly 30 years ago to the late Booker T. Washington, founder of the school, to visit Tuskegee.

Dr. R. R. Moton, president emeritus, who succeeded Washington declared:

"I do not think the negro race, any race, or any people have a better friend than the president of the United States."

Mr. Roosevelt drove to the institute after stopping briefly to greet patients and staff at the negro veterans hospital nearby.

He listened to the Tuskegee choir sing old-time spirituals and then spoke.

Emphasizing the tackling of human problems from a national point of view, he asserted:

"more and more we are becoming a part of a nation which, because of changing conditions, means that we have to take part, all the way down to the smallest community

ferent from other states, neither can my state of Georgia. More and more they have got to plan, plan for the future, plan for the present, plan to work with the other fellow.

"There is one thing you are learning and that is that you have got to cooperate with your fellow men and women, cooperate in your own community, in your own state and throughout the country."

The president told a crowd assembled in the town square of Tuskegee, composed mostly of school children waving tiny American flags, to be good citizens.

At Opelika he talked about good roads making for more travel and better education.

"The more we can get around and see not only our neighbors five and ten miles away and people in the next county, but also people in the next state and in other states, the better it is for us," he said.

Alabama's highway patrol, under command of Chief T. Weller Smith, concentrated its forces along the route. There were no incidents and traffic moved swiftly and smoothly, motorcycle patrolmen preceding and flanking Mr. Roosevelt's car.

Officers escorted him through Fairfax, Langdale, Smawmut and Lanett, where cotton mills stopped and workers waved and shouted greetings, while the president doffed his hat and smiled broadly.

Macon, Ga., News  
March 30, 1939

## ROOSEVELT LAUDS TUSKEGEE'S WORK

President Visits Noted Negro School on Brief Tour of Alabama Area

TUSKEGEE, Ala., March 30 (AP)—

President Roosevelt told the student and faculty of the famous Negro school—Tuskegee Institute—today that he was proud of what its graduates were doing for "human service" and stressed the need for cooperation between states and peoples in this work.

Speaking from his car in front of Carnegie music hall the president said that because of changing conditions "we have got to work together." "Alabama or Georgia cannot go it alone. More and more we have got to plan for the future and plan to work with the other fellow. That is one of the things you've got here—co-operation."

### Proud of Program

He said he was proud of the graduates of Tuskegee because throughout his extensive travels he had come across many of them who had done great things for humanitarianism.

The president brought a laugh from the crowd when he said Representative Steagall, (D-Ala.) sitting with him, informed him that no graduate of Tuskegee had "ever gone to the penitentiary or to congress."

People should not complain of getting old, he said, adding they should want to live because "so much remained to be done" to improve conditions.

Leaving Tuskegee for Auburn, the president paused in the town of Tuskegee to greet hundreds of flag-waving school children. Steagall introduced him there.

The president told of an unnamed Democrat in his district in New York who could not get elected until he had become acquainted with all the school children in the area. When they grew up they voted for him and he became the first Democrat in congress from that district since 1856.

He said he was going to educate another young man in that districting negro school of the south at Tuskegee, and Alabama Polytechnic Institute at nearby Auburn, oldest white co-educational college in Alabama.

A bright sun greeted the presidential party, after downpours throughout the night and early morning.

The presidential special arrived on time despite the terrific rain storm that lasted most of the night causing it to slow up several times because of high water. Precipitation totalled from one to six inches over Georgia and Alabama.

The peak of the storm came in the vicinity of Atlanta where the train made a 20-minute service stop at 6 a.m. The rain had stopped, however, on reaching here.

The special crossed the Alabama line shortly after leaving West Point, Ga., at Opelika, Ala.; Senator Lister Hill of Alabama boarded the train to join Representative Steagall of this district, and the presidential escort.

Streams overflowed the main roadway from Cheraw to Tuskegee, but the water was not of a depth to delay passage over the route.

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Large crowds were on hand. A detail of 60 Alabama highway patrolmen, headed personally by Chief Weller Smith, cleared the path for the motoring president.

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Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee, met the president here, as did Governor Frank M. Dixon, of Alabama.

Dixon, Senator Hill and Rep. Steagall rode in the president's automobile.

Memphis Post-Dispatch  
March 30, 1939

## PRESIDENT SPEAKS AT TWO COLLEGES

FDR Trip to Warm Springs Includes Stops At Auburn and Tuskegee

By HAROLD D. OLIVER

ABOARD ROOSEVELT TRAIN EN ROUTE TO TUSKEGEE, Ala., March 30.—(AP)—President Roosevelt traveled across Georgia early today en route to Alabama to visit two of the oldest institutions of higher learning in the deep south.

Bound for a ten-day spring vacation at his mountain cottage in Warm Springs, Ga., he had accepted long-standing invitations to inspect Tuskegee Institute, lead Tuskegee, and Alabama Polytechnic Institute at nearby Auburn, oldest white co-educational college in Alabama.

### Motor To Rrereat

He planned to make brief informal talks to the students and faculties at both institutions, then motor eastward to Warm Springs where he was due late in the day.

The presidential special, which left Washington yesterday afternoon, was scheduled to arrive at Chehaw, Ala., around 10 a. m., central standard time. The itinerary then called for a motor journey about 75 miles via Tuskegee, Auburn and Opelika, Ala., to the Warm Springs Foundation for infantile paralysis sufferers.

En route to Tuskegee Institute, about five miles from Chehaw, the chief executive agreed to stop to greet the patients at the Tuskegee Veterans Hospital, then motor around the 20,000 acres that embrace the more than 100 buildings of the negro school founded in 1881 by the late Booker T. Washington, negro educator. Dr. F. D. Patterson now heads the institution which has trained many of the negro leaders of the country.

### Speaks At Auburn

The president planned to spend about an hour at Tuskegee and to make a short talk to the more than 2,000 students from his car before going northward to Auburn.

There, his schedule listed a half-hour visit, also featured by a brief address.

He planned to leave Auburn about 12:30 p. m. and stop at Opelika to greet assembled school children 15 minutes later. He

planned a picnic lunch at some quiet spot on the way to Warm Springs.

With the president on the Alabama swing were Secretary of Commerce Harry L. Hopkins, who was going to Warm Springs to rest from a recent illness; Representative Steagall of Ozark, Ala., and several White House aides.

OZARK, ALA., STAR  
MAR 23, 1939 M28

## Tuskegee Will Hear Roosevelt

Speech Is One Of Many On Schedule Next Few Months

President Roosevelt's engagement scheduled for the next few months announced from the White House Monday, embraces one of the busiest travel itineraries of any comparable period in his administration.

Starting, March 29, with a trip to Warm Springs, Ga., he will be in and out of Washington until mid-Summer making speeches, receiving royalty, and attending the World's Fair at New York.

He also hopes to go to San Francisco for the Golden Gate Exposition, but he will not make a decision until congress adjourns. Although he will add considerably to the 150,000 miles he has traveled since he became President.

On March 29, when he goes to Warm Springs for a vacation, he will dedicate a new school and hospital at the infantile paralysis foundation. During this trip he will motor to Alabama for a speech (date not set) before the Negro school at Tuskegee. He will return to Washington April 10.

The president has been invited to address the union conference of Methodist churches at Kansas City April 26, but probably will send a message instead, states a news dispatch from Washington.



TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, COMMENTS. ON

SHELBY N. C. STAR  
THURSDAY MAR 30 1939

# ALA. COLLEGES VISITED BY FDR

## President Tours Schools On Trip Through Southern State

CHEHAW, Ala., March 30.—(P)—President Roosevelt, accompanied by Secretary of Commerce Harry Hopkins, arrived here at 10 a.m. Central Standard time today for a three hour tour of East Alabama education centers by motor car.

A bright sun greeted the presidential party, after downpours throughout the night and early morning.

### Arrives On Time

The presidential special arrived on time despite the terrific rain-storm that lasted most of the night causing it to slow up several times because of high water. Precipitation totaled from one to six inches over Georgia and Alabama.

The peak of the storm came in the vicinity of Atlanta where the train made a 20 minute service stop at 6 a.m.

Senator Lister Hill of Alabama boarded the train to join Rep. Steagall of this district, and the presidential escort.

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He planned to leave Auburn about 12:30 p.m. and stop at Opelika to greet assembled school children 15 minutes later. He planned a picnic lunch at some quiet spot on the way to Warm Springs.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA. TIMES  
MAR 30, 1939

TUSKEGEE, Ala., March 30 (P)—President Roosevelt told the students and faculty of the famous negro school—Tuskegee Institute—today that he was proud of what its graduates were doing for "human service," and stressed the need for cooperation between states and people in this work.

Speaking from his car in front of Carnegie Music Hall, the President said that because of changing conditions, "we have got to work together. Alabama or Georgia cannot go it alone. More and more, we have got to plan for the future, and plan to work with the other fellow. That is one of the things you've got here—cooperation."

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The President brought a laugh from the crowd when he said Rep. Steagall (D-Ala.), sitting with him, informed him that no graduate of Tuskegee had "ever gone to the penitentiary or to Congress."

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and get in a large open car with Governor Dixon, Senator Hill, and Rep. Steagall.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, rode in a separate car.

### Stops At Hospital

En route to the broad Tuskegee campus, the President stopped at the negro veterans hospital on the outskirts of Tuskegee, and shook hands with the staff and several who are patients.

He told the officials there that General Frank T. Hines, veterans administrator in Washington, had told him that "this was one of the hospitals that was doing a great job."

"I'm glad things are going well," he said. "I've read all the reports on this hospital, and know the maps well."

From the hospital driveway lined with patients and nurses, the presidential party swung into the hundreds of acres that comprise Tuskegee Institute, which the late Booker T. Washington founded in 1881.

The famous school has trained some of the nation's leading negro educators, and has on its present faculty the noted negro scientist, Dr. George Washington Carver.

After motoring around the drive-ways circling the 110 buildings on the campus, the President's car stopped in front of Carnegie Music Hall to listen to the students sing negro spirituals.

Dr. Patterson opened the exercises on a knoll overlooking the student body spread out on the greensward below.

### Patterson Welcomes FDR

"It is with a deep sense of humility and pleasure," he said, "that we welcome our beloved President of the U. S. to this institution. Tuskegee Institute has striven since its inception to be an influence for good in its humble way to the South and the nation."

He said the "warm friendship of the white South for this institution is an inspiration, and has provided the most favorable situation possible for the development of a program of human service. Without the generosity of friends from the North, much that exists here today, and much that has been accomplished, would not have been possible."

He said Tuskegee "as a barometer of the fundamental progress of the negro has sought continuously to exert an influence that would keep the scales of interracial amity and justice in balance."

The President spoke after brief remarks by Dr. R. R. Moton, second president of Tuskegee. He was introduced by Governor Dixon.

Mobile Ala. Press  
March 29, 1939

# STATE PREPARES FOR ROOSEVELT

## Dixon Will Welcome President on Trip to Auburn and Tuskegee

AUBURN, Ala., March 29.—(AP)—Two Alabama educational centers—Auburn and Tuskegee—busied themselves today with preparations for a scheduled visit of President Roosevelt tomorrow.

The President will make a tour of Tuskegee Institute, famed colored school, tomorrow morning, then come here for a visit to Alabama Polytechnic Institute, which has inaugurated a \$1,500,000 PWA building program.

Leaving his train at Chehaw, railroad junction a few miles from Tuskegee, the chief executive will be met by Gov. and Mrs. Frank M. Dixon and the governor's official staff in full regalia. The train is scheduled to arrive at Chehaw at 10:15 a.m.

The United States Veterans' Hospital at Tuskegee will be the first stop, after which the party will be escorted over the institute grounds. The presidential automobile will halt in front of Carnegie music building, from the steps of which the school choir will sing several selections.

He will be greeted by Dr. F. D. Patterson, institute president, and have an opportunity to inspect the laboratories of Dr. George W. Carver, who was born a slave and grew up to be one of the outstanding scientists of his day.

### To Address Auburn Students

Arriving in Auburn about noon, the President will address the student body, assembled in military formation on Bullard Field. Fifteen hundred R. O. T. C. cadets will stand at attention. Bleachers have been arranged for spectators other than students.

Dr. L. N. Duncan, president of

MAYFIELD, KY. MESSENGER  
MAR 30, 1939

Sen. Lister Hill joined at Chehaw by Sen. A. P. I., and Mayor C. S. Yarbrough will meet the executive at Bullard Field. The Auburn band will play, and a 21-gun salute will be fired by a cadet battery.

## President in Tuskegee.

Luncheon plans were indefinite. Whether the presidential party would take lunch here before motoring to Warm Springs, Ga., with a brief stop at Opelika, or eat a picnic lunch later had not been ascertained.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Mar. 30.—(P)—President Franklin D. Roosevelt arrived here today.

He is expected to be accompanied from Washington by Rep. Henry B. Steagall of Alabama, and will be



# TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, COMMENTS. ON

THURSDAY MARCH 30 1939

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Luncheon plans were indefinite. Whether the presidential party would take lunch here before motoring to Warm Springs, Ga., with a brief stop at Opelika, or eat a picnic lunch later had not been ascertained. A. P. I. and Mayor C. S. Yarbrough joined the executive at Bullard Hill. The Auburn band will play, and a 21-gun salute will be fired by a cadet battery. Reports reaching Auburn were that President Roosevelt might be accompanied on his visit by Secretary of Commerce Harry Hopkins. He is expected to be accompanied from Washington by Rep. Henry B. Steagall of Alabama, and will be



# TUSKEGEE AND AUBURN READY TO GREET FDR

## Hopkins Will Accompany President South To Take Rest

WASHINGTON, March 29.—(AP)—The commerce department said today its secretary, Harry L. Hopkins, would accompany President Roosevelt to Warm Springs for a brief vacation.

Hopkins has been ill with intestinal influenza for the last two weeks and the trip was understood to be his first opportunity in that length of time to consult with the President on business cooperation and other problems.

AUBURN, Ala., March 29.—(AP)—Two Alabama educational centers — Auburn and Tuskegee — busied themselves today with preparation for a scheduled visit of President Roosevelt tomorrow.

**60-COP ESCORT**  
MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 29.—(AP)—A detail of approximately 60 state patrolmen was assigned by Chief T. Weller Smith today to escort President Roosevelt on his visit to Alabama tomorrow.

Smith personally will direct the patrol.

Rigid traffic regulations along the route to be travelled by Mr. Roosevelt were announced by the patrol chief. No parking will be allowed along the road to be travelled by the president.

There will be no restriction, however, against persons standing along the roadway to see the president pass.

arrangements for a scheduled visit of President Roosevelt tomorrow.

The President will make a tour of Tuskegee Institute, famed negro school, tomorrow morning, then come here for a visit to Alabama Polytechnic Institute, which has inaugurated a \$1,500,000 PWA building program.

Leaving his train at Chenaw, railroad junction a few miles from Tuskegee, the chief executive will be met by Governor and Mrs.

Frank M. Dixon and the governor's official staff in full uniform. The train is scheduled to arrive at Chehaw at 10:15 a. m.

The U. S. Veterans' Hospital at Tuskegee will be the first stop, after which the party will be escorted over the institute grounds. The presidential automobile will halt in front of Carnegie music building, where the school choir will sing several selections.

He will be greeted by Dr. F. D. Patterson, institute president, and have an opportunity to inspect the laboratories of Dr. George W. Carver, the negro who was born a slave and became one of the outstanding scientists of his day.

Arriving in Auburn about noon, the President will address the student body, assembled in military formation on Bullard Field. Fifteen hundred R. O. T. C. cadets will stand in formation. Bleachers have been arranged for spectators other than students.

Dr. L. M. Duncan, president of A. P. I., and Mayor C. S. Yarbrough will meet the executive at Bullard Field, where a 21-gun salute will be fired by a cadet artillery battery.

Reports reaching Auburn were that President Roosevelt might be accompanied on his visit by Secretary of Commerce Harry Hopkins.

He is expected to be accompanied from Washington by Rep. Henry B. Steagall of Alabama, and will be joined at Chehaw by Senator Lister Hill.

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PENSACOLA FLA NEWS  
THURSDAY MAR 30 1939

# FDR TO VISIT DIXIE SCHOOLS ON TOUR TODAY

Arrives In Alabama After  
Train Passes Along  
Flooded Tracks

CHEHAW, Ala., Mar. 30.—(AP)—Atlanta Ga Constitution  
March 31, 1939

President Roosevelt, accompanied by Secretary of Commerce Harry Hopkins, arrived here today for a three-hour tour of east Alabama education centers by motor car.

A bright sun greeted the presidential party, after downpours throughout the night and early morning.

The presidential special arrived on time at 10 a. m. despite the terrific rain storm that lasted most of the night, causing it to slow up several times because of high water. Precipitation totalled from one to six inches over Georgia and Alabama.

The peak of the storm came in the vicinity of Atlanta where the train made a 20-minute service stop at 6 a. m. The rain had stopped, however, on reaching here.

## Join Trains

The special crossed the Alabama line shortly after leaving West Point, Ga., at Opelika, Ala.; Senator Lister Hill of Alabama boarded the train to join Rep. Steagall of this district, and the presidential escort.

Streams overflowed the main roadway from Chehaw to Tuskegee, but the water was not of a depth to delay passage over the route.

Tuskegee, home of the world's largest school of higher learning for negroes; Auburn seat of Alabama Polytechnic institute, and Opelika, near the Alabama-Georgia line, were bedecked to receive the president.

Large crowds were on hand.

## Clear Roads

A detail of 60 Alabama highway patrolmen, headed personally by Chief Weller Smith, cleared the path for the motoring president.

Tuskegee displayed banners with Mr. Roosevelt's picture, with the words: "Our President."

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee, met the president here, as did Governor Frank M. Dixon of Alabama.

Dixon, Senator Hill and Rep. Steagall rode in the president's automobile.

Bound for a ten-day spring vacation at his mountain cottage in Warm Springs, Ga., he has accepted long-standing invitations to inspect Tuskegee institute, leading negro school of the South at Tuskegee, and Alabama Polytechnic institute at nearby Auburn, oldest white co-educational college in Alabama.

# Roosevelt Kept 30-Year Promise In His Visit to Tuskegee Institute

## Recalls Pledge to Booker T. Washington in Address to Students; President Declares His Pride in School and Urges Co-operation of All People.

Special to THE CONSTITUTION. TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., March 30. — President Franklin Delano Roosevelt visited Tuskegee Institute today and told the students it gratified a desire which he had cherished for 30 years.

"I have always wanted to come to Tuskegee," the President said. "Thirty years ago I promised Booker Washington that some day I was coming to visit this institution. Then in later years I promised Dr. Moton frequently that I would be here, and in more recent years I have given the same pledge to President Paterson. There are those," the President continued, "who charge me with being both persistent and insistent. Well, perhaps I am. Though I was a long time coming here, here I am."

## American Home.

"I did not come to make a formal address to you. This is a homey gathering. Tuskegee is a homey place. We think, necessarily, and rightly in terms of the American home and you are doing much through your great body of graduates to improve and bring up to higher standards the American home. That home today is not the old home of half a century ago, because of necessity with modern inventions it must extend its interest, its contacts with other people in neighboring communities, just in the same way that no one can become entirely self-contained as a state was 20 or 30 years ago. More and more we are becoming a part of a nation which, because of changing conditions means that we have to co-operate all the way down to the smallest unit; from the home to national affairs. Alabama can't go its own road different from the other states; neither can my state of Georgia. More and more they have got to plan for the future, plan for the present; plan to work with the other fellow. And that is one thing you are teaching here at Tuskegee; that is one thing you are learning. That is, that you have got to co-operate with your fellow men and women by co-operating in your own community, in your own state, and throughout the country. And that is why I have been not only interested but very proud of all that your graduates are doing; of the fine spirit of human service that the overwhelming majority of them carry with them throughout their lives.

## Members of Party.

The President was met at the railroad station by President Frederick Douglas Paterson, of Tuskegee Institute, and greeted upon his arrival on the grounds by President Emeritus Robert R. Moton and the chairman of the trustee board, William J. Schieffelin. In the President's party were Governor Frank L. Dixon, of Alabama; Senator Lister Hill and Congressman Henry B. Steagall. The student body was drawn up in military formation and the famous Tuskegee choir, under the baton of William Dawson, rendered spirituals as the President, seated in an open car, looked down from an elevation upon the massed body of students and visitors.

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"Doctor Moton was talking about getting old," the President said, "but there is one thing that he exemplifies and that is the thought that it is a terrible thing for anybody to say, 'Why should I keep on living?' We are realizing more and more that it is a great privilege to be alive no matter what the number of years we have covered. And somebody said it is some day in the future, and I will, grand no matter how old you get if I can. In the meantime, I give to keep on living because there is you my affectionate regards. Good still so much to be done. That is come."

Dry ice is useful to keep machines cool, thus enabling bombers to carry fewer guns when they keep up continuous fire.

So, my boy and girl friends, keep the ideals of your youth all through your lives. I am happy to have been here. I want to come back



**TUSKEGEE AND  
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# FDR Visits 'Skegee Today

Atlanta World

3-30-39

Chief Executive  
To Be Greeted

By Patterson

WASHINGTON, D. C. —

(SNS)— As per schedule, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt entrained Wednesday for Warm Springs Ga., following last minute conferences anent pending legislation, taxes, and foreign matters. With Chairman R. L. Doughton of the ways and means committee of the House, the Nation's Chief talked at length over red-hot tax revision demands

Lest Republican minorities be afforded a chance to "bring in all sorts of proposals," thereby pro-

voking a long-drawn-out struggle,ore his advent to the Institute Democrat members of the wayscampus, however, the nation's and means committee advisedChief will be received at Chehaw against a general tax legislationby Governor and Mrs. Frank M. movement in the current session. Dixon of the city of Tuskegee. His

Roosevelt had a number of Wed-arrival is set at 10:15 o'clock this nesday conferences. morning.

## TWO SHORT MESSAGES

Today, the President is schedul- ed for two short messages, one from his car (providing the wea- ther is favorable, otherwise in the college chapel) at Tuskegee Insti- tute, Ala., and the other at Ala- bama Polytechnic Institute in Au- burn. However, a welcome is to be extended the populace in Opelika, a few miles from Auburn, as well.

Secretary of Commerce Harry L. Hopkins, who has been recovering from la grippe, is accompanying Roosevelt on the two-week Dixie trip. Hopkins will be at Warm Springs at least a week. While at that point, the President will dedi- cate two new buildings.

## TO VISIT CARVER

In Tuskegee today, Mr. Roose- velt will be greeted by President Frederick D. Patterson and will get a much-wanted opportunity to nspect the famous and much-dis- cussed laboratories of the peanut vizard, Dr. George W. Carver. Be-



PRESIDENT PATTERSON  
(To Welcome President)

Aside from the Carver labora- tories, President Roosevelt and his party will also go sightseeing and the U. S. Veterans Hospital and other interesting points at Tuskegee, include the "Oaks," his- toric home of the late Booker T. Washington, founder of the fa- mous institution.

Sixty Alabama patrolmen will form an escortage for the Roose- velt trek in Tuskegee, Auburn, and Opelika. The President will be met by his own personal car in Tuskegee and the rest of the jaunt back to Warm Springs will be by motor.

# Tuskegee To Show Its Best To President

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Mar. 30—In anticipation of the ex- pected visit of President Roosevelt April 5, President F. D. Patterson, of Tuskegee Institute, has appoint- ed a special committee with Albert L. Turner, Carver, as chairman, to set up a program of entertain- ment for the President.

On the committee with Mr. Tur- ner are: Dr. W. T. B. Williams, vice-president of Tuskegee Insti- tute; Mrs. F. H. Walcott of the publicity staff; and William L. Dawson, director of the Music De- partment. Capt. A. J. Kelly is chairman of the reception com- mittee.



PRESIDENT FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT  
(Visits Tuskegee Today)



# "PROUD OF TUSKEGEE" PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TELLS 'BAMA AUDIENCE President Patterson, Dr. Moton Welcome FDR To Institution

*Atlanta World*

Tuskegee Student Body Massed In  
Military Formation as Executive  
Arrives on Beautiful Campus

TUSKEGEE INST., Ala.—"I have always wanted to come to Tuskegee. Thirty years ago, I promised Booker Washington that some day I was coming to visit this institution. Then, in later years, I promised Dr. Moton frequently that I would be here, and in more recent years, I have given the same pledge to President Patterson. There are those who charge me with being both persistent and insistent. Well, perhaps I am. Though I was a long time coming here, here I am."

Thus spoke President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, the nation's No. 1 executive, Thursday morning at 10:30 to the Tuskegee official family. The body of the President's address is reproduced below:

President Roosevelt and his party were met at the railroad station at Chehaw by Dr. Patterson and, upon arrival on the Tuskegee premises, were greeted by President-Emeritus Robert Russa Moton and Trustee Board Chairman William J. Schieffelin. During his stay on the campus the President was greeted by Dr. Carver, the scientist.

Members of the Roosevelt group were Governor Frank L. Dixon of Alabama, Senator Lister Hill and Congressman Henry B. Steagall.

The Tuskegee student body was massed in military formation to receive the Nation's Chief and the institution's internationally famous 107-voice choir, directed by Prof. William L. Dawson, sang spirituals as President Roosevelt looked on interestedly while seated in an open car.

"I am proud to come to Tuskegee because I am proud of what Tuskegee has done," the President said. "I wish that almost every American could come to Tuskegee and see what has been done. I don't know whether in any individual institution the members of that institution, the faculty and the students realize how much they are being watched by the outside world. The things that they do in their institutions count. But more than that, the things that their graduates do are the things that count very greatly, not only among the body of graduates, not only among their immediate neighbors, but also throughout the state and throughout the nation. I notice because I travel around the country a good deal the graduates of Tuskegee are more than some of you who are right here. I hear about a man or a woman, not only in the lower south, but in the middle of the



PRESIDENT FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

("Proud of what Tuskegee has done.")

country, in the north, somebody who is making good, somebody who is having an influence for human service in his community. And then I hear that he or she is a graduate of Tuskegee, and that is what counts.

"I did not come to make a formal address to you. This is a homey gathering. Tuskegee is a homey place. We think, necessarily, and rightly in terms of the American home and you are doing much through your great body of graduates to improve and bring up to higher standards the American home. That home today is not old home of a half a century ago because of necessity with modern inventions it must extend its interest, its contacts with other people in neighboring communities, just in the same way that no one can become entirely self-contained as a state was 20 or 30 years ago. More and more we are becoming a part of a nation which, because of changing conditions means that we have to co-operate all the way down to the smallest unit; from the home to national affairs.

"Alabama can't go its own road different from the other states; neither can my state of Georgia. More and more they have got to plan for the future, plan for the present; plan to work with the other fellow. And that is one thing you are teaching here at Tuskegee; that is one thing you are learning. That is that you

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*Constitution 3-31-39*  
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EDUCATION-1939

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, COMMENTS ON

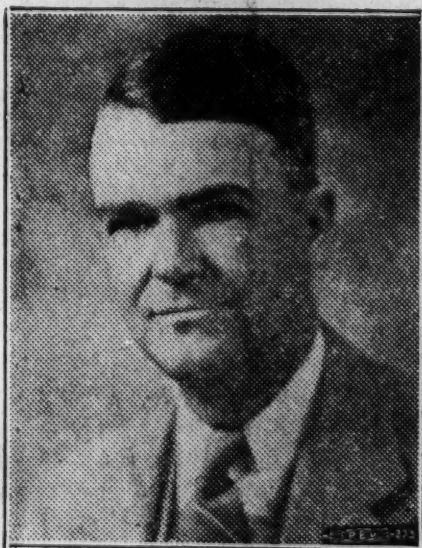
ALABAMA CITY, ALA. OBSERVER  
MAR 30, 1939 A5

## Roosevelt Visits Alabama Today



Chairman J. H. Meighan, of the city commission, left last night for Opelika, in response to a summons from Governor Frank M. Dixon, to join the governor's staff to greet President Roosevelt and his party in their visit in Alabama.

The governor's military staff in full uniform were to assemble at Chehaw Station, six miles north of Tuskegee at 10 o'clock this morning to meet President Roosevelt and escort him on his visit to Tuskegee Institute at Auburn. Mr. Meighan is a colonel on the staff.



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S VISIT

NEW BEDFORD MASS STAND TIV  
FRIDAY MAR 31 1939

## Enjoys Visit to Negro Institute



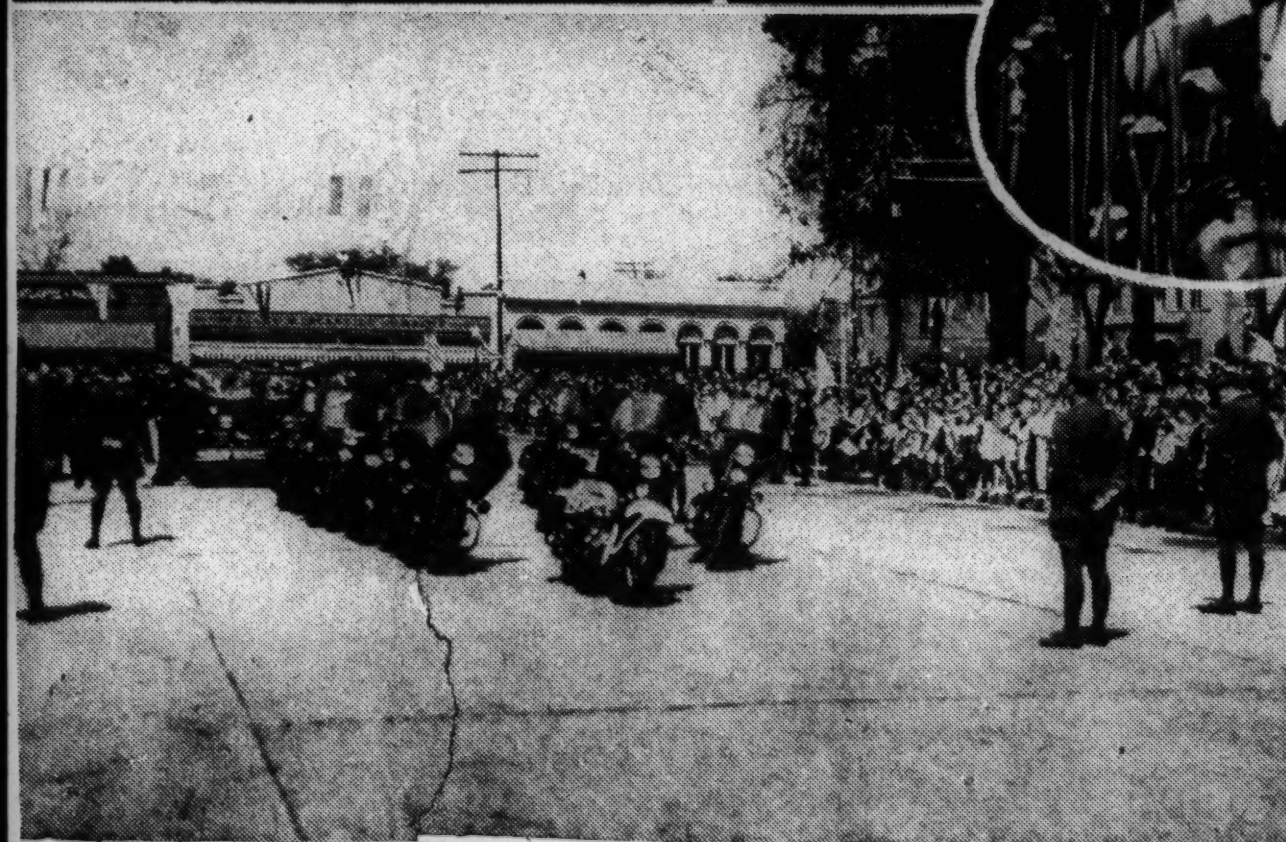
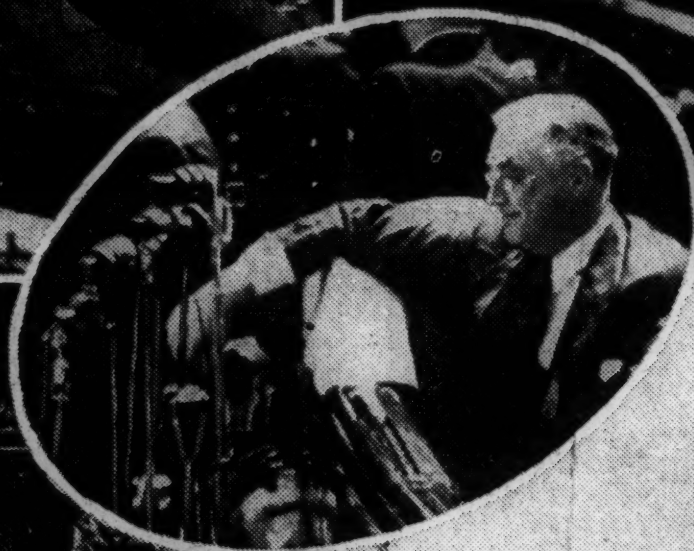
**PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT**

**GOVERNOR FRANK DIXON**

Enroute to his "other home" at Warm Springs, Ga., President Roosevelt stopped to see Tuskegee Institute, a Negro university at Tuskegee, Ala. He is shown with the Governor of Alabama.

—Associated Press Wirephoto





**ALABAMA ENTERTAINS ROOSEVELT**—Three Southeast Alabama towns covered themselves with glory yesterday when they turned out to honor the nation's chief executive on a three-hour visit to the state which took him to Tuskegee Institute and Alabama Polytechnic Institute.

In the upper left picture are, left to right, President Roosevelt, he made during the tour. Gov. Dixon, Senator Lister Hill and Representative Henry Steagall, as the official car paused at Auburn. The upper right picture shows the same official group at Tuskegee. The insert shows the president delivering one of the brief talks which recorded the trip.

Lower left is part of the State Highway Patrol lined up at Tuskegee before the trip got under way. Lower right, a view of the battery of movie and sound cameras



TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, COMMENTS ON

# Roosevelt Thrilled By Tuskegee Choir

**President Visits Famous School and Gets Real Kick  
Out of Meeting Dr. Carver, Famed Scientist—  
Also Shakes Hands With War Veterans.**

TUSKEGEE, Ala., April 6. (Special)—President Franklin D. Roosevelt paid his first official visit to Tuskegee Institute since he has been the nation's Chief Executive, Thursday morning, en route from Washington to Warm Springs, Ga., for a brief rest on his estate there.

The President's special train arrived at 10 a. m. at Cheaha, a small station near here, where a cheering crowd of both races, who had gathered from throughout this rich and prosperous farming section to greet the distinguished visitor, roared a tumultuous welcome.

## SHAKES HANDS WITH PRESIDENT PATTERSON

There was no time for general handshaking or hugging, as cars were waiting to bring him here in following through a strict schedule that had been arranged for his visit, days in advance.

Mr. Roosevelt paused only long enough to shake hands with President F. D. Patterson of Tuskegee Institute, Dr. W. J. Schleffelman, Chairman of the Institute Board of Trustees, and other notables, before entering a waiting car and beginning the motor trip here.

The official party included Senator Lister Hill and Congressman Henry B. Steagall.

Arriving at the Institute at 10:40 a. m., the President, heading the line of cars that made up the escorting motorcade, toured the extensive grounds, after being met and welcomed at the entrance by Gov. Frank M. Dixon and members of his personal military staff.

## COMMENTS ON BEAUTY OF CAMPUS, BUILDINGS

When the tour had been completed, the presidential car was parked in front of Carnegie Hall overlooking a vast expanse of greenward where the students had already assembled, including military units and girls' organizations,

all in uniform. Commenting to those about him on the beauty of the campus and buildings, and the especially fine appearance of the uniformed students, Mr. Roosevelt suddenly stopped short, smiled, and raised his hand for silence as the first strains of the special brief program arranged in his honor by the famous Tuskegee Choir, floated softly on the spring air, and the rich soprano voice sounding the opening bars, was joined by others.

Listening with rapt attention, he led the hand-clapping at the close of each of the three numbers, and flashed his famous smile as he enthusiastically repeated, "splendid, splendid."

The Nations' Chieftain had made only one stop on his way to the Institute. That was at the huge hospital for Veterans of the World War, located on the outskirts of Tuskegee.

## STOPS TO SHAKE HANDS WITH WAR VETERANS

Proceeding slowly, he stopped to shake hands with each of a score or more of patients in wheelchairs who had been allowed a few minutes in the open air for the occasion. He also warmly greeted the hospital staff, and told them he had read all the reports of the institution, knew it was one of those that is doing a fine job, and said he was "proud" of its record.

Opening the informal program in front of Carnegie Hall, Dr. Patterson, bidding the President welcome, said that since its establishment, Tuskegee Institute has striven to be an influence for good in the South and the Nation.

## PRESIDENT MEETS DR. CARVER, TUSKEGEE WIZARD



Enroute to Warm Springs, Ga., President Roosevelt stopped at Tuskegee to visit the school founded by Booker T. Washington. The President is shown here chatting with Dr. George Washington Carver, noted scientist and a member of the Tuskegee faculty.—International News photo.

While the friendship, sympathy and aid of the white South has been an inspiration and created and maintained the most favorable conditions possible for the developing of a program of human service, he said, much that has been achieved could not have been accomplished without the generosity of friends from the North, nor would much that the Institute now

## HAD PROMISED FOUNDER HE WOULD VISIT SCHOOL

The Institute has always had before it, he said, the major objective of exerting as a barometer of the progress of the Negro race, an influence that would keep in balance the scales of interracial justice and amity.

Dr. R. R. Moton, former President of the Institute, spoke briefly, introducing Gov. Dixon, who then introduced the President.

"Thirty years ago," the President said, "I promised Booker T. Washington that some day I was coming to visit this institution. In later years, I frequently promised Dr. Moton I would be here; and in more recent years I have given the same pledge to President Pat-



terson. With both Scotch and Dutch blood in my veins I have been charged with being persistent as well as insistent, and—well, here I am.

"I am proud to come to Tuskegee because I am proud of what Tuskegee has done. I wish that every American could come here and see what has been done.

"I doubt if any individual here, either faculty or students, realizes how closely and with what tremendous interest the outside world is watching this institution and its work.

I am proud of Tuskegee Institute and what its graduates are doing for human service. There is a great need for cooperation between states and peoples in this work. Because of changing conditions we have got to work together. Alabama or Georgia cannot go it alone. More and more we have got to plan for the future and plan to work with the other fellow. That is one of the things you have here—cooperation.

"I am proud to come to Tuskegee because I am proud of what Tuskegee has done. I am happy to have been here. I want to come back some day in the future, and I will if I can. In the meantime, I give you my affectionate regards. Good luck to you in all the years to come."

#### EXPRESSED DESIRE TO MEET DR. CARVER

Several times en route to the Institute, the President expressed a special desire to meet Dr. George Washington Carver, world-famous Negro scientific wizard.

They met at the entrance of the laboratory of the scientist who welcomed the Nation's Chief Executive with the same quiet dignity that immediately impresses all who come in contact with him.

They chatted together for a few minutes, Mr. Roosevelt being particularly interested in the experiments interrupted by Dr. Carver's recent illness, through which he has already made tremendous progress in the development from peanuts of an oil for use in the after-treatment of persons stricken by infantile paralysis, which he believes will restore shrunken muscles and tissues resulting from the ravages of the disease.

The President had planned to inspect the laboratory, but a glance at his watch revealed the time for departure had already passed. He hopes to make the inspection later.

Savannah Ga. Press

March 30, 1939

## ROOSEVELT LAUDS TUSKEGEE'S WORK

### VISITS FAMOUS NEGRO SCHOOL AND OTHER ALABAMA POINTS

### RIDES THROUGH STORM

### PRESIDENT TO CONTINUE TO WARM SPRINGS LATE TODAY

TUSKEGEE, Ala., March 30 (P).—President Roosevelt told the students and faculty of the famous negro school—Tuskegee Institute—today that he was proud of what its graduates were doing for "human service" and stressed the need for cooperation between states and peoples in this work.

Speaking from his car in front of Carnegie Music Hall the President said that because of changing conditions "we have got to work together." "Alabama or Georgia cannot do it alone. More and more we have got to plan for the future and

### Get Out of Hock, F. D. R. Tells South

AUBURN, Ala., March 30 (UP).—President Roosevelt called on the South to "get out of hock to the North and carry forward the administration's program of more abundant life."

Speaking to students of Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Mr. Roosevelt said, "I don't think that the South is so broke that it can't put its own money into Southern enterprises."

plan to work with the other fellow. That is one of the things you've got here—co-operation."

He said he was proud of the graduates of Tuskegee because throughout his extensive travels he had come across many of them who has done great things for humanitarianism.

The President brought a laugh from the crowd when he said Representative Steagall (D.-Ala.), sitting with him, informed him that no graduate of Tuskegee had "ever gone to the penitentiary or to Congress."

People should not complain of getting old, he said, adding they should want to live because "so much remained to be done" to improve conditions.

Leaving Tuskegee for Auburn, the President paused in the town of Tuskegee to greet hundreds of flagwaving school children. Steagall introduced him there. He will continue to Warm Springs late today.

The President began his motor trip to Tuskegee, Auburn and Opelika at 10:20 a. m., Central time, from the little town of Chehaw, Ala., where his special train arrived from Washington at 10 o'clock after a ride through a heavy rain storm.

Several hundred townspeople saw him derain and get in a large open car with Governor Dixon, Senator Hill, and Representative Steagall. Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, rode in a separate car.

En route to the broad Tuskegee campus, the President stopped at the negro Veterans' Hospital on the outskirts of Tuskegee and shook hands with the staff and several wheel chair patients.

#### Speaks at Auburn

AUBURN, Ala., March 30 (P).—President Roosevelt, addressing the students of Alabama Polytechnic Institute on Bullard Field here today, said one of the great problems of the South is to preserve its soil.

He said he had been talking about "land" with Governor Dixon, Senator Hill and Representative Steagall en route here from Tuskegee and was interested to learn that all that needs to be done in the South, which has been called the nation's economic problem number one, was to conserve the future of its soil.

"I know we can make pastures in these states," he said, tracing a change in economy in the last six years to make the South self-supporting.

Higher wage scales and greater purchasing power were needed in the South to "get it out of hock" with the North.

He said the South had the facilities and the capital to improve conditions so it would not be dependent on the North for so many products.

"I've been called an experimenter," he said. "But I believe this country is going somewhere. It must depend largely on the younger generation—people under 30."

SAVANNAH GA NEWS  
FRIDAY MAR 31 1939

## PROBLEM FACED BY THE SOUTH

Declared to Be "Getting Out of Hock to North"

### HOW PRESIDENT SEES IT

Chief Executive at His Pine Mountain Cottage

BY D. HAROLD OLIVER

WARM SPRINGS, Ga., March 30 (P).—President Roosevelt began a ten-day vacation at his Pine Mountain cottage here late today after asserting in one of four speeches in nearby Alabama that the South faced the economic problem of getting "out of hock to the North."

From an automobile rostrum facing gray-clad cadets on Alabama Polytechnic Institute's Bullard Field, the chief executive again took cognizance of Southern economy—termed in a New Deal report the "nation's economic problem number one"—and asserted:

"I don't believe that the South is so broke that it cannot put its own capital into the establishment of its own enterprises."

Declaring when he first came to Warm Springs nearly sixteen years ago he had to buy milk and cream, apples, meat and shoes that originated in the North and West, he went on to say there "wasn't very much change in that system of economy until about six years ago. It was then we began to ask ourselves, 'Why is all this necessary?'"

"I think that we have done more in those six years than in the previous sixty years all through these Southern states to make them self-supporting, to give them a balanced economy that will spell a higher wage scale, a greater purchasing power and a more abundant life than they have had in all their history."

But the President, speaking informally as in all his talks in Eastern Alabama during the day, said much remained to be done, adding: "It means a lot of work. It means, incidentally, getting the South out of hock to the North. It means establishing your own enterprises down here with your own capital."

Stressing the need for soil conservation, Mr. Roosevelt told the students assembled on the famous Auburn football field that he had been talking about land with Gov. Frank M. Dixon, Senator Lister Hill, and Rep. Henry B. Steagall, of Alabama, en route to Auburn from Tuskegee.

"I have been horrified, as I always am horrified," he said, "at all that needs to be done in the future to conserve the soil of the South. That is one of the great problems that lies with this generation and with you of the coming generation."

"That is part of the necessary economy if the South is to survive."

The President said the students had a great responsibility to devise "new methods," new means—experiments, if you like—in order to improve the conditions during your own lifetime."

"I have been called an imaginative person, an experimenter, a seeker of new ideals and, generally, when I have been called that, I have been called something else that does not sound so good," he said amid laughter, adding:

"I believe this country is going somewhere, but it must depend for its future progress and prosperity very largely on the younger generation, the people under thirty, the people who have got American ideals and are not afraid of trying new things."

He said he would like to live long

enough to see soil erosion completely stopped in Alabama and a lot of other states.

"I would like to live long enough," he continued, "to see the products of factories supplying local needs, state needs. I hope to be able to come back to this state and to the State of Georgia before I die and see at least a part of that ideal come true."

The President started his motor tour at Chehaw, Ala., where he arrived by special train at 10 o'clock, Central time, this morning.

He drove first to Tuskegee Institute, famous negro school at Tuskegee, stopping en route to greet the patients and staff at the Negro Veterans Hospital on the outskirts.

After driving around the vast campus with its 110 buildings, including 27 trade schools, the President's car was stopped on a knoll in front of Carnegie Music Hall overlooking the negro cadets spread out on a sunken greensward.

He listened to the rich voices of the negro girl and boy students as they sang old-time spirituals and then replied to speeches by Drs. F. D. Patterson and R. R. Moton, president and former presidents of Tuskegee, by asserting he was proud of the "humane service" rendered by graduates of Tuskegee over the years since its establishment in 1881 by the late Booker T. Washington.

Emphasizing the tackling of human problems from a national point of view, he asserted:

"More and more we are becoming a part of a nation which, because of changing conditions, means that we have to take part, all the way down to the smallest community and the home, in national affairs."

"Alabama cannot hoe its own row different from other states, neither can my state of Georgia. More and more they have got to plan, plan for the future, plan for the present, plan to work with the other fellow."

"There is one thing you are learning and that is that you have got to co-operate with your fellow men and women, co-operate in your own community, in your own state and throughout the country."

Dr. Patterson advocated a "broad program of sound education" to combat world unrest and social and economic problems facing this nation. He said much that Tuskegee had accomplished would not have been possible without the "whole-hearted co-operation of friends of both races, North and South."

Dr. Moton declared "inter-racial feeling" was better today than ever before and added he did not believe "the negro race, or any race, high or low, had a better friend than the President of the United States."

A very dark man, Dr. Moton brought a smile to the President's face when he said he thought he could "bring a little more color" to the ceremony than anyone else present.

The President spoke the third time to a crowd assembled in the town square of Tuskegee, composed mostly of school children waving tiny American flags.

He urged the children to be good

citizens for they were to be the "voters of tomorrow." He told a story of ten miles away and people in the next Dick Connell, a Democrat in his New county, but also people in the next York district, who gained a seat in state and in other states, the better Congress after many years of futility is for us," he said.

En route to Warm Springs from three counties and waiting for Opelika, the President slowed down them to grow up to be voters.

At Opelika, Ala., his last stop of zenny in the Alabama mill towns of the day, he addressed another crowd Fairfax, Langdale, Shawmut and La- in front of a school house and talked nett, and the Georgia mill centers of about good roads making for more West Point and LAGRANDE.

travel and better education.

"The more we can get around and







EDUCATION- 1939

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, COMMENTS ON

# Flashing His Familiar Smile, President Tells Tuskegeans That Visit Fulfills Ambition

*Black Dispatch*  
Registrar *Reels* Time When *McKale* Arrived in  
1901 and When "Teddy" Came in 1905

## Makes Heart to Heart Talk to Students

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—(ANP)—Franklin D. Roosevelt, president of the United States, rode into Tuskegee institute, the world's most famous Negro institution, Thursday morning and flashing his familiar smile, told the student body, the faculty and the thousands of visitors massed to greet him that "I have always wanted to come to Tuskegee. Thirty years ago I promised Booker T. Washington that some day I was coming to visit this institution. Then in later years, I promised Dr. Moton frequently that I would be here and more recently I have given the same pledge to President Patterson."

"There are those," the president continued, "who charge me with being both persistent and stubborn. Well, perhaps I am. I am consistent, too, and though I have been a long time coming, here I am."

"I wish that almost every American could come to Tuskegee and see what is being done here. I don't know whether in any individual institution, the faculty and the students realize how much they are being watched by the outside world. The things that they are doing in their institutions count but more than that, the things which their graduates are doing, not only amount their immediate neighbors but also throughout the states and the nation, count."

"As a matter of fact, because I travel about the country a good deal, I notice the graduates of Tuskegee more than some of you who are right here. I hear about a man or a woman, not only in the lower south, but in the middle of the country, in the north; somebody who is making good; somebody who is having an influence for human service in their com-

"I did not come to make a formal address to you. This is a homey gathering. Tuskegee is a homey place. We think necessarily and rightly in terms of the American home, and you are doing much through your great body of graduates to improve and bring up to higher standards the American home. That home today is not the home of half a century ago because of necessity. With modern inventions it must extend its interest, its contact with a great many more homes in its own community, as well as extending its contacts with people in other communities."

"Just in the same way that no one can become entirely self-contained, no state can be self-contained as a state was 20 or 30 years ago. More and more we are becoming part of a nation, which, because of changing conditions, we find we have to cooperate down to the smallest unit; from the home to national affairs. Alabama can't go its own road different from the other states, neither can my state of Georgia."

"More and more they have got to plan for the future, plan for the present, plan to work for the other fellow. And that is one thing you are learning. You have got to cooperate with your fellow men and women by cooperating in your own community, in your own state and throughout the country."

"So that is why I have been

not only interested in but very proud of all that your graduates are doing; of the fine spirit of human service that the overwhelming majority of them carry with them through their lives."

"Dr. Moton, when he spoke a moment ago, was talking about growing old. There is one thing which he exemplifies and that is, that it is a terrible thing for anybody to say, why should I keep on living? We are realizing more and more that it is a great privilege to be alive, no matter what the number of years we have covered."

"Somebody has said it is grand no matter how old you get, to keep on living because there is still so much to be done—still so much to be done. That is the spirit of you youngsters, the spirit of us in middle age, and it is the spirit increasingly of the older people in our nation."

"So my boy and girl friends, keep the ideals of your youth all through your lives. I am happy to have been here. I want to come back some day in the future and I will, if I can. In the meantime, I give you my affectionate regards. Good luck to you in all the days to come."

The president's special train stopped at Chehaw, the little station on the Western of Alabama railroad, some eight miles from the school and where he was met by President Patterson. In the party were Governor Frank L. Dixon of Alabama, U. S. Senator Hill from the same state and Congressman Henry B. Steagall of this district.

He drove first to the U. S. Veteran's facility, an off-shoot of Tuskegee in a sense, since the institute gave the government the land on which to establish the hospital. Touring the grounds of the institution which houses nearly 1,500 colored war veterans and has a staff of a score of physicians and 600 employees, all colored, he paused to shake hands with Dr. Eugene H. Dibble, head of the Veterans' hospital and his official taff, and then drove on to adjacent Tuskegee.

At the school, he drove over the 2,000 acres of campus, observed the buildings, and paused at the memorial statue to Booker T. Washington. His tour completed,

the president's car was driven up a ramp to a natural platform outdoors, where he looked down upon the upturned faces of the 1,200 uniformed students drawn up in military formation in the impressive and beautiful sunken gardens which lie between Thompkins and White halls, perhaps one of the most striking campus vistas in any American school.

It had rained all night before he came, but three hours before he arrived, the sun came out warm and glorious. The grass was velvety and green, blossoms of flowers were beginning to peep out; the trees were covered with fresh green leaves, half formed. The president saw a scene of rare American Negro beauty, and the sight must have enthralled him.

President Roosevelt spoke after words of welcome by Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee institute, Dr. R. R. Moton, president-emeritus, and Dr. William J. Schieffelin, chairman of the trustee board.

With news reels grinding, newspaper photographers vying for shots, and reporters grouped beneath the embankment, the president waved farewell to the assembled crowd and flanked by a squadron of state motorcycle police and secret service men, drove to the town of Tuskegee, where he gave a brief greeting to the assembled white school children of the village, thence to Auburn where he made a brief stop at the state agricultural school, white.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S VISIT



# Recalls Roosevelt Is 5th President To Visit Tuskegee Institute

**McKinley, Teddy Roosevelt,  
Taft and Coolidge Were All  
Former Callers at Institution**

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE—(ANP)—The visit of President F. D. Roosevelt to Tuskegee Institute last Thursday served out to emphasize the important place which Tuskegee holds in the minds of the American people, both white and black. The present chief executive is but one of the United States presidents who have made trips to the famous school established here by Booker T. Washington. Veterans of the institution remembering with President F. D. Patterson and Dr. R. R. Moton, president-emeritus, who succeeded Dr. Washington, recalled incidents in the visits of President William McKinley, Theodore Roosevelt, William Howard Taft and Vice-President Coolidge.

## OLDTIMER REMEMBERS

"I remember well," said J. H. Palmer, 70-year-old former registrar of the school, "when President McKinley came to visit us back in 1901. The Spanish-American war had not been long ended, and the spirit of martial days was still with us. President McKinley's principal guest was General Joe Wheeler, an Alabamian who had been a general in the Confederate army during the Civil war as well as serving as a general in the Spanish-American conflict."

"The students marched before him and on their shoulders in place of guns each boy and girl carried a selected stalk of sugar cane. President McKinley was a kindly man and gave his 'blessing' to the students as he spoke."

"The coming of Theodore Roosevelt to Tuskegee in 1905 was a great occasion," said Capt. William A. Richardson, who served as grand marshal of the parade that day. "The school authorities had spent months preparing for the event. Each department had prepared a float descriptive of its work and these floats paraded by President Roosevelt and his guests, with students operating engines,

demonstrating milk separators, feeding and caring for cows, beef cattle and chickens; demonstrating electrical devices and home making arts and skills.

"William Howard Taft was the guest of Tuskegee on the occasion of its 25th anniversary in 1906," said Dr. R. R. Moton. "With him came Andrew Carnegie, one of the best friends Dr. Washington ever had, and President Charles W. Eliott of Harvard university, one of the world's great scholars."

"Elaborate ceremonies marked the occasion, all three of the distinguished guests speaking. Led by Robert C. Ogden, a trainload of visitors came from New York City, while Julius Rosenwald brought a similar special trainload of friends as his guests from Chicago."

"It is interesting to recall," said Mr. Palmer, "that President Roosevelt and his party today sped to us in high powered autos, but Presidents McKinley, T. R. Roosevelt and Taft all rode in old fashioned carriages and surreys."

## COOLIDGE WAS INTERESTED

"Vice-President Coolidge came down to dedicate the Veteran's hospital in 1923," remarked Warren Logan, retired treasurer, who has been connected with Tuskegee practically since its founding. "Mr. Coolidge always manifested the keenest interest in Tuskegee up to the time of his death."

"It is interesting too to remember," continued Mr. Logan, "that many years ago Mrs. Sara Delano

Roosevelt was a visitor here. She met my daughter, Ruth, then a young girl.

"Recently, Ruth, now Mrs. Ruth Logan Roberts, a member of the National YWCA board, attended a meeting at Mrs. Roosevelt's New York City home in the interest of the YWCA. Mrs. Roosevelt told of her visit to Tuskegee and remarked that she had met the treasurer's daughter. Mrs. Roberts, who was then a little girl, laughingly revealed her identity."

"We will always treasure this visit of Franklin Delano Roosevelt," said Dr. Patterson. "His address gave us new responsibilities for Tuskegee to live up to, and we are pledging ourselves to measure up to the standard of what these great men and the race have a right to expect of us."



TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, COMMENTS ON

Clearwater, Fla. Sun  
March 30, 1939

# ROOSEVELT AT TUSKEGEE

TUSKEGEE, Ala., March 30.—

(AP)—President Roosevelt told the students and faculty today of the famous negro school — Tuskegee Institute—he was proud of what its graduates were doing for “human service” and stressed a need for cooperation between states and peoples in this work.

Speaking from his car in front of Carnegie Music Hall, the President said that, because of changing conditions, “we have got to work together.”

The President began his motor trip to Tuskegee, Auburn and Opelika at 10:20 a. m. Central Time, from the little town of Chehaw, Ala., where his special train arrived from Washington at 10 o'clock after a ride through a heavy rain storm.

Several hundred townspeople saw him detrain and get in a large open car with Governor Frank M. Dixon, Senator Hill, and Rep. Steagall. Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, rode in a separate car.

MERIDEN CONN RECORD  
FRIDAY MAR 31 1939

## Roosevelt Begins 10-Day Vacation At Warm Springs

Warm Springs, Ga., March 30—

(AP)—President Roosevelt began a ten-day vacation at his Pine Mountain cottage here today after asserting in one of four speeches in nearby Alabama that the South faced the economic problem of getting “out of hock to the North.”

From an automobile rostrum before gray-clad cadets on Alabama Polytechnic Institute's Bullard field, the chief executive again took cognizance of affairs in this

## The President's Visit

It is exceedingly fortunate that Tuskegee Institute and the Veterans' Facility No. 91 can have a visit from the President of the United States. Great value attaches to the fact that the Presidential party had an opportunity to see some of the people and things of which they have often heard but could not see first hand.

There is for us, as for others a certain value in expedient publicity, and it is the height of wisdom to get so powerful a person as the President of the United States interested in what goes on at Tuskegee Institute. That institution may suddenly become more useful in threatening times like these and it is good for the President to see for himself the institution which is near many important points of military interest and which has served significantly in such a capacity in the past.

It is also of inestimable value that the President visited the Veterans' Hospital. The patients there are the direct products of the world war. The hospital has the reputation for being efficiently handled. It will probably be necessary to establish similar institutions elsewhere in the future, therefore it is well that the President was impressed with the efficiency exhibited by the men of our group who are responsible for the conduct of this hospital. Good impressions in this wise are invaluable.

Stressing the need for soil conservation, Mr. Roosevelt told the “nation's economic problem number one,” and asserted:

“I don't believe that the South is so broke that it cannot put its own capital into the establishment of its own enterprises.”

Declaring when he first came to Warm Springs nearly 16 years ago he had to buy milk and cream, apples, meat and shoes that originated in the North and West, he went on to say there “wasn't very much change in that system of economy until about six years ago. It was then we began to ask ourselves, ‘why is all this necessary?’”

“I think that we have done more in those six years than in the previous sixty years all through these southern states to make them self-supporting, to give them a balanced economy that will spell a higher wage scale, a greater purchasing power and a more abundant life than they have had in their history.”

But, said the president, speaking informally as in all his talks in eastern Alabama during the day, much remained to be done. He added:

“It means a lot of work. It means, incidentally, getting the South out of hock to the North. It means establishing your own enterprises down here with your own capital.”

The president said the students had a great responsibility to devise “new methods, new means—experiments, if you like—in order to improve the conditions during your own lifetime.”

“I have been called an imaginative person, an experimenter, a seeker of new ideals and, generally, when I have been called that, I have been called something else that does not sound so good,” he said amid laughter, adding:

“I believe this country is going somewhere, but it must depend for its future progress and prosperity very largely on the younger generation, the people under thirty, the people who have got American ideals and are not afraid of trying new things.”

ST PETERSBURG FLA INDEPENDENT  
THURSDAY MAR 30 1939

# ROOSEVELT IS TO ADDRESS STUDENTS

PRESIDENT IS IN SOUTH FOR  
REST AT WARM  
SPRINGS

Chehaw, Ala., March 30 — (AP)—President Roosevelt, accompanied by Secretary of Commerce Harry Hopkins, arrived here at 10 a. m. central standard time today for a three-hour tour of east Alabama education centers by motor car. He planned to address the students.

A bright sun greeted the presidential party, after downpours throughout the night and early morning.

### Battered by Rain

The presidential special arrived on time despite the terrific rain storm that lasted most of the night, causing it to slow up several times because of high water. Precipitation totalled from one to six inches over Georgia and Alabama.

The peak of the storm came in the vicinity of Atlanta where the train made a 20-minute service stop at 6 a. m. The rain had stopped, however, on reaching here.

The special crossed the Alabama line shortly after leaving West Point, Ga., at Opelika, Ala. Senator Lister Hill of Alabama boarded the train to join Representative Steagall of this district, and the presidential escort.

Streams overflowed the main roadway from Chehaw to Tuskegee, but the water was not of a depth to delay passage over the route.

Tuskegee, home of the world's largest school of higher learning for negroes; Auburn, seat of the Alabama Polytechnic institute, and Opelika, near the Alabama-Georgia line, were bedecked to receive the president.

Large crowds were on hand.

A detail of 60 Alabama highway patrolmen, headed personally by Chief Weller Smith, cleared the path for the motoring president.

Tuskegee displayed banners with Mr. Roosevelt's picture, with the words: “our president.”

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee, met the president here, as did Governor Frank M. Dixon of Alabama.

Dixon, Senator Hill and Representative Steagall rode in the president's automobile.

Bound for a ten-day spring vacation at his mountain cottage in Warm Springs, Ga., he had accepted long-standing invitations to inspect Tuskegee Institute, leading negro school of the South at Tuskegee and Alabama Polytechnic Institute at nearby Auburn, oldest white co-educational college in Alabama.

He planned to make brief informal talks to the students and faculties at both institutions, then motor eastward to Warm Springs where he was due late in the day.

FLORENCE, ALA. TIMES  
MAR 30, 1939 A4

## WORK DONE AT TUSKEGEE WINS PRAISE OF FDR

Cooperation And “Human Service” Of Graduates Cited In Address

TUSKEGEE, March 30—(AP)—President Roosevelt told the students and faculty of the famous negro school—Tuskegee Institute—here today that he was proud of what its graduates were doing for “human service” and stressed the need for cooperation between the states and their peoples in this type of work.

“Alabama or Georgia cannot go it alone,” he said. “More and more we have got to plan for the future and plan to work with the other fellow. That is one of the things you've got here—cooperation.”

The president brought a laugh when he said that Representative Steagall, sitting with him, had informed him that no graduate of Tuskegee had “ever gone to the penitentiary or to congress.”

Leaving Tuskegee for Auburn, the president paused in the town of Tuskegee to greet hundreds of flag waving school children.



## Roosevelt To Visit Tuskegee On Thursday

President To Speak At  
Famous School Before  
He Continues Journey  
To Warm Springs

Washington. — (AP) — President Roosevelt, departing in mid-afternoon for a 10-day visit to his "other home" at Warm Springs, Ga., is leaving congress embroiled in a half-dozen major scraps.

Neutrality, labor relations, relief, farm aid, social security and tax legislation will keep the legislators busy while he is away.

Before going to Warm Springs, Mr. Roosevelt will stop tomorrow at the famous Tuskegee institute, negro school founded at Tuskegee, Ala., by the late Booker T. Washington. He will make a brief talk to the students.

Then he will drive to nearby Auburn to visit the Alabama Polytechnic institute. En route to Warm Springs he will make a short stop at Opelika, Ala.

### Question of Recognition

In addition to congressional developments, Mr. Roosevelt will be kept informed about the foreign situation. The end of the Spanish civil war placed two problems before the administration: When to recognize the victorious Franco regime and when to lift the embargo on munitions shipments to Spain.

Officials said removal of the embargo, which was applied under the neutrality law, need not await recognition of Franco.

The general problem of changing the neutrality law was brought up today before the senate foreign relations committee. Mr. Roosevelt has suggested revision, contending in its present form the law might engender rather than remove war threats.

The president's \$552,000,000 defense program has hurdled most congressional barriers, but other spending proposals were stirring up bitter controversies.

### Parity Payments Refused

Mr. Roosevelt won one monetary victory last night when the house refused to vote \$250,000,000 for farm parity payments which he had not included in the budget.

The president stirred up another agricultural argument yesterday by proposing a cotton export program which would include payment of

\$1.25 a bale to producers who release their federal loan cotton to the market. It also would provide a subsequent moderate payment on cotton exported. The scheme brought prompt objections from southern senators.

The president announced his program at a press conference. He said it could be accomplished by a simple one page law amending an existing act whereby the surplus commodity corporation would be given authority to put the plan into effect. An appropriation of \$15,000,000 would have to be made to carry out the plan between now and August 1.

Thereafter, Mr. Roosevelt said, it would cost between \$60,000,000 and \$90,000,000 and represent a definite saving to the treasury over other plans thus far considered.

The president said the plan would not be a barter program and would involve no dumping.

The chief executive added that the exports would be worked out through negotiation and would not violate existing trade treaties.

He said he opposed abandoning of the present federal loan policy with respect to cotton.

"A cotton program at this time," Mr. Roosevelt said, "should include the following objectives:

"(1) The merchandising in an orderly fashion of our excess supplies of cotton;

"(2) The maintenance of our fair share of the world market for cotton;

"(3) The protection of producer income;

"(4) The accomplishment of our aims with the least possible cost to the treasury."

Tifton, Ga. Gazette  
March 30, 1939

## PRESIDENT MAKES TALK AT TUSKEGEE

Stresses Need For Co-Operation  
of States and Peoples in  
Human Service.

Tuskegee, Ala., March 30.—(AP)—President Roosevelt told the students and faculty of Tuskegee Institute today that he is proud of what its graduates are doing for "human service," and stressed the need for co-operation between the states and peoples in this work.

The president said that, because of changing conditions, "we have got to work together. Alabama or Georgia can not go it alone."

Leaving Tuskegee, President Roosevelt motored to Auburn to address the students of Alabama Polytechnic Institute, then will proceed to Warm Springs, Ga.

## Roosevelt Stresses Co-operation in Talk At Tuskegee

Party Is Greeted by  
Several Hundred in  
Alabama Town

By the Associated Press.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., March 30.—President Roosevelt told the students and faculty today of the famous Negro school—Tuskegee Institute—he was proud of what its graduates were doing for "human service" and stressed a need for co-operation between States and peoples in this work.

Speaking from his car in front of Carnegie Music Hall, the President said that, because of changing conditions, "We have got to work together."

"Alabama or Georgia cannot go it alone. More and more we have got to plan for the future and plan to work with the other fellow. That is one of the things you've got here—co-operation."

The President began his motor trip to Tuskegee, Auburn and Opelika at 10:20 a.m., Central Time, from the little town of Chehaw, Ala., where his special train arrived from Washington at 10 o'clock after a side through a heavy rainstorm.

### Stops at Hospital.

Several hundred townspeople saw him detrain and get in a large open car with Gov. Frank M. Dixon, Senator Hill and Representative Steagall. Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, rode in a separate car.

En route to the broad Tuskegee campus, the President stopped at the Negro veterans' hospital on the outskirts of Tuskegee and shook hands with the staff and several wheel chair patients.

He told the officials there Gen. Frank T. Hines, veterans' administrator in Washington, had told him that "this was one of the hospitals that was doing a great job."

"I'm glad things are going well," he said. "I've read all the reports on this hospital and know the maps well."

A bright sun greeted the presidential party after downpours throughout the night and early morning. The presidential special arrived on time despite the terrific rain-storm that lasted most of the night, his Southern travel schedule to permit him to speak on Thursday to the students of Tuskegee, Negro institute in Alabama, instead of on April 5 as originally planned.

The peak of the storm came in the vicinity of Atlanta, where the train made a 20-minute service stop at 6 a.m. The rain had stopped, however, on reaching here.

### Streams Overflow Roadway.

The special crossed the Alabama line shortly after leaving West Point, Ga., at Opelika, Ala.

Streams overflowed the main roadway from Chehaw to Tuskegee, but the water was not of a depth to delay passage over the route.

Tuskegee, home of the world's largest school of higher learning for Negroes; Auburn, seat of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, and Opelika, near the Alabama-Georgia line, were bedecked to receive the President.

Large crowds were on hand.

A detail of 60 Alabama highway patrolmen, headed personally by Chief Weller Smith, cleared the path for the motoring President.

### Banners Displayed.

Tuskegee displayed banners with Mr. Roosevelt's picture, with the words: "Our President."

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee, met the President here as did Gov. Dixon.

Gov. Dixon, Senator Hill and Representative Steagall rode in the President's automobile.

Bound for a ten-day spring vacation at his mountain cottage in Warm Springs, Ga., he had accepted long-standing invitations to inspect Tuskegee Institute and Alabama Polytechnic Institute at nearby Auburn.

He planned to make brief informal talks to the students and faculties at both institutions, then motor eastward to Warm Springs where he was due late in the day.

The President planned to spend about an hour at Tuskegee and to make a short talk to the more than 2,000 students from his car before going northward to Auburn.

### School Established in 1872.

There, his schedule listed a half-hour visit, also featured by a brief address on Bullard Field, scene of many football battles by famous Auburn elevens. This school, a land grant college, was established in 1872. It is now headed by Dr. L. N. Duncan.

He planned to leave Auburn about 12:30 p.m. and stop at Opelika to greet assembled school children 15 minutes later. He planned a picnic lunch at some quiet spot on the way to Warm Springs.

LOUISVILLE, KY. TIMES  
MAR 27, 1939

## Roosevelt Revises Southern Trip Plan

Washington, March 27 (U.P.)—President Roosevelt today revised his Southern travel schedule to permit him to speak on Thursday to the students of Tuskegee, Negro institute in Alabama, instead of on April 5 as originally planned.

Roosevelt will leave Washington Wednesday afternoon for Tuskegee. From Tuskegee he will motor to Auburn, Ala., and speak to the students of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute. He will then drive to Warm Springs, Ga., and remain there ten days.

Athens, Ala. Courier  
March 30, 1939

## PRESIDENT VISITS IN ALABAMA TODAY

F. D. R. And Negro  
Scientist Meeting  
At Tuskegee

Booker T. Washington's school, Tuskegee Institute, best known negro educational institution in the country, welcomes the President of the United States today and introduces to him an outstanding citizen—Dr. George Washington Carver—born a slave, but today a famous scientist.

The President will also visit the Alabama Polytechnic Institute at Auburn en route from Washington to Warm Springs, Ga. He will also stop at Opelika. At each stop he will speak from his automobile.

The Alabama legislature passed a resolution Wednesday, urging members to attend the program, and then adjourned until Friday. Governor Dixon will meet the President at Chehaw, a railroad junction just out of Tuskegee.

At Tuskegee the President will visit Dr. Carver's laboratories in which the aged Negro has developed paints from clay, plastics from peanut hulls, imitation marble from wood shavings and many other articles from products of the soil.

Dr. Carver, when an epidemic of infantile paralysis struck Alabama in 1936, began experimenting with peanut oil massages as an after-treatment. He reported "direct results," but emphasized the treatment was still in experimentation.

From Tuskegee the Roosevelt party will swing to Auburn where the A. P. I. band will welcome the president with the national anthem, and the 1,500 student cadet

He is identified at Tuskegee and Senator Hill will present him at Auburn. On the Auburn campus the PWA building program under way. Gov. Dixon will present the Pres-



TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, COMMENTS ON

## Visit of President to Tuskegee Fulfills Thirty-Year-Old Promise



En route to Warm Springs, Ga., President Roosevelt, Thursday of last week, stopped over at Tuskegee, Ala., to visit the Tuskegee Institute founded by the late

Booker T. Washington, and carry out a promise made to the noted educator thirty years ago.

The President is shown here with his family smile chatting

with Dr. George Washington Carter, noted scientist and member of the Tuskegee faculty, as he paused on the campus, later addressing the student body.

## Roosevelt's Visit Recalls Trips of Predecessors

McKinley First  
Chief Executive

To Make Trip

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA. — (ANP) The visit of President Roosevelt to Tuskegee institute last Thursday served to emphasize the important place Tuskegee holds in the minds of the American people, both white and black. The present chief executive is but one of the United States presidents who have made trips to the famous school established by Booker T. Washington. Veterans of the institution remi-

niscing with President F. D. Patterson and Dr. R. R. Moton, president-emeritus, who succeeded Dr. Washington, recalled incidents in the visits of Presidents William McKinley, Theodore Roosevelt, William Howard Taft, and Vice-President Coolidge.

"I remember well," said J. H. Palmer, 70-year old former registrar, "when President McKinley came to visit us back in 1901. The Spanish-American war had not been long ended, and the spirit of martial days was still with us. President McKinley's principal guest was General Joe Wheeler, an Alabamian who had been a general in the Confederate army during the Civil war as well as serving as a general in the Spanish-American conflict.

"The students marched before him and on their shoulders in place of guns, each boy and girl carried a selected stalk of sugar cane. President McKinley was a kindly man and gave his 'blessings' to the students as he spoke."

### MONTH OF PREPARATION

"The coming of Theodore Roosevelt to Tuskegee in 1905 was a great occasion," said Capt. William A. Richardson, who served as grand marshal of the parade that day. "The school authorities had spent months preparing for the event. Each department had prepared a float descriptive of its work and these floats paraded by President Roosevelt and his guests, with students operating engines, demonstrating milk separators, feeding and caring for cows, beef cattle and chickens; demonstrating electrical devices and home making arts and skills.

"It was a gala day. President Roosevelt became a member of the trustee board after he left the White House and when Dr. Washington died in 1915, he came to Tuskegee to deliver the principal address at his memorial."

"William Howard Taft was the guest of Tuskegee on the occasion of its 25th anniversary in 1906," said Dr. R. R. Moton. "With him came Andrew Carnegie, one of the best friends Dr. Washington ever had, and President Charles W. Elliott of Harvard University, one of the world's great scholars.

"Elaborate ceremonies marked the occasion, all three of the distinguished guests speaking. Led by Robert C. Ogden, a trainload of visitors came from New York City, while Julius Rosenwald brought a

## Visits of Coolidge, Taft, "T. R." Are Recalled

similar special trainload of friends as his guests from Chicago."

### DEDICATED HOSPITAL

"Vice President Coolidge came to dedicate the Veteran's Hospital in 1923," remarked Warren Logan, retired treasurer, who has been connected with Tuskegee practically since its founding. "Mr. Coolidge always manifested the keenest interest in Tuskegee up to the time of his death. It is interesting to remember," continued Mr. Logan "that many years ago Mrs. Sara Delano Roosevelt was a visitor here. She met my daughter, Ruth then a young girl.

"We will always treasure this visit of Franklin Delano Roosevelt," said Dr. Patterson. "His address gave us new responsibilities for Tuskegee to live up to, and we are pledging ourselves to measure up to the standard of what these great men and the race have a right to expect of us."



# THE PRESIDENT VISITS TUSKEGEE



A. N. P.

Scenes from the recent visit of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt to Tuskegee Institute:

Top Left Typical Tuskegee cadet assigned as guard of honor, snaps to attention as the President's car rolls up. Center: Wm. L. Dawson leading the

Tuskegee choir in songs which the president praised.

Right, President Patterson greets the distinguished guest. Center left, Dr. Wm. J. Schiefelin, chairman of the trustee board and Dr. R. R. Moton. Center, Dr. Moton extends words of

welcome.

Right, President Patterson presents a gift, a replica of the famous Tuskegee Chapel, in a window depicting Negro spirituals. President Roosevelt leans forward eagerly to view it.

Lower left, Dr. Carver gets a

hand shake from the chief executive. Center, Dr. Patterson and the Governor of Alabama, Frank L. Dixon.

Right, a view of the thousands of visitors and students who thronged Tuskegee's grounds during the President's visit.



TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, COMMENTS ON

Nashville, Tenn. Banner

March 30, 1939

# President Urges South To Get Out of Hock to the North

By D. HAROLD OLIVER

Auburn, Ala., March 30—(AP)—

President Roosevelt urged the South today to "get itself out of hock to the North" by using its resources and initiative to establish its own enterprises.

Addressing the gray-clad student body of Alabama Polytechnic Institute from an open car on Bullard Field, the Chief Executive said he did not believe the South "is so broke" it can't produce more of the things it needs so as not to be dependent on the North.

He declared anew for higher wages in Southern factories and said with the consequent greater purchasing power the South could afford to put its capital to work and build up its own dairy industry and manufacturing plants.

He said great progress had been made in the last six years in changing the Southern economy but that one of the big things remaining was to "conserve the soil."

"I have been horrified to think," he added, "about all that must be done in the future to conserve the soil of the South."

The President came here from Tuskegee where he addressed the students of Tuskegee Institute. Leaving Auburn at 12:30 p. m. (CST), he motored to Opelika, Ala. and made a third informal talk to a group of adults and school children.

Mr. Roosevelt told of cooperation among the states in getting new highways.

This "gives us a chance to know our neighbors," he said, adding that trade was one of the "most valuable assets" of the nation.

President Roosevelt told the students and faculty today of the famous Negro school—Tuskegee Institute—he was proud of what its graduates were doing for "human service" and stressed a need for cooperation between states and peoples in this work.

Speaking from his car in front of Carnegie Music Hall, the President said that, because of changing conditions, "we have got to work together."

"Alabama or Georgia cannot go it alone. More and more we have got to plan for the future and plan to work with the other fellow. That is one of the things you've got here—cooperation."

The President began his motor trip to Muskogee, Auburn and Opelika at 10:30 a. m. Central Time, from the little town of Chehaw, Ala., where his special train arrived from Washington at 10 o'clock after a ride through a heavy rain-storm.

Several hundred townspeople saw him detrain and get in a large open car with Gov. Frank M. Dixon, Senator Hill, and Representative Steagall. Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, rode in a separate car.

En route to the broad Tuskegee campus, the President stopped at the Negro Veterans' Hospital on the outskirts of Tuskegee and shook hands with the staff and several wheel chair patients.

He told the officials there Gen. Frank T. Hines, veterans administrator in Washington, had told him that "this was one of the hospitals that was doing a great job."

The President told Tuskegee students he was proud of the institute's graduates because, throughout his extensive travels, he had come across many of them who had done great things for humanitarianism.

He brought a laugh from the crowd when he said Representative Steagall, sitting with him, informed him no graduate of Tuskegee had "ever gone to the penitentiary or to Congress."

The presidential party drove over roadways into the hundreds of acres that comprise Tuskegee Institute, which the late Booker T. Washington founded in 1881.

Dr. Patterson opened the exercises on a knoll overlooking the student body, spread out on the greensward below.

"It is with a deep sense of humility and pleasure," he said, "that we welcome our beloved President to this institution."

He said the "warm friendship of the white South for this institution is an inspiration and has provided the most favorable situation possible for the development of a program of human service. Without the generosity of friends from the North, much that exists here today and much that has been accomplished would not have been possible."

Tuskegee "as a barometer of the fundamental progress of the Negro" he said, "has sought continuously to exert an influence that would keep the scales of interracial amity and justice in balance."

BIRMINGHAM ALA AGE-HERA MAR 31, 1939 A6

## EAST ALABAMA ACCLAIMS F. D. R.

### Chief Executive Cheered Wildly At Tuskegee, Auburn, Opelika

Continued From Page 1

"I believe this country is going somewhere and it must depend for its future progress and prosperity upon its younger generation, the people who have American ideals and are not afraid to try new methods."

At Opelika seven miles to the east of Auburn, block after block of wildly cheering people lined the streets as the president's car wound through city streets to the high school. Banners along the way proclaimed a welcome to the chief executive and several sign boards expressed thanks for public works projects in the city.

One such sign mentioned a \$30,000 armory, another an \$18,000 stadium, another an \$18,000 recreational park and a fourth a \$4,000 cafeteria for the high school.

#### Pretty Girls Give Flowers

John S. Crossley, City Commission president, welcomed the president and presented R. B. Mardre, school superintendent, who introduced three pretty girls, sponsors of the high school R. O. T. C. unit. Cadet Maj. Polly Samford, Cadet Capt. Ruth Renfro and Virginia Lynch, dressed in snappy scarlet military uniforms, stepped forward to present a bouquet of roses which the president promised would "grace my supper table."

At Opelika the president spoke of the opportunities for education provided by modern highways before he motorcade moved on to Lake Condy, private pond two miles north of the city, where they enjoyed a picnic lunch.

After lunch the party moved on through the bustling Chattahoochee Valley textile towns of Fairfax, Langdale, Shawmut and Lanett before crossing the line into Georgia.

LAWRENCE MASS TRIBUNE THURSDAY MAR 30 1939

## HONOR TO MEMORY OF NEGRO EDUCATOR

TUSKEGEE, Ala., March 30 (INS) — President Roosevelt today paid tribute to the memory of Booker T. Washington, famous Negro educator, and expressed his pleasure at the long strides higher education has taken in recent years.

The president spoke from a natural elevation overlooking the campus of Tuskegee Institute which Booker T. Washington founded in 1881. Stretched out before him were the school's cadet corps, white-frocked choir and many of the 1,110 students.

"I am fulfilling today my first piece of persistency, when, nearly 30 years ago, in my first talk with Booker T. Washington, I promised to come to Tuskegee," said Mr. Roosevelt.

OPELIKA ALA. NEWS MAR 30, 1939 A4

## F. D. R. Has Praise For Graduates Tuskegee Inst.

### Plea For Co-operation Is Sounded There

Tuskegee, Ala., March 30.—(AP)— President Roosevelt told the students and faculty of the famous negro

school — Tuskegee Institute — today that he was proud of what its graduates are doing for "human service", and stressed the need for cooperation between states and peoples in this work.

"Alabama or Georgia cannot go it alone," he said. "More and more we have got to plan for the future and plan to work with the other fellow. That is one of things you've got here — cooperation."

"The President brought a laugh when he said Rep Steagall, sitting with him, had informed him that no graduate of Tuskegee had "ever gone to the penitentiary or to congress." Leaving Tuskegee for Auburn, President paused in the town of Tuskegee to greet hundreds of flagwaving school children.

## ANNISTON, ALA. STAR MAR 17, 1939 M24 ROOSEVELT PLANS TALK AT TUSKEGEE

### President To Come To Alabama Early In April

WASHINGTON, Mar. 17. (U.P.) — President Roosevelt will be absent from the capital during much of April, the White House announced today.

A tentative schedule has been arranged which will take the President to Georgia, Alabama, Virginia, and New York. The schedule is subject to change in event of foreign or domestic developments requiring his presence here.

Mr. Roosevelt will leave March 29 for Warm Springs, Ga., where he will remain until April 10. He plans to motor to Tuskegee Institute, Alabama Negro college, for an address during his Warm Springs stay. Returning to Washington, he will go to Mt. Vernon, Va., on April 14 to mark an address commemorating the 150th anniversary of George Washington's election to the presidency.

He will be in Hyde Park, N. Y., on April 28, and will go to New York City two days later to take part in

the opening of the World's Fair and greet the Crown Prince and Princess of Norway. A postoffice dedication speech at Rhinebeck, N. Y., is scheduled for May 1. It was reported reliably that Mr. Roosevelt also is planning a trip to the west coast this summer to see the Golden Gate Exposition at San Francisco.



# President Roosevelt Passes Through Salisbury With His Rest Undisturbed

SALISBURY N C POST  
THURSDAY MAR 30 1939

## Executive Special Serviced Here During Brief Pause

Last night at 11 o'clock a special Southern train slid in at the station, halted long enough to have engines changed, and then moved deep south.

It bore Franklin D. Roosevelt, the president of the United States, from Washington to his favorite retreat, Warm Springs, Ga., for a ten-day period of rest.

Dim lights burned in the last car, where the chief executive slept—or tossed, if responsibilities were getting the better of fatigue. Secret service men, the never-sleep boys, were all about.

Radio station WSTP was there with a wire; a sizable crowd of Salisburyans was on hand in hopes of a glimpse of F. D. R.; President R. J. Everest of the chamber of commerce was on hand as official welcomer to the special train and special guest for a few fleeting moments; the Southern division passenger agent from Charlotte stood off to one side—just seeing that everything was okey dokey in his territory.

The only show of life about the train was up near the front, in the club car, where the white house press corps had just finished filing out night leads on the trip. There lights blazed, white-coated retainers were dashing about, and most of the boys looked far from ready to dig into the waiting sheets in their own car—just behind the club car.

Secretary of Commerce Harry Hopkins was on the train, and, like his boss, had also retired. The press boys said the two chatted on the way down through Virginia, and until the president's bedtime. Hopkins will recuperate at Warm Springs from a recent illness.

But the presidential nap was not disturbed, and a crowd of his Salisbury admirers dissolved.

In fact, Mr. Everest—who had wired ahead to the president, asking that he make an appearance here, had this telegram before the train arrived:

"President desires to thank you for your telegram and to assure you of his appreciation of your kindness in sending invitation. He regrets exceedingly that circumstances will prevent him from making platform appearance in Salisbury.

"William D. Hassett."

The special was brought in from Washington by Conductor J. L. Smith. In charge of the train out of the Salisbury-Spencer terminal

was Conductor B. R. Willeford, with Engineer Hill at the throttle.

## TO VISIT SCHOOLS

Aboard Roosevelt Train En Route to Tuskegee, Ala., March 30 (AP)—President Roosevelt traveled across Georgia early today en route to Alabama to visit two of the oldest institutions of higher learning in the

Bound for a ten-day spring vacation at his mountain cottage in Warm Springs, Ga., he had accepted long-standing invitations to inspect Tuskegee institute, leading negro school of the south at Tuskegee, and Alabama Polytechnic institute at nearby Auburn.

High Point N C Enterprise  
March 30, 1939

# STORM GREET'S FDR'S ALABAMA ARRIVAL

## Tremendous Crowds Turn Out To See FDR As Educational Tour Begins

CHEHAW, Ala., March 30.—(AP)

—President Roosevelt, accompanied by Secretary of Commerce Harry Hopkins, arrived here at 10 a. m. Central Standard Time today for a three-hour tour of East Alabama education centers by motor car.

A bright sun greeted the Presidential party, after downpours throughout the night and early morning.

The Presidential special arrived on time despite the terrific rain storm that lasted most of the night, causing it to slow up several times because of high water. Precipitation totalled from one to six inches over Georgia and Alabama.

The peak of the storm came in the vicinity of Atlanta where the train made a 20-minute service stop at 6 a. m.

Senator Lister Hill of Alabama boarded the train to join Rep. Steagall of this district, and the presidential escort.

Streams overflowed the main roadway from Chehaw to Tuskegee, but the water was not of a depth to delay passage over the passage over the route.

Tuskegee, home of the world's largest school of higher learning for Negroes; Auburn, seat of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, and Opelika, near the Alabama-Georgia line, were bedecked to receive the President.

Large crowds were on hand.

A detail of 60 Alabama highway patrolmen, headed by Chief Weller Smith, cleared the path for the motoring President.

Tuskegee displayed banners with Mr. Roosevelt's picture, with the words: "Our President."

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee, met the President here, as did Governor Frank M. Dixon of Alabama.



# Roosevelt To See Noted Dr. Carver On Tuskegee Visit

## World-Known Negro Scientist And F. D. R. Will Meet Thursday; Institute Set For Welcome

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Tuskegee Institute, deep South seat of Negro education, will welcome President Roosevelt Thursday and introduce him to an outstanding citizen—Dr. George Washington Carver, born a slave and today a world-known scientist.

The president will visit Tuskegee Institute, Alabama Polytechnic Institute at Auburn, and Opelika en route from Washington to the Roosevelt foundation for infantile paralysis at Warm Springs, Ga. He will speak from his automobile at each stop.

Alabama's Legislature passed unanimously Wednesday a resolution urging members to attend the program out of "respect and admiration" for the president and adjourned until Friday. Gov. Frank M. Dixon will meet Mr. Roosevelt's train at Chehaw, a railroad junction just out of Tuskegee.

### Towns Bedecked For Occasion

Towns along the route bedecked themselves for the occasion.

While here, the president will have an opportunity to visit Dr. Carver's laboratories, where the aged Negro has developed paints from clay, plastics from peanut hulls, imitation marble from wood shavings and many other articles from products of the soil.

Dr. Carver, when an epidemic of infantile paralysis struck in Alabama in 1936, began experimenting with peanut oil massages as an after-treatment. He reported "direct results," but emphasized the treatment still was in experimentation.

Whether he would discuss his development with the president was not known Wednesday night, but Dr. F. D. Patterson, Tuskegee Institute president, said it likely would interest Mr. Roosevelt to learn Dr. M. O. Bousfield, representing the Rosenwald Fund, had recommended establishment of a paralysis clinic here for Negroes patterned after warm Springs.

The president will be taken by the Negro War Veterans Hospital in Tuskegee, the only one in the nation established for and staffed

### THE PRESIDENCY

#### Southward Bound

Spring being a good time for Franklin Roosevelt to leave and rest at Warm Springs, Ga., the President last week left Washington on his first trip since he maneuvered with the Navy last month.

In Alabama the Presidential special pulled up while Franklin Roosevelt devoted his attention to Southern Negroes, who usually can't vote but have enfranchised Northern brothers who could play hob next year by swinging back to the Republican Party. At famed Tuskegee Institute (for Negroes) he locked arms with its distinguished, white-wooled Agricultural Chemist George Washington Carver (*see cut*), called the students "my boy and girl friends."

Outside of Tuskegee Mr. Roosevelt changed from train to automobile, thereafter interspersed his jaunt with talks on a favorite theme: let the South make itself self-sufficient. At Auburn, he recalled how when he first lived in Warm Springs, he found that all the milk, apples, meat, shoes for sale there came from the North. To make the South self-supporting, he said, "means a lot of work. It means, incidentally, getting the South out of hock to the North. I don't believe that the South is so broke that it cannot put its own capital into the establishment of its own enterprises."

► In Warm Springs Roosevelt had less relaxation than usual. He made no public comment on the speeches of Adolf Hitler at Wilhelmshaven, of Neville Chamberlain in Parliament (*see p. 19*), but he talked long on the telephone with his foreign relations experts both at Washington and abroad. While he vacationed his special train stood ready on a siding 70 miles from Warm Springs for a quick return to the Capital. "A source close to the President" gave out that Adolf Hitler must be plotting to extend his conquests beyond Europe into Asia into the Americas.

► The President signed the \$358,000,000 Air Defense Bill and the reorganized Reorganization Bill.

► Franklin Roosevelt took delight in "scooping" the correspondents assigned to cover him on news of the arrival in Seattle of his No. 5 grandson, a 9-lb. 1-oz. Boettger (*see p. 72*).

► To appeasement of Negro voters, Mrs. Franklin Roosevelt also contributed last week. Having resigned from the D. A. R. after they barred colored Contralto Marian



GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER & PRESIDENT  
Up North, their friends can vote.

Associated Press

Anderson from Constitution Hall in Washington (TIME, March 6), she promised to appear this summer on a program with Miss Anderson in Richmond, Va.

## Recalls Roosevelt Is 5th President To Visit Tuskegee Institute

McKinley, Teddy Roosevelt,  
Taft and Coolidge Were All  
Former Callers at Institution

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE—(ANP)—The visit of President F. D. Roosevelt to Tuskegee Institute last Thursday served but to emphasize the important place which Tuskegee holds in the minds of the American people, both white and black. The present chief executive is but one of the United States presidents who have made trips to the famous school established here by Booker T. Washington.

Veterans of the institution reminiscencing with President F. D. Patterson and Dr. R. R. Moton, president-emeritus, who succeeded Dr. Washington, recalled incidents in the visits of President William McKinley, Theodore Roosevelt, William Howard Taft and Vice-President Coolidge.

### OLDTIMER REMEMBERS

"I remember well," said J. H. Palmer, 70-year-old former registrar of the school, "when President McKinley came to visit us back in



1901. The Spanish-American war had not been long ended, and the spirit of martial days was still with us. President McKinley's principal guest was General Joe Wheeler, an Alabamian who had been a general in the Confederate army during the Civil war as well as serving as a general in the Spanish-American conflict.

"The students marched before him and on their shoulders in place of guns each boy and girl carried a selected stalk of sugar cane. President McKinley was a kindly man and gave his 'blessing' to the students as he spoke."

"The coming of Theodore Roosevelt to Tuskegee in 1905 was a great occasion," said Capt. William A. Richardson, who served as grand marshal of the parade that day. "The school authorities had spent months preparing for the event. Each department had prepared a float descriptive of its work and these floats paraded by President Roosevelt and his guests, with students operating engines, demonstrating milk separators, feeding and caring for cows, beef cattle and chickens; demonstrating electrical devices and home making arts and skills."

"William Howard Taft was the guest of Tuskegee on the occasion of its 25th anniversary in 1906," said Dr. R. R. Moton. "With him came Andrew Carnegie, one of the best friends Dr. Washington ever had, and President Charles W. Elliott of Harvard university, one of the world's great scholars."

"Elaborate ceremonies marked the occasion, all three of the distinguished guests speaking. Led by Robert C. Ogden, a trainload of visitors came from New York City while Julius Rosenwald brought a similar special trainload of friends as his guests from Chicago."

"It is interesting to recall," said Mr. Palmer, "that President Roosevelt and his party today sped to us in high powered autos, but Presidents McKinley, T. R. Roosevelt and Taft all rode in old fashioned carriages and surreys."

**COOLIDGE WAS INTERESTED**

"Vice-President Coolidge came down to dedicate the Veteran's hospital in 1923," remarked Warren Logan, retired treasurer, who has been connected with Tuskegee practically since its founding. "Mr. Coolidge always manifested the keenest interest in Tuskegee up to the time of his death."

"It is interesting too to remember," continued Mr. Logan, "that many years ago Mrs. Sara Delano Roosevelt was a visitor here. She

met my daughter, Ruth, then a young girl."

"Recently, Ruth, now Mrs. Ruth Logan Roberts, a member of the National YWCA board, attended a meeting at Mrs. Roosevelt's New York City home in the interest of the YWCA. Mrs. Roosevelt told of her visit to Tuskegee and remarked that she had met the treasurer's daughter. Mrs. Roberts, who was then a little girl, laughingly revealed her identity."

"We will always treasure this visit of Franklin Delano Roosevelt," said Dr. Patterson. "His address gave us new responsibilities for Tuskegee to live up to, and we are pledging ourselves to measure up to the standard of what these great men and the race have a right to expect of us."

## Famous Negro Scientist Greet's President Roosevelt



Among the first to greet President Roosevelt upon his arrival at Tuskegee, Ala., was Dr. George Washington Carver,

famous negro scientist and faculty member of Tuskegee Institute. The President continued to Warm Springs.



TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, COMMENTS ON

Columbus Ga. Enquirer-Sun

March 31, 1939

# Text Of Roosevelt's Address At Auburn

AUBURN, Ala., March 30—(AP)—Here is the stenographic text of President Roosevelt's informal speech today at Alabama Polytechnic Institute, delivered on Bullard field:

My friends of Auburn:  
You are a near neighbor of

mine for, from the top of the hill behind my cottage at Warm Springs, I can see into Alabama.

I am glad to come here. My contacts with Auburn in the past have been the famous football games held every autumn in Columbus and in those games I have to exercise very strict neutrality.

I am glad to come here and see the work that is being done. Last December I had a grave problem with the senator and the congressman as to whether we could get in under the line—get work started before that fateful January 1st—and I am told that the dirt did begin to fly and that the buildings are therefore entirely constitutional and legal.

I had an experience that did not go quite so well with the University of Alabama. Two years before the president of the university came to Washington to thank me very much for some PWA money that had been allocated for two dormitories to replace the old dormitories that were unsafe.

The law at that time provided that we could only use these grants to aid state institutions to replace buildings that had fallen down or were burned down. The president of the university thanked me for the dormitories but, with tears in his eyes, said, "Mr. President, why didn't you give us the new library too?" I said, "but the application did not say anything about an old library which had either fallen down or burned down."

He said, "Mr. President, our library did burn down." I said, "when?" and he said, "in '64.

General Sherman came our way." I believe we stretched the point and went back three-quarters of a century to the date of the arson and gave him a new library.

I have been talking with your governor and the senator and the congressman from this district, driving over from Tuskegee, about land. I have been horrified, as I always am horrified, at all that needs to be done in the future to conserve the soil of the south. That is one of the great problems that lies with this generation and with you of the coming generation. That is part of the necessary economy if the south is to survive. But it is tied up with other needs as well, and perhaps I can illustrate by telling you of my first experience with the agriculture of the south.

The first year I went to Warm Springs, 15—nearly 16 years ago, I had a little cottage that was about a thousand feet from the old A. B. & A. tracks. The first night, the second night and the third night I was awakened out of a sound sleep by the sound of a very heavy train going through at pretty high speed and, as it went through town the whistle blew and woke everybody up. So I went down to the station and said to the station master, "what is that train that makes so much noise and why does it have to whistle at half past one in the morning?" "Oh," he said "the fireman has got a girl in town."

I asked him what that train was and he said, "that is the milk train for Florida." Well, of course, knowing that the climate of Florida, especially south Florida, is not very conducive to dairy purposes, that this train on the A. B. & A. contained milk and cream from Alabama and Georgia. I was wrong. That milk and cream for Florida came from Wisconsin and Minnesota and Iowa and Illinois and was taken through all the intervening states of Indiana and Ohio and Kentucky and Tennessee and Alabama and Georgia in order to supply

milk and cream and butter for Florida.

That gave me a feeling that something was wrong with the agricultural economy of these states of the lower south because you and I know from what we have been taught and from the experiments that have been made that these states can produce perfectly good milk and cream.

A little while later on I went down to the village to buy some apples. Mind you, this place is only 75 miles from here. I knew I had heard of the magnificent apples raised at the southern end of the Appalachian system. I had tasted them; no apples in the world were better. Yet the people in Meriwether county, Georgia—the only ones I could find—came from Washington and Oregon.

I went to buy meat—and I know that we can make pastures in these states—and the only meat I could buy came via Omaha and Kansas City and Chicago.

I wanted to buy a pair of shoes and the only shoes I could buy had been made in Boston or Birmingham, New York, or St. Louis.

Well, that was fifteen years ago, and there wasn't very much change in that system of economy until about six years ago. It was then we began to ask ourselves, "Why is all this necessary?" I think that we have done more in those six years than in the previous sixty years all through these southern states to make them self-supporting, to give them a balanced economy that will spell a higher wage scale, a greater purchasing power and a more abundant life than they have had in all their history.

It means a lot of work. It means, incidentally, getting the south out of hock to the north. It means establishing your own enterprises down here with your own capital. I don't believe that the south is so broke that it cannot put its own capital into the establishment of its own enterprises.

You young men and women who go through Auburn and go out into every county in this state have a great responsibility, a responsibility not only to put into practice what you have learned here but also the responsibility of trying to devise new methods, new means—experiments, if you like—in order to improve the conditions during your own lifetime. I believe you can do it because you are getting the fundamentals, the essential training that will put you into the personal position, give you the personal capacity to use your imagination. We will never get anywhere until we do more and more of that.

to Alabama. He will tour the campus of Tuskegee institute with Mr. Roosevelt and then accompany him to the Alabama Polytechnic institute at Auburn.

President Roosevelt is scheduled to address the students at both institutions and a brief stop is expected to be made at Opelika as the presidential party proceeds from Auburn to Warm Springs, Ga.

## Dr. Duncan Shapes Reception

Mr. Roosevelt will leave Washington by special train Wednesday for Alabama.

Under the supervision of Dr. L. N. Duncan, president, arrangements were under way at Auburn Tuesday for reception and entertainment of the president and his official party.

A squad of state highway patrolmen will be dispatched from Montgomery to Tuskegee and Auburn to co-operate in directing traffic during the visit of the president.

Col. E. W. Starling, chief of the White House secret service was in Tuskegee and Auburn Monday to make preliminary arrangements for the visit of the president.

## Arrives At 10:30 A.M.

President Roosevelt's itinerary calls for arrival at Tuskegee around 10:30 Thursday morning where he will spend about an hour motoring around the grounds of Tuskegee institute. He also will make a brief talk to the students and faculty.

He then will motor about 15 miles northward to visit Alabama Polytechnic institute. He expects to spend an hour there and make a brief address.

After lunch he will start eastward by automobile for Warm Springs, pausing for a brief stop to greet the citizens at Opelika.

The president will reach Warm Springs around 4 p. m., (central standard time) Thursday. He is due back in Washington April 10 for the Easter egg rolling ceremony on the White House grounds.

Representative Steagal apparently was the only Alabama member of congress who expected to accompany the president. Senator Hill (D.), Alabama, expected to join the president's party in Alabama.

paid speech in Auburn in 1912 and reviewed the national during his race against Woodrow Wilson and William Howard Taft. He spoke from the back end of his train as it paused in the local railway station. Even earlier, in 1861, Jefferson Davis, on his way to Montgomery to be inaugurated as president of the Confederacy, made a brief stop at Auburn

shall make a speech in Langdon Hall, host to a president of the United States on Thursday. When President Roosevelt stops off for an official visit to the town and Alabama Polytechnic institute, it will be a great day for this community. Teddy Roosevelt, an ex-president at the time, made a cam-

**FIRST PRESIDENT TO VISIT AUBURN**  
AUBURN, Ala., March 28.—(Special)—For the first time in its history Auburn will play a role in the presidential visit to come to Auburn was President Tom Marshall who served during Woodrow Wilson's first administration. Mar-

## Capital Group To Greet F.D.R. On State Visit

### Large Delegation Planning to Drive To Tuskegee

Headed by Governor Frank M. Dixon, a large delegation from Montgomery planned Tuesday to greet President Roosevelt on his visit to Auburn and Tuskegee Thursday.

Governor Dixon will drive to Tuskegee Thursday morning to officially welcome the president



milk and  
Florida.

General Sherman came our way."—  
I believe we stretched the point  
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AUBURN, Ala., March 30.—I believe we stretched the point (AP)—Here is the stenographic and went back three-quarters of a century to the date of the arson text of President Roosevelt's informal speech today at Alabama and gave him a new library. Polytechnic Institute, delivered on I have been talking with your Bullard field: governor and the senator and the

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with the senator and the congressman as to whether we could get in under the line—get work about a thousand feet from the dirt did begin to fly and that the third night I was awakened out of buildings are therefore entirely a sound sleep by the sound of a constitutional and legal.

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The law at that time provided that we could only use these grants to aid state institutions to replace buildings that had fallen down or were burned down. The president of the university thanked me for the dormitories but, with tears in his eyes, said, "Mr. President, why didn't you give us the new library too?" I said, "But the application did not say anything about an old library which had either fallen down or burned down."

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I went to buy meat—and I would like to know that we can make pastures stopped in this state in these states—and the only meat other states, I would buy came via Omaha and long enough to see Kansas City and Chicago. of factories supply.

and the only shoes I could buy come back to this state. I had been made in Boston or Bing-state of Georgia be hampton, New York, or St. Louis; see at least a part Well, that was fifteen years ago, come true. For that and there wasn't very much of that ideal you are change in that system of economy responsible in large until about six years ago. It was I am glad to have

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On State V

## Large Delegated Planning to Drive Your Own Capital

**To Tuskegee**

Headed by Governor Dixon, a large delegation of young men and women who through Auburn and go out to every county in this state to assume a great responsibility, a responsibility not only to put into practice what you have learned but also the responsibility of

order to improve the condition of your own life—Thursday.

are getting the fundamentals, the campus of Tuskegee Institute

into the personal position, give company him to the Alabama personal capacity to use Polytechnic institute at Auburn, get anywhere until we do more. President Roosevelt is scheduled to address the students at and more of that.

I have been called an imaginative person, an experimenter, a seeker of new ideals and, generally, when I have been called that, I have been called something else.

Dr. Duncan Shapes Reception

Under the supervision of Dr. L. N. Duncan, president, arrangements were made for the entertainment of the president and his official party. The people who have got Americanisms were under way at Auburn Tuesday for reception and entertainment of the president and his official party.

topped in this state and a lot of troublemen will be dispatched from other states. I would like to live Montgomery to Tuskegee and long enough to see the products Auburn to co-operate in direct-factories supplying local needs, ing traffic during the visit of the-ate needs. I hope to be able to president.

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After lunch he will start eastward by automobile for Warm Springs, pausing for a brief stop to greet the citizens at Opelika.

The president will reach Warm Springs around 4 p. m. (central

headed by Governor Frank M. Roosevelt, a large delegation from the state will be present. The ceremony on the White House grounds.

Representative Steagal apparently was the only Alabama member of congress who expected to accompany the president to Auburn and Tuskegee today.

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Wilson and William Howard Taft. He spoke from the back

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# FIRST PRESIDENT TO VISIT AUBURN

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## Speech Made At Tuskegee By Roosevelt

### Proud Of Work That School Is Doing

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—(AP)—President Roosevelt told the students and faculty today of the famous Negro school—Tuskegee Institute—he was proud of what its graduates were doing for "human service" and stressed a need for co-operation between states and peoples in this work.

Speaking from his car in front of Carnegie Music Hall, the President said that, because of changing conditions, "we have got to work together."

"Alabama or Georgia cannot go it alone. More and more we have got to plan for the future and plan to work with the other fellows. That is one of the things you've got here—cooperation."

The President began his motor trip to Tuskegee, Auburn and Opelika at 10:20 A. M. Central Time, from the little town of Chehaw, Ala., where his special train arrived from Washington at 10 o'clock after a ride through a heavy rain storm.

Several hundred townspeople saw him detrain and get in a large open car with Governor Frank M. Dixon, Senator Hill, and Representative Steagall. Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, rode in a separate car.

### STOPS AT HOSPITAL

En route to the broad Tuskegee campus, the President stopped at the Negro Veterans Hospital on the outskirts of Tuskegee and shook hands with the staff and several wheel chair patients.

He told the officials there General Frank T. Hines, veterans administrator in Washington, had told him that "this was one of the hospitals that was doing a great job."

"I'm glad things are going well," he said. "I've read all the reports on this hospital and know the maps well."

The President told Tuskegee students he was proud of the institute's graduates because, throughout his extensive travels, he had come across many of them who had done great things for humanitarianism.

He brought a laugh from the crowd when he said Representative Steagall, sitting with him, informed him no graduate of Tuskegee had "ever gone to the penitentiary or to Congress."

The presidential party drove over roadways into the hundreds of acres that comprise Tuskegee Institute, which the late Booker T. Washington founded in 1881.

Dr. Patterson opened the exercises on a knoll overlooking the student body, spread out on the greensward below.

"It is with a deep sense of humility and pleasure," he said, "that we welcome our beloved President to this institution."

He said the "warm friendship of the white South for this institution is an inspiration and has provided the most favorable situation possible for the development of a program of human service. Without the generosity of friends from the north, much that exists here today and much that has been accomplished would not have been possible."

Tuskegee "as a barometer of the fundamental progress of the Negro," he said, "has sought continuously to exert an influence that would keep the scales of interracial amity and justice in balance."

### Says Problem Of South Is To Preserve Soil

AUBURN, Ala.—(AP)—President Roosevelt, addressing students of Alabama Polytechnic Institute on Bullard Field here today, said one of the great problems of the South was to preserve its soil.

He said he had been talking about "land" with Governor Frank Dixon, Senator Hill and Representative Steagall, Democrat, Alabama, and was interested to learn all that needs to be done in the South, which has been called the nation's economic problem No. 1, was to conserve the future of its soil.

"I know we can make pastures in these states," he said.

**NEED HIGHER WAGES**  
Higher wage scales and greater purchasing power were needed in the South to "get it out of hock" with the North, he declared.

He said the South had the facilities and the capital to improve conditions so it would not be dependent on the North for so many products.

"I've been called an experimenter," he said. "But I believe this country is going somewhere. It must depend largely on the younger generation—people under 30."

He said he would like to live long enough to see soil erosion eliminated in the South and its factories producing more of the things the South needs.

Senator Hill introduced Mr. Roosevelt to the assembled gray-clad school cadet corps at Auburn

as "your friend, my friend, and Alabama's friend."

BATON ROUGE, LA. STATE TIMES  
MAR 30, 1939 A4

## BRIEF TALK AT TUSKEGEE MADE BY PRESIDENT

### Praises Negro School, Graduates for 'Co- operation.'

Tuskegee, Ala., March 30. (AP)—President Roosevelt told the students and faculty today of the famous negro school at Tuskegee Institute—he was proud of what its graduates were doing for "human service" and stressed a need for co-operation between states and peoples in this work.

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### Stops at Hospital.

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"I'm glad things are going well," he said. "I've read all the reports on this hospital and know the maps well."

The presidential special arrived on time despite the terrific rain storm that lasted most of the night, causing it to slow up several times because of high water. Precipitation totalled from one to six inches over Georgia and Ala-

bama. The peak of the storm came in the vicinity of Atlanta where the train made a 20-minute service stop at 6 a. m. The rain had stopped, however, on reaching here.

The special crossed the Alabama line shortly after leaving West Point, Ga., at Opelika, Ala.; Senator Lister Hill of Alabama boarded the train to join Representative Steagall of this district, and the presidential escort.

### Towns Bedecked.

Streams overflowed the main roadway from Chehaw to Tuskegee, but the water was not of a depth to delay passage over the route.

Tuskegee, home of the world's largest school of higher learning for negroes; Auburn, seat of the Alabama Polytechnic institute, and Opelika, near the Alabama-Georgia line, were bedecked to receive the president.

Large crowds were on hand. A detail of 60 Alabama highway patrolmen, headed personally by Chief Weller Smith, cleared the path for the motoring president. Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee, met the president here, as did Gov. Frank M. Dixon of Alabama.

Dixon, Senator Hill and Representative Steagall rode in the president's automobile.

Bound for a ten-day spring vacation at his mountain cottage in Warm Springs, Ga., he had accepted long-standing invitations to inspect Tuskegee Institute, leading from the little town of Chehaw, Ala., where his special train arrived from Washington at 10 o'clock after a ride through a white co-educational college in Alabama.

### Informal Talks.

He planned to make brief informal talks to the students and faculties at both institutions, then motor eastward to Warm Springs where he was due late in the day.

The presidential special, which left Washington yesterday afternoon, was scheduled to arrive at Chehaw, Ala., around 10 a. m., central standard time. The itinerary then called for a motor journey around 75 miles via Tuskegee, Auburn and Opelika, Ala., to the Warm Springs Foundation for Infantile Paralysis sufferers.

En route to Tuskegee Institute, about five miles from Chehaw, the chief executive agreed to stop to greet the patients at the Tuskegee Veterans hospital, then motor around the 20,000 acres that embrace the more than 100 buildings of the negro school founded in 1881 by the late Booker T. Washington, negro educator. Dr. F. D. Patterson now heads the institution which has trained many of the negro leaders of the country.

The president planned to spend about an hour at Tuskegee and to

make a short talk to the more than 2,000 students from his car before going northward to Auburn. **Half-Hour Visit.**

There, his schedule listed a half-hour visit, also featured by a brief address on Bullard field, scene of many football battles by famous Auburn elevens. This school, a land grant college, was established in 1873. It is now headed by Dr. L. N. Duncan.

He planned to leave Auburn about 12:30 p. m. and stop at Opelika to greet assembled school children 15 minutes later. He planned to picnic lunch at some quiet spot on the way to Warm Springs.

With the president on the Alabama swing were Secretary of Commerce Harry L. Hopkins, who was going to Warm Springs to rest from a recent illness; Representative Steagall, of Ozark, Ala., and several White House aides.

Senator Hill of Alabama also planned to join the party in Alabama.

Richmond, Va. News-Leader  
March 30, 1939

## F. D. Boosts Dixie Industry

### Says Section Should Get 'Out of Hock'

AUBURN, Ala., March 30.—(AP)—President Roosevelt urged the South today to "get itself out of hock to the North" by using its resources and initiative to establish its own enterprises.

Addressing the gray-clad student body of Alabama Polytechnic Institute from an open car on Bullard Field, the Chief Executive said he did not believe the South "is so broke" it can't produce more of the things it needs, so as not to be dependent on the North.

He declared anew for higher wages in Southern factories and said with the consequent greater purchasing power the South could afford to put its capital to work and build up its own dairy industry and manufacturing plants.

He said great progress had been made in the last six years in changing the Southern economy but that one of the big things remaining was to "conserve the soil."

"I have been horrified to think," he added, "about all that must be done in the future to conserve the soil of the South."

The President came here from Tuskegee, where he addressed the students of Tuskegee Institute.

trained to bear the burdens and shoulder the responsibilities implicit in a dual civilization.

WHITE AND BLACK IN ALABAMA

It must have impressed Mr. Roosevelt yes—the responsibilities implicit in a dual civilization.

terday as he personally inspected Alabama Institute and Tuskegee Institute in getting Polytechnic Institute and Tuskegee Institute, which are neighbors and friends, one a laboratory in which more useful white Americans are trained, one a laboratory in which more useful black Americans are

Mr. Roosevelt told of co-operation among the States in getting new highways. This "gives us a chance to know our neighbors," he said, adding trade was one of the "most valuable assets" of the nation.

Montgomery Advertiser  
March 31, 1939

Leaving Auburn at 12:30 P. M., Central Time, he motored to Opelika, Ala., and made a third informal talk to a group of adults and school children.







TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, COMMENTS ON

ATLANTA GA JOURNAL  
FRIDAY MAR 31 1939

New Orleans La Times-Picayune  
March 30, 1939



**'WELCOME, MR. PRESIDENT'**

TUSKEGEE, Ala., March 31.—Two great thinkers exchange smiles and greetings as Dr. George Washington Carver, famous negro scientist, welcomes President Roosevelt, in this snapshot made Thursday when the President visited Tuskegee Institute. Dr. Carver, who was born in slavery, has developed hundreds of valuable

byproducts from peanuts, cotton and such lowly waste materials as sawdust and shavings. In recent years he has been experimenting with a peanut oil preparation which, he believes, will aid in the treatment of infantile paralysis.—A. P. Photo.

**ALABAMA SCHOOL  
CENTERS TO HAIL  
ROOSEVELT TODAY**

**Tuskegee and Auburn to Be  
Visited en Route to  
Warm Springs, Ga.**

(The Associated Press)

Tuskegee, Ala., March 29.—This Deep-South seat of negro education will welcome President Roosevelt tomorrow and introduce him to an outstanding citizen—Dr. George Washington Carver, born a slave and today a world-known scientist.

The president will visit Tuskegee Institute here, Alabama Polytechnic Institute at Auburn, and Opelika en route from Washington to the Roosevelt Foundation for Infantile Paralysis at Warm Springs, Ga. He will speak from his automobile at each stop.

Alabama's Legislature passed unanimously today a resolution urging members to attend the program out of "respect and admiration" for the president and adjourned until Friday. Governor Frank M. Dixon will meet Mr. Roosevelt's train at Chehaw, a railroad junction just out of Tuskegee.

**Bedecked for Occasion**

Towns along the route bedecked themselves for the occasion.

While here, the president will have an opportunity to visit Dr. Carver's laboratories, where the aged negro has developed paints from clay, plastics from peanut hulls, imitation marble from wood shavings and many other articles from products of the soil.

Dr. Carver, when an epidemic of infantile paralysis struck in Alabama in 1936, began experimenting with peanut oil massages as an aftertreatment. He reported "direct results," but emphasized the treatment still was in experimentation.

The president will be taken by the negro war veterans' hospital here, the only one in the nation



established for and started by negroes.

#### Welcome at Auburn

From here the Roosevelt party will swing to Auburn, where the A. P. I. band will welcome the president, with "The Star-Spangled Banner" and the 1500 student cadet corps, with a 21-gun salute. Students and visitors will hear him speak at Bullard Field.

The president will pause briefly at Opelika for an address at the request of Representative Henry B. Steagall, Democrat, Alabama. Governor Dixon will present Mr. Roosevelt at Tuskegee and Senator Lister Hill, Democrat, Alabama, at Auburn.

Chief T. Weller Smith of the state patrol ordered 60 officers into East Alabama tonight. He said roads likely would be closed during the president's passage. Parking will be prohibited on highways, but spectators may stand along them.

Birmingham Ala. Post  
March 28, 1939

## ROOSEVELT TO VISIT TUSKEGEE, AUBURN

### President Will Appear At Both Places Thursday

AUBURN, March 27.—(Special.)—Officials of Alabama Polytechnic Institute were hastily revising their plans to welcome President Roosevelt after being informed that he had jumped the gun on them and would be at their school a week sooner than had been planned.

The President was to be at Auburn April 5, but it was announced from Washington today that he would be there a week sooner—this Thursday.

President Roosevelt, on his way by train for a brief vacation in Warm Springs, Ga., will be in Tuskegee Thursday morning to address students of the Negro institute there, and from Tuskegee he will motor to Auburn, where he will address the students of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute.

Birmingham Ala. Age-Herald  
March 31, 1939

## Noted Negro Scientist Greet's Chief Executive



President Roosevelt and Dr. George Washington Carver, world-famous Negro scientist of Tuskegee (Ala.) Institute, are pictured here as the latter greeted the chief executive during a visit to the institute while en route from Washington to the "Little White House" at Warm Springs, Ga. (Associated Press Photo)

Birmingham Ala. Post  
March 30, 1939

## ROOSEVELT HEADS SOUTHWARD TODAY

### President To Speak Twice In Alabama Tomorrow

By United Press.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—President Roosevelt leaves the capital this afternoon for a 10-day vacation at his Southern home in Warm Springs, Ga.

Mr. Roosevelt completed unfinished, pending business and received routine reports of legislative and international situations before boarding his special train at 2:30 p. m.

He will deliver two brief ad-

resses tomorrow.

Mr. Roosevelt and his party will arrive at Tuskegee, Ala., tomorrow morning where he will address the students of Tuskegee Institute extemporaneously. He will motor to Auburn, Ala., in the afternoon to speak briefly to the student body of Alabama Polytechnic Institute.

He will drive the 75 miles to Warm Springs late in the afternoon, stopping on the way at Opelika, Ala.

Waycross Ga. Journal-Herald  
April 2, 1939

## TUSKEGEE PAYS TRIBUTE TO BOOKER T. WASHINGTON

TUSKEGEE, Ala., April 1—(AP)—Founded by a former slave who

MOBILE, ALA. REGISTER  
MAR 29, 1939 A4  
DIXON AND STAFF PLAN  
To Welcome Roosevelt

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 28. (AP)—Accompanied by his staff in full regalia, Governor Dixon will accompany President Roosevelt on a visit to Tuskegee and Auburn Thursday.

Dixon said he probably would meet the President at Chehaw, Ala., about 10 a.m. The President is scheduled to leave his special train there about 10 a.m. The party then will go to Tuskegee by automobile for a tour of the negro college, continuing to Alabama Polytechnic Institute for lunch.

NORTHAMPTON MASS GAZETTE  
THURSDAY MAR 30 1939

## Late Flash!

### President Speaks at Tuskegee

Tuskegee, Ala., March 30—AP—President Roosevelt told the students and faculty today of the famous Negro school—Tuskegee institute—he was proud of what its graduates were doing for "human service" and stressed a need for cooperation between states and peoples in this work.

Speaking from his car in front of Carnegie Music hall, the President said that, because of changing conditions, "we have got to work together." "Alabama or Georgia cannot go it alone. More and more we have got to plan for the future and plan to work with the other fellow. That is one of the things you've got here — cooperation." En route to the broad Tuskegee campus, the President stopped at the Negro Veterans' hospital on the outskirts of Tuskegee and shook hands with the staff and several wheel chair patients. He told the officials there Gen. Frank T. Hines, veterans' administrator in Washington, had told him that "this was one of the hospitals that was doing a great job. 'I'm glad things are going well,' he said. 'I've read all the reports on this hospital and know the maps well.'"

"believed that his people could not be free intellectually as long as they were enslaved economically," Tuskegee Institute paid tribute today to the memory of Booker T. Washington in a Founder's Day program.

With an appropriation of \$2,000 from the state legislature and a burning ambition to better conditions among his race, the noted Negro leader started the institute 57 years ago.



HOUSTON, TEX. DEFENDER  
APR 15, 1939

# THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OF THE UNITED STATES AT TUSKEGEE



Scenes from the recent visit of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt to Tuskegee Institute:

Top left, typical Tuskegee cadet assigned as guard of honor, snaps to attention as the president's car rolls up. Center William L. Dawson leading the Tuskegee choir in songs which the president praised.

Right, President Patterson greets the distinguished guests. Center left, Dr. Wm. J. Schieffelin chairman of the trustee board and Dr. R. R. Moton, Center, Dr. Moton extends words of welcome.

Right, President Patterson presents a gift, a replica of the famous Tuskegee chapel stained windows depicting Negro spirituals. President Roosevelt leans forward eagerly to view it.

Lower left, Dr. Carver gets a handshake from the chief executive. Center, Dr. Patterson and the governor of Alabama, Frank L. Dixon.

Right, a view of the thousands of visitors and students who thronged Tuskegee's grounds during the president's visit. (ANP)



# EDUCATION- 1939 TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, COMMENTS ON

## PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S VISIT

HOUSTON, TEN. DEFENDER  
APR 16, 1939  
AP

### THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OF THE UNITED STATES AT TUSKEGEE



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# ROOSEVELT TELLS TUSKEGEE AUDIENCE OF SCHOOL'S WORTH

## President Stresses Great- ness of Institution is Shown in Work of its Graduates

Tuskegee Institute, April 6 (ANP)

—Franklin Delano Roosevelt, President of the United States, rode into Tuskegee institute, the world's most famous Negro institution, Thursday morning and flashing his familiar smile, told the student body, the faculty and the thousands of visitors massed to greet him that "I have always wanted to come to Tuskegee. Thirty years ago I promised Booker T. Washington that some day I was coming to visit this institution. Then in later years, I promised Dr. Moton frequently that I would be here and more recently I have given the same pledge to President Patterson."

"There are those," the President continued, "who charge me with being both persistent and stubborn. Well, perhaps I am a bit persistent, too, and though I have been a long time coming, I am."

"I wish that almost every American could come to Tuskegee and see what is being done here. I don't know whether in any individual institution, the faculty and the students realize how much they are being watched by the outside world. The things that they are doing in their institutions count but more than that, the things which their graduates are doing, not only among their immediate neighbors but also throughout the states and the nation, count."

"As a matter of fact, because I travel about the country a good deal, I notice the graduates of Tuskegee more than some of you do who are right here. I hear about a man or a woman, not only in the lower south, but in the middle of the country, in the north; somebody who is making good; somebody who is having an influence for human service in their community. And then I hear that he or she is a graduate of Tuskegee and that is what counts."

"I did not come to make a formal address to you. This is a homey gathering. Tuskegee is a homey place. We think necessarily and rightly in terms of the American home, and you are doing much through your great body of grad-

uates to improve and bring up to higher standards the American home. That home today is not the home of half a century ago because of necessities. With modern inventions it must extend its interest, its contact with a great many more homes in its own community, as well as extending its contacts with people in other communities.

"Just in the same way that no one can become entirely self-contained, no state can be self-contained as a state was 20 or 30 years ago. More and more we are becoming part of a nation, which, because of changing conditions, we find we have to cooperate down to the smallest unit; from the home to national affairs. Alabama can't go its own road different from the other states, neither can my state of Georgia."

"More and more they have got to plan for the future, plan for the present, plan to work for the other fellow. And that is one thing you are teaching here at Tuskegee; that is one thing you are learning. You have got to cooperate with your fellow men and women by cooperating in your own community, in your own state and throughout the country."

"So that is why I have been not only interested in but very proud of all that your graduates are doing of the fine spirit of human service that the overwhelming majority of them carry with them through their lives."

"Dr. Moton, when he spoke a moment ago, was talking about growing old. There is one thing which he exemplifies and that is that it is a terrible thing for anybody to say, why should I keep on living? We are realizing more and more that it is a great privilege to be alive, no matter what the number of years we have covered."

"Somebody has said it is grand no matter how old you get, to keep on living because there is still so much to be done—still so much to be done. That is the spirit of our youngsters, the spirit of us in middle life, and it is the spirit increasingly of the older people in our nation."

"So my boy and girl friends, keep the ideals of your youth all through our lives. I am happy to have been here. I want to come back some day in the future and I will, if I can. In the meantime, I give you my affectionate regards. Good luck to you in all the days to come."

The President's special train stopped at Chehaw, the little station on the Western of Alabama railroad, some eight miles from the school and where he was met by President Patterson. In the party were Gov. Frank L. Dixon of Alabama, U. S. Senator Hill from the same state

and Congressman Henry B. Steagall of this district. He drove first to the U. S. Veterans' facility, an off-shoot of Tuskegee in a sense, since the institute gave the government the land on which to establish the hospital. Touring the grounds of the institution which houses nearly 1,500 colored war veterans and has a staff of a score of physicians and 600 employees, he paused to shake hands with Dr. Eugene H. Dibble, head of the Veterans' hospital and his official staff, and then drove on to adjacent Tuskegee.

At the school, he drove over the 2,000 acres of campus, observed the buildings, and paused at the memorial statue to Booker T. Washington. His tour completed, the president's car was driven up a ramp to a natural platform outdoors, where he looked down upon the upturned faces of the 1,200 uniformed students drawn up in military formation in the impressive and beautiful sunken gardens which lie between Thompkins and White halls, perhaps one of the most striking campus vistas in any American school.

It had rained all night before he came, but three hours before he arrived, the sun came out warm and glorious. The grass was velvety and green, blossoms of flowers were beginning to peep out; the trees were covered with fresh green leaves, half formed. The president saw a scene of rare American Negro beauty, and the sight must have enthralled him.

President Roosevelt spoke after words of welcome by Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee institute, Dr. R. R. Moton, president-emeritus, and Dr. William Jay Schieffelin, chairman of the board of trustees.

With news reels grinding, newspaper-photographers vying for shots, and reporters grouped beneath the embankment, the president waved farewell to the assembled crowd and flanked by a squadron of state motorcycle police and secret service men, drove to the town of Tuskegee where he gave a brief greeting to the assembled white school children of the village, thence to Auburn where he made a brief stop at the state agricultural school, white.



# Tuskegee Institute Comments on Secretary Wallace Addresses Negro Farmers Of Five States

Montgomery, Ala. — By ATTICUS MULLIN

TUSKEGEE, ALA., Nov. 11.—The secretary's distinguished father and also his grandparents. Dr. Carver talked along the lines of education as a cure for agricultural neutrality act may be successful in keeping the United States out of war, according to Secretary Henry Wallace with me when I say that there must of the United States Department of Agriculture who addressed a regional conference of negro farmers from five Southeastern States here today, "but tent. The modern school child gets we are nevertheless certain to be profoundly affected by the war," he said. "Already," he asserted, "the war in Europe has had such an influence and it is only three months old. Our markets, our plans, our emotions and our outlook on many things have been changed by the war."

Talking to the negro farmers and of their agricultural problems, Secretary Wallace said, "We cannot calculate the war's ultimate effects. But we can be certain that they will be unpleasant. A farmer cannot destroy his land without making himself and all who will own that farm poorer. Nations cannot destroy their youth and their wealth without making themselves and the whole world poorer."

"While the war has increased our faith in democracy," he continued, "its effects will make it harder to preserve democracy. The United States, while still suffering from the hangover of the last year is now faced with the certainty of a hangover after this war."

**Can't Escape War's Cost**  
Secretary Wallace told the negro farmers they could not escape pay-over Europe for thousands of years, in some way, for the European war as other farmers would have pay. Whatever temporary advantage might be gained by increased farm trade, if any, he said, would be lost by the inability of Europe to buy farmers' products after the war.

Dictators and totalitarianism were scored by the secretary. He stressed education as the way to keep out of agricultural troubles in the future. Logan Hall at the Tuskegee Institute contained more than 5,000 negroes and a sprinkling of white people. President F. D. Patterson of Tuskegee Institute called the gathering to order with those present joining in a melody immediately thereafter.

P. O. Davis, Alabama Extension Service director of Auburn, introduced Secretary Wallace who was making his second trip to the Tuskegee Institute in the last five years.

**Dr. Carver Heard**  
After President B. F. Hubert of the Georgia State College for negroes at Savannah responded to Secretary Wallace's speech, Dr. George Washington Carver of the Tuskegee Institute was introduced and he literally stole the show. in the parlance of Hollywood. Dr. Carver, a former slave, knew Secretary Henry Wallace when the latter was a small boy. He knew

## WALLACE BLASTS PREJUDICE IN TUSKEGEE TALK

No Basis for Race 'Superiority' Myth, Secretary Avers

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — "With Europe's turmoil in mind, Americans everywhere could well afford to help in creating better understanding and better relationships by removing discrimination wherever it exists."

So said Secretary of Agriculture Wallace in an Amistice Day address to more than 5,000 Southeastern educators and farmers here Saturday.

"My experiences in the field of genetics and with various social problems," said Secretary Wallace, "has led me to the conclusion that almost all, if not all the propaganda about 'superior' racial stocks has absolutely no basis in scientific fact."

### Easy to Find Excuses

Mr. Wallace further struck at prejudice when he said: "So long as one can assume that the poverty of certain groups — either white or colored — is due to inferiority, it is easy enough to find excuses for doing nothing about the situation. One of your tasks is the creation of a better understanding between the races."

"The existence of discontented and embittered minorities could easily be a threat to the whole nation," he continued.

### Denounces Dictators

Secretary Wallace denounced totalitarian governments. "Followers of alien 'isms' in this country have had a rude shock," he said. "They have found that all totalitarian government leads to one and the same thing — the suppression of free speech, private property and individual liberty."

"The American people," he continued, "want no dictators nor dictatorships. They have democracy in their blood. They want a chance to 'cuss' the government

from top to bottom."

Mr. Wallace commented, "Permanent democracy requires building and security by farm tenure. We cannot preserve democracy simply by disliking dictatorship. War's efforts will make it harder to preserve democracy."

## Both Races Benefit By Farm Program

11-18-39  
Agriculture Head Speaker On Home Coming Program Norfolk, Va.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — (ANP)—Penetrating the deep South, where the bulk of Negro farmers live, Secretary Henry A. Wallace, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, gave a striking outline of the government's farm programs designed to help the American farmer both white and Negro.

Speaking to a large throng of farmers and agricultural leaders gathered from the states of Alabama, Georgia and Arkansas, Secretary Wallace told his hearers that this country cannot afford to continue conditions which deny privileges and opportunities to millions of Americans.

The problem of privileges and opportunities goes beyond one of race, he assured his eager listeners. He reminded them that as a rule, Southern cotton and tobacco growers, whether white or colored, whether tenant or land owner have had a hard time. They have been the victims, he said, of a system which made almost all farming at hazardous and profitless occupation.

"But the farm programs," said Mr. Wallace, "have been necessary to put a prop under Southern Agriculture. Without them conditions would have been worse than most of us realize. The programs have been worth their cost and more," he continued. "They have helped increase farm income. They have been responsible for more food and feed for home consumption and they have helped conserve both

soil and human resources."

"The Farm Security Administration," Mr. Wallace pointed out, "is trying to improve landlord-tenant relations. Farm security is trying to help farmers who are down and out. More than 50,000 rehabilitation loans—loans which enable a farmer to buy stock, seed, tools and other things needed to make a living from the land—have been made to Negro farmers by Farm Security. Farmers receiving the loan have been taught better ways of farming and better ways of living."

"Colored farmers have come to know the educational value of these programs," he said, "and that is one reason why the programs have had such loyal support from Negroes everywhere."

The day was a great one for Tuskegee Institute, which was celebrating its annual home coming and Armistice Day. Secretary Wallace touched upon the latter when he reminded his hearers that "wars abroad make us all realize what a privilege it is to be an American."

Whatever our race or creed, we can be thankful that Europe's conflict has not spread to our shores."

"Almost all, if not all, propaganda about superior racial stocks," Mr. Wallace said at another point in an address which for plain speaking and fine ideals won his auditor's hearts, "has no basis in scientific fact."

President F. D. Patterson presided over the exercises which were held in Logan Hall. Responses to Secretary Wallace were made by President Benjamin F. Hubert of Georgia State College, and Dr. George W. Carver, famed scientist who taught Mr. Wallace botany when the secretary was a lad in Iowa where he was born and where Prof. Carver attended school.

The 800 members of the Tuskegee cadet regiment, Lieut. B. O. Davis, Jr., United States Army, P. M. S. and T., under the immediate command of Cadet Lieut. Colonel Nelson S. Brooks, passed in review for which made almost all farming at hazardous and profitless occupation. Knoxville College.



# EDUCATION - 1939 TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, COMMENTS ON

Selma, Ala., Times Journal  
November 12, 1939

## RACIAL STOCKS EQUALITY SEEN BY FARM HEAD

5,000 Hear Address By  
Secretary Wallace  
At Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Nov. 11.—(AP)—Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace coupled denunciation of totalitarian government and a plea for better understanding among the races in an Armistice Day address to more than 5,000 southeastern negro educators and farmers here today.

"Followers of alien 'isms' in this country," he said almost at the outset, "have had a rude shock. They have found that all to-morrow's government leads to one and the same thing—the suppression of free speech, private property and individual liberty."

"The American people," he continued, "want no dictators or dictatorships. They have democracy in their blood. They want a chance to 'cuss' the government from top to bottom."

Turning from totalitarian denunciation, Wallace said "permanent democracy requires soil-building and security of farm tenure," adding, "we cannot preserve democracy simply by disliking dictatorship."

"Wars abroad make us all realize what a privilege it is to be an American," he asserted, but predicted war's effects "will make it harder to preserve democracy."

**Racial Superiorities Denied**  
Wallace said his experiences "in the field of genetics" and "with social problems," have led him to the conclusion that "almost all, if not all the propaganda about superior racial stocks has no basis in scientific fact."

"So long as one can assume that the poverty of certain groups—either white or colored—is due to inferiority," he continued, "it is easy enough to find excuses for doing nothing about the situation. One of your tasks is the creation

of a better understanding between the races, and other things needed to make a living from the land—have been made to negro farmers by Americans everywhere could well afford to help in creating better understanding and better relationships. This means removal of discrimination wherever it exists. The existence of discontented and embittered minorities could easily be a threat to the whole nation."

The secretary, who recently declared himself for a third term for President Roosevelt, relegated domestic politics to the background, although he declared at one point the multi-purpose program of his department had been "worth their cost and more."

"They have helped increase farm income," he said. "They have been responsible for more food and feed for human consumption and they have helped conserve both soil and human resources."

Wallace greeted Dr. George Washington Carver, Tuskegee Institute's famed negro scientist, "as to my old friend," and Carver responded later by recalling while he was a student at Iowa State College he studied under the secretary's father and "often took that young fellow (Henry A.) on botany trips."

**Education Under Fire**  
"Our education system must be revised, because it doesn't touch life as it should," Carver said, adding Wallace was in agreement with him in this.

"There's too much extent and not enough intent in education," he asserted, and urged members of his race to "get wisdom and understanding."

Dr. B. F. Hubert, president of Georgia State College at Savannah, asked Wallace for "equitable distribution of federal funds," and lauded President and Mrs. Roosevelt for "thinking in terms of everybody, not of a section, group or race."

In discussing undertakings of his department, the agriculture secretary said in part:

"Through the farm security programs, the department is trying to help human beings rehabilitate themselves. Farm security is trying to improve landlord-tenant relationships, and to give both groups more protection. More than 50,000 rehabilitation loans—loans that enable a farmer to buy stock, seed,

# VISIT OF MR. HENRY A. WALLACE, SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

Columbia, S. C. State  
November 12, 1939

## Wallace Asks Understanding Among Races

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"With Europe's turmoil in mind, Americans everywhere could well afford to help in creating better understanding and better relationships. This means removal of discrimination wherever it exists. . . . The existence of discontented and embittered minorities could easily be a threat to the whole nation. . . ."

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"Another program dealing directly with human resources is the food stamp plan. This program, which vitally affects city families and farm families, too, is the latest effort by the people of this country to find the answer to a distressing riddle—why people go hungry while food rots on the farms."

"By giving to needy families stamps for food purchases, the plan helps to get rid of farm surpluses. The plan operates through the established grocery stores. The stamps are used to buy foods which are officially listed as surplus foods—foods like butter, eggs, and citrus fruits in season. Judging from what has happened, the food stamp plan is a bridge over the chasm between glut and scarcity."

"Birmingham is one of the (eleven) food stamp cities. The plan has been in operation there since last August. During October an average of 11,600 families received blue stamps and . . . in grocery stores to buy . . . \$78,000 worth of surplus food. A large proportion of the families taking part in the food stamp program in Birmingham are colored families."

"Besides the food stamp plan we have the school lunch program. That is a program under which the government takes surplus foods, like milk, butter, eggs, and makes them available for use in hot lunches served to children in the public schools. All of us know that parents of thousands upon thousands of children are not able to give them enough of the right kind of foods at home. These children would be stronger physically and quicker to learn if they had better food. I know of no better way to dispose of some of our surpluses than by giving them to hungry school children."

"Last year, in Alabama, an average of 4,870 children in 114 schools received nourishing lunches made from surplus foods. This year more children are being fed."



# "NORDIC SUPREMACY IDEA NOT BASED ON FACT," SEC'Y CLAIMS

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Nov. 22.—Denouncing dictators and dictatorships, and stressing the duty of all loyal and patriotic citizens of every color and creed to preserve democracy in the United States, Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace, addressing a rally at Tuskegee Institute here, of leading Negro farmers and educators from all sections of Alabama and other Southern States, declared one of the most important things to be done for the strengthening of democracy is to "do away with prejudice," whether it be "racial, religious or economic."

The speaker said he had come to the conclusion that practically all if not all of the propaganda about superior racial stocks has no basis in scientific fact.

It is held by many educators, he said, that if both had the same food, care and educational opportunity, "there is no reason to believe that a thousand children from wealthy homes will have, on the average, any more intelligence than a thousand children from sharecropper families."

## ONE RACIAL STOCK NOT SUPERIOR TO ANOTHER

Scouting the idea that one racial stock is superior to another, the secretary said the idea of Nordic supremacy is not based on fact, and that Nordics have had their blood mingled with that of Huns, Turks, Romans, Slavs, Finns and Greeks, as well as other tribes that have lived and fought over Europe, for thousands of years. To accept the Nordic supremacy argument, he added, is to accept one of fundamental doctrines of Nazism.

While expressing the earnest hope that the Neutrality Act will keep this country out of war, he warned that the people of the nation are certain to be profoundly affected by the war now going on in Europe, and its influence is already being felt though hostilities began only three months ago. While the war has increased our faith in democracy, he said, its effects will make it harder to preserve democracy. He warned that whatever temporary advantage may be gained by increased exports of farm products will be lost by the inability of Europe to buy them after the war ends.

Renewing his attack on dictators and dictatorships, Secretary

the address by Secretary Wallace, a short speech was made by Dr. Carver, who knew the Secretary's parents, especially his father, who was a member of the faculty at Iowa State College many years ago when the scientist was a student there; knew his grandparents also, and the Secretary himself when he was a small boy, and he often used to take him along on field trips made in connection with his study of the subject of botany.

In his talk, Dr. Carver stressed a point the principal speaker had touched on—the importance of education as a cure for agricultural and other ills. No well-informed educator would disagree with him, he said, however, when he stated there must be a change in this country's present educational system.

"We must," he said, "increase our educational intent and decrease our educational extent. The modern school child gets bowlegged from carrying a heavy turn of books, and when he gets through with school he may have wisdom but not understanding. We must increase understanding."

Wallace, stating followers of alien "isms" in this country have had a paralyzing shock, said "they have found that all totalitarian government leads to one and the same thing—the suppression of free speech, private property and individual liberty."

The State becomes all-powerful, and the average man as helpless as a drop of water in the middle of a river."

## EUROPE'S PREJUDICE ROOTED IN HATE, FEAR

While the American people want no dictators or dictatorships and "have democracy in their blood," he stated, "we cannot preserve democracy simply by disliking dictatorships. The preservation of democracy means we must keep democracy working effectively. Political freedom means very little if it is not accompanied by economic freedom. One of the most important ways of preserving democracy is to do away with prejudice, whether racial, religious or economic."

The product of Europe's deep-seated prejudices has been hate and fear. It is a common law that all that is built on prejudice, hate and fear, must eventually be destroyed by prejudice, hate and fear.

The speaker, who was introduced by P. O. Davis, director of the State Agricultural Extension Service, paid warm tribute to the life and work of the late Dr. Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute, who, he said, was a man "with a remarkable fund of that understanding which we call common sense." The Secretary also expressed his great pleasure at seeing again "my old friend," Dr. George Washington Carver, world-famous Negro scientist, who had a seat near him on the platform.

## DR. CARVER TELLS 'EM ABOUT "THE BOY I KNEW"

After President B. F. Hubert, of the Georgia State College for Negroes, who was introduced by Dr. F. D. Patterson, Tuskegee Institute's president, had responded to



Godsden, Ala., Times  
November 12, 1939

## Wallace Says 'Ism' Followers Shocked



HENRY A. WALLACE

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Turning from totalitarian denunciation, Wallace said "permanent democracy requires soil-building and security of farm tenure," adding, "we cannot preserve democracy simply by disliking dictatorship."

"Wars abroad make us all

realize what a privilege it is to be an American," he asserted, but predicted war's effects "will make it harder to preserve democracy."

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Mobile, Ala., Register  
November 12, 1939

## Tuskegee Throng Hears Address By Henry A. Wallace

Cabinet Member Denounces Dictators, Pleads For Better Race Understanding

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Nov. 11.—(AP). Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace coupled denunciation of totalitarian government and a plea for better understanding among the races in an Armistice Day address to more than 5,000 Southeastern colored educators and farmers here today.

"Followers of alien 'isms' in this country," he said almost at the outset, "have had a rude shock."

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"So long as one can assume that the poverty of certain groups—either white or colored—is due to inferiority," he continued, "it is easy enough to find excuses for doing nothing about the situation... One of your tasks is the creation of a better understanding between the races."

"With Europe's turmoil in mind, Americans everywhere could well afford to help in creating better understanding and better relationships. This means removal of discrimination wherever it exists... The existence of discontented and embittered minorities could easily be a threat to the whole nation."

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald

November 11, 1939

## DR. CARVER AWAITS WALLACE ARRIVAL

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Nov. 10.—(AP).—When Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace comes here Saturday to address a Southeastern rally of Negro farmers and educators, he will be greeted by an aged and stooped man who remembers him as "one of the brightest little boys I have ever known."

That man is Dr. George Washington Carver, Tuskegee Institute's world-known Negro scientist, once a pupil of Henry A. Wallace's father, before he left Iowa State College to precede his son as secretary of agriculture.

Saturday Carver will join Dr. B. F. Hubert, president of the Georgia State College at Savannah, in responding to Wallace's address, the subject of which has not yet been announced.

The secretary will motor here from Atlanta with P. O. Davis, director of the Alabama Agricultural Extension Service, who will premonies, opening at noon.

Huntsville, Ala., Times

November 12, 1939

## WALLACE HITS DICTATORSHIPS

Also Asks Better Race Understanding In Tuskegee Speech

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"With Europe's turmoil in mind Americans everywhere could well afford to help in creating better understanding and better relationships. This means removal of discrimination wherever it exists. x x x The existence of discontented and embittered minorities could easily be a threat to the whole nation. x x x"

The secretary, who recently declared himself for a third term for President Roosevelt, relegated domestic politics to the background, although he declared at one point the multi-purpose program of his department had been "worth their cost and more."

"They have helped increase far income," he said. "They have

been responsible for more food and feed for human consumption and they have helped conserve both soil and human resources."

Wallace greeted Dr. George Washington Carver, Tuskegee Institute's famed negro scientist, "as my old friend," and Carver responded later by recalling while he was a student at Iowa State College he studied under the secretary's father, and "often took that young fellow (Henry A.) on botany trips."

"Our education system must be revised, because it doesn't touch life as it should," Carver said, adding Wallace was in agreement with him in this.

"There's too much extent, and not enough intent, in education," he asserted, and urged members of his race to "get wisdom and understanding."

Dr. B. F. Hubert, president of Georgia State College at Savannah, asked Wallace for "equitable distribution of all federal funds," and lauded President and Mrs. Roosevelt for "thinking in terms of everybody, not of a section, group or race."

In discussing undertakings of his department, the agriculture secretary said in part:

"Through the farm security programs, the department is trying to help human beings rehabilitate themselves. Farm security is trying to improve landlord-tenant relationship, and to give both groups more protection. x x x More than 50,000 rehabilitation loans — loans that enable a farmer to buy stock, seed, tools, and other things needed to make a living from the land—have been made to negro farmers by farm security. Farmers receiving the loan have been taught better ways of farming and better way of living."

"Another program dealing directly with human resources is the food stamp plan. This program, which vitally affects city families and farm families, too, is the latest effort by the people of this country to find the answer to a distressing riddle — why people go hungry while f 1 rots on the farms. x x x"

"By giving to needy families stamps for good purchases, the plan helps to get rid of farm surpluses. The plan operates through the established grocery stores. The stamps are used to buy foods which are officially listed as surplus foods — foods like



butter, eggs, and citrus fruits in season. Judging from what has happened, the food stamp plan is a bridge over the chasm between glut and scarcity.

"Birmingham is one of the (eleven) food stamp cities. The plan has been in operation there since last August. During October, an average of 11,600 families received blue stamps and used them in grocery stores to buy about \$78,000 worth of surplus food. A large proportion of the families taking part in the food stamp program in Birmingham are colored families.

"Besides the food stamp plan we have the school lunch program. That is a program under which the government takes surplus foods, like milk, butter, eggs, and makes them available for use in hot lunches served to children in the public schools. All of us know that parents of thousands upon thousands of children are not able to give them enough of the right kind of foods at home. These children would be stronger physically and quicker to learn if they had better food. I know of no better way to dispose of some of our surpluses than by giving them to hungry school children.

"Last year, in Alabama, an average of 4,870 children in 114 schools received nourishing lunches made from surplus foods. This year more children are being fed."



## PHILLIPS OFFERS JOB-FINDING COURSES FOR NIGHT STUDENTS

Florence, S. C. Morning News  
September 28, 1939

Principal William Abrams announces that plans for the registration and opening of the Wendell Phillips evening school for the fall semester are complete and the school is looking forward to a very large enrollment. Ninety courses have been tentatively scheduled and more will be offered as the need arises.

Students are asked to register as early as possible on Sept. 7 and 8, in order that they may assure themselves of places in the courses that they wish to take.

Some of the new courses offered this semester are as follows: Air conditioning, radio repair, home mechanics, carpentry and house construction, architectural drawing, plan reading and estimating for contractors and building tradesmen, body and fender repair, electric shop, house wiring, photography, millinery, dressmaking and costume design, pastry, salad, and sandwich making.

### Employment Aid

All of this work will be taught with the idea of preparing the student for employment. There are but a few of the courses offered. The regular high school and elementary courses are scheduled as usual. The school is located at 244 East Pershing road, at Giles avenue. Remember to register early. Registration begins at 6:45 p. m.

## KKK Visits Negro Camp At Lexington

### Maybank Receives "Number of Complaints" About Activities of Hooded Men

COLUMBIA, Sept. 27 — (AP) — The Columbia State said tonight that "bands of men traveling in automobiles supposed to be members of the revived Ku Klux Klan, have not confined their activities to the Piedmont section of South Carolina, but have been seen in and around Columbia x x x." The paper said that "twice recently, it was said, men have visited the camp in Lexington five miles from Augusta, and by which county for negro boys and girls, flows the Savannah river. It has a large number of buildings and is operated by the National Youth administration. On the first occasion, the visitors confined their activities largely to placing cards on trees about the camp. "On these large cardboard placards in bold type across the top was printed: "White supremacy must be maintained."

"Under the line were pictures of hooded men, mounted on horses, and under the picture: "Ku Klux Klan rides again."

The State said that Dr. Roger L. Coe, state NYA administrator had "no comment" when asked about the incidents, but "it was learned that he (Coe) had called on Governor Maybank with reference to the visits and had also reported the matter to the sheriff of Lexington county."

"It was reported," the paper continued, "that the visitors told the negro boys and girls in the camp that 'the cotton patch is the place for you.' This led some to think that the visitors were trying to get hands to pick cotton."

"Asked about this, Dr. Coe said that the camp furnished cotton pickers for farmers, and that on occasion, trucks came to the camp and transported the pickers to the cotton fields."

The NYA camp in Lexington trains negro girls for homemaking and boys in farming pursuits. The state said that Dr. Coe reported

"the negroes in the camp were greatly frightened."

"It has been intimated that it might be necessary to move the camp to some other locality."

Hooded bands of men were reported to have visited Fountain Inn and Simpsonville in Greenville county last week and to have beaten and frightened negroes. Governor Maybank said yesterday he had received a "number of complaints."

Savannah, Ga., Press  
October 10, 1939

## FARM TEACHERS END CONFERENCES

The last of a series of six district conferences of vocational agricultural teachers under the direction of Alva Tabor, State Supervisor of Vocational Education for Negroes, and F. Marcellus Staley, State Teacher Trainer, came to a close yesterday at Johnson High School, at Augusta. J. N. Baker, district supervisor, Agricultural Education, gave suggestions on the preparation of a teacher schedule and discussed plans for securing bank loans for the purpose of purchasing feeder calves for the vocational boys.

As a fitting climax, the entire group of teachers motored to Harold Thompson's farm of 3,000 acres about five miles from Augusta, and by which flows the Savannah river. It has a thousand head of beef cattle in pasture, about 500 hogs and 22 mules.

The vocational teachers rode over this vast estate in automobiles, starting at 4 p. m., and ending the trip at 6 p. m., covering an approximate distance of 4½ miles.

Staley, Director of Agriculture, Georgia State College, was accompanied on this trip by F. J. Gordon, poultryman; W. M. King, horticulturist, and B. H. Crutcher, animal husbandryman.

## NYA to Operate Negro Camp Despite Hooded Men's Visit

The camp for training negro boys and girls operated by the national youth administration, near Styx in Lexington county, will not be moved despite recent visits made to that camp by hooded bands. Dr. Roger L. Coe, state NYA director, said today.

Since the visit of these bands to the camp about a week ago it was believed by some that the camp would be moved to another locality but the state director discounted this today.

Sheriff H. Cromer Oswald of Lexington said that he received a report about a week ago from Doctor Coe that the camp had been visited by the hooded men.

"I have seen nothing of these bands and have had no other reports on their activities in this county," the sheriff said.

Sheriff T. Alex Heise said that no reports regarding activities in Richland county had been made to him. He said he knew nothing of the activities of the reported bands.

A copy of a notice, reported to have been left at the camp in Lexington county, was disclosed in Columbia today. It was captioned, "Time to go to work."

There were indications that it was a local group that left the notice. It was as follows:

"While government agencies spend tax money to feed, clothe and house hundreds of negro youths in comfort and almost luxury, white

women in Lexington county are picking cotton and working in textile mills to support themselves and their children. This is wrong and must be stopped.

"It is time the negroes in this

camp went to work and the white men and women at the head of this loafing agency spent their time in helping the country instead of trying to put whites and blacks on social equality.

"The eye of scrutiny is upon you."

The NYA camp in Lexington county trains negro girls for homemaking and negro boys in farming pursuits.

## Maybank Orders Full Investigation

After a conference this morning with Chief J. Henry Jeanes, of the state constabulary, Gov. Burnet R. Maybank announced that the constabulary would immediately begin a full investigation of reports and complaints reaching the governor's office of the activities in the state of so-called "night riders."

The riders are alleged to be

members of the Ku Klux Klan.

"This investigation is to be made as result of complaints coming to the governor's office from private citizens," Mr. Maybank said. "No reports have been received at this office from any law-enforcement agency."

Chief Jeanes himself said: "We stand ready at any time to assist the sheriffs in any situation which they themselves feel they cannot adequately handle."

The reports reaching the governor from private citizens have come from Greenville county. Also, it was reported to him by Dr. L. R. Coe, state administrator for the National Youth administration, that night riders had visited a negro NYA camp in Lexington counties and posted signs saying "White supremacy" must be maintained.



## EDUCATION 1939 VOCATIONAL

Anderson, S. C., Independent Trib  
April 21, 1939

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution  
April 16, 1939

### DR. WRENN HEARD AT NEGRO NYA MEET

Dr. Frank Wrenn, president of the Anderson County hospital, was the principal speaker Wednesday night at the negro community center, where 27 NYA girls are receiving training in good housekeeping.

Dr. Wrenn discussed the symptoms of the various social diseases, prevention and control, illustrating in his talk with lantern slides.

Following this address, Mrs. J. R. Young announced classes on home hygiene and care of the sick, which the Red Cross chapter is sponsoring at an early date, urging all who could to take advantage of the training offered these classes. They will be conducted every Thursday and will begin probably next week.

Miss Mary Roper, executive secretary of the local Red Cross chapter, explained the purpose of the classes, which will comprise not more than 20 members. Should more than twenty enroll, another class will be formed. With the completion of the work, participants will receive certificates from Washington, D. C. The Red Cross is making arrangements for a First Aid class to open at an early date, also announced at this time.

## Urban League

The purpose of the Bulletin is to chronicle the worthwhile things done for, by, and with the Negro, as a basis of increasing inter-racial good-will and understanding.

The seventh annual occupational school, under the auspices of the Atlanta Urban League, began its sessions April 5 and will continue through May 31.

This school is conducted for the purpose of assisting janitors, maids, butlers, yardmen, cooks and other workers who want to become more efficient in domestic and personal service occupations.

It meets every Wednesday at 7:30 o'clock in the assembly room of the Auburn avenue public library, Auburn avenue and Hilliard street. The school is free to all persons who want to attend. All persons who attend the school must first register. Those registering for the course will be expected to attend regularly and be on time at each meeting.

Persons who do satisfactory work, are regular in attendance and are on time will receive certificates awarded by the Atlanta Urban League. More than two absences will render one ineligible for a certificate. Two cases of tardiness constitute one absence. No unregistered person attending the school will be granted a certificate.

The school has a number of students who have been attending the sessions annually for seven years. Each year new subjects are discussed and new information given on old subjects in order to help workers to keep abreast with changes in technique.

The steering committee of the school is J. C. McMorries, executive secretary; J. L. Dobbs, president Janitors' Association; Rufus Johnson, secretary Janitors' Association.

The subjects and instructors are as follows:

April 19—"Fire Prevention," Harry Phillips, assistant fire marshal; type of session, men and women; "Venereal Disease Control," Dr. Georgia Dwelle, director of venereal disease control clinic, session for women.

April 26—"Fire Prevention," Harry Phillips, assistant fire marshal; session for men and women; "Improving Domestic Service," M. Claggett, Miss Frankie V. Adams, Genie Chaires, director Commu-

nity Employment Training school, session for women.

May 3—"Floriculture, Landscape-Gardening," B. L. Colbert, B. T. Washington High school, session for men and women; "Let My People Live," Dr. H. E. Nash, Atlanta T. B. Association, session for men and women.

May 10—"Venereal Disease Control," Dr. C. W. Reeves, session for men; "Personal Appearance," session for women.

May 17—"Methods of Sanitation," A. L. Feldman, president Puritan Chemical Company, session for men and women.

May 24—"Care of Heating Units," Joseph Jones, consulting janitor for Rankin-Whitten Realty Company, session for men; "Improving Domestic and Personal Service," Genie Chaires, session for women.

### Interest High In Atlanta World Urban League's Vocational Drive

Genuine interest in the Seventh Vocational Opportunity Campaign of the National Urban League was evidenced by the large, enthusiastic group of persons who responded to the initial call of the Executive Secretary of the local League on Thursday afternoon.

The group comprised a good cross-section of community agencies and institutions having direct responsibility for the counseling and guidance of Negro youth and the assistance of Negro workers in improving their conditions. Those present were A. C. Randall, Atlanta University; Mrs. E. P. Cannon, Spelman College; Dr. K. A. Huggins, Morehouse College; Dr. M. W. Clair, Jr., Gammon Seminary; C. N. Cornell, J. W. Smith, Booker T. Washington High School; G. M. Herndon, Alvin Wilkes, Mrs. Mabel B. Wortham, Mrs. Hattie M. Claggett, Miss Frankie V. Adams,

## FARMERETTE



Agriculture as a vocational pursuit is one of the most attractive features of the program at Florida A. & M. College. The good looking girl above is registered in the Division of Agriculture. Her ambition is to become a farm and home demonstration agent.

Atlanta University School of Social Work; Mrs. M. Agnes Jones, Atlanta Board of Education; Mrs. L. D. Shivery, Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority; Mrs. Genie M. Chaires, Atlanta Community Employment Service Training School; S. S. Abrams, North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company; Mrs. Lula L. Weeden, YWCA; C. L. Gideons, Booker T. Washington High Evening School; Walter R. Chivers, NYA; J. H. Calhoun, Big Bethel Sunday School; Col. A. T. Walden, Mrs. J. A. Washington, J. C. McMorries, Atlanta Urban League.

An organization was formed for the promotion and the supervision of the campaign, March 19-26. Mr. Walter R. Chivers of the State N. Y. A. (Colored Division) was elect-

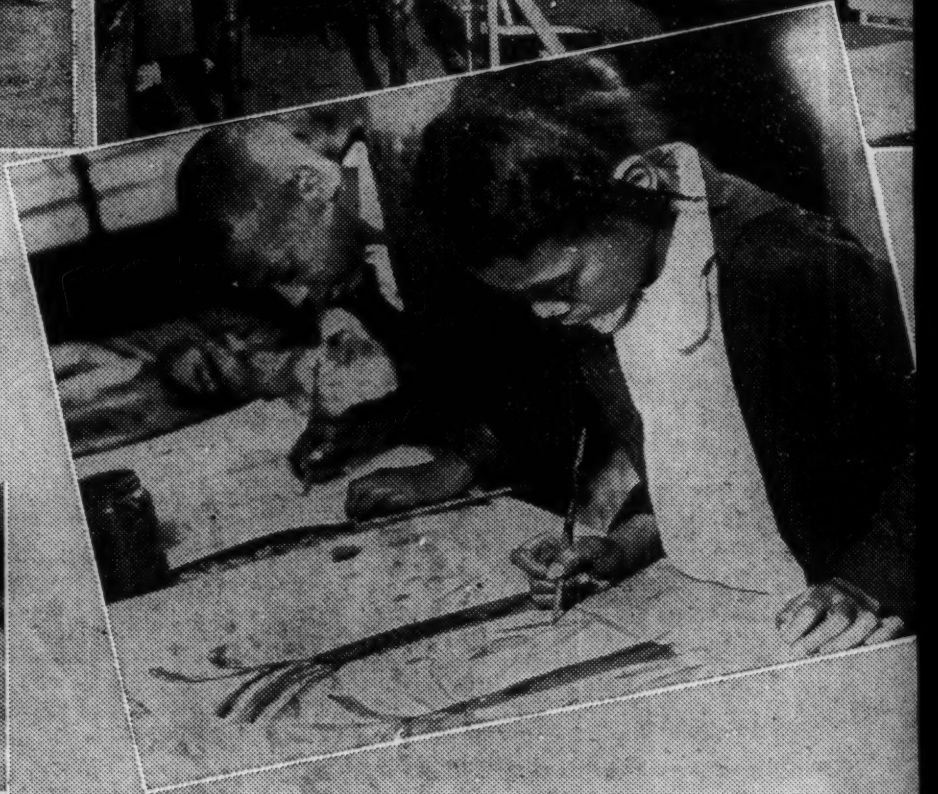
ed chairman of the campaign and the duties of secretary will be performed, as usual, by the Executive Secretary of the Atlanta Urban League. Mr. Chivers appointed the following committee chairmen: C. A. Scott, Publicity; W. H. Aiken, Radio Programs; A. C. Randall, Library and Literature; Miss Frankie V. Adams, Interracial Contacts; Joel W. Smith, Speakers; Dr. K. A. Huggins, Counseling; and W. J. Shaw, Workers.

The purpose of the campaign is "To stimulate youth to train and prepare for jobs of tomorrow."



# SOME VARIED SUBJECTS TAUGHT BY W.P.A.

*Northwest Enterprise 5-5-39 Seattle, Wash*



WPA PHOTO



# Vocational Opportunity Dr. *heavily under* To Get Underway Today

"The 'Seventh Vocational Opportunity Campaign' of the National Urban League gets under way in Atlanta tonight when the Aiken Apperly Choir will dedicate its weekly program, heard over Station WABW, to the campaign. The program is listed as the 'GLORY ROAD OR SONG' and will start at 8 o'clock. Besides the usual selection of favorite spirituals and gospel songs, Walter R. Chivers, general chairman of the Vocational Opportunity Campaign, will serve as guest speaker.

Much interest and enthusiasm are centered in a public forum that will be held under the auspices of local chapters of the national Greek letter organizations.

The forum committee is composed of the following persons: Mrs. L. D. Shivery, Alpha Kappa Alpha, chairman; Mr. Jake Henderson, Alpha Phi Alpha; Miss Laura Duffy, Delta; Miss Sadye Watson, Eta Theta; Miss Elizabeth Lemon, Sigma Gamma Rho; Mr. Hill, Kappa, Alpha Psi; Mr. Ashmore, Sigmas; Mrs. M. A. Gatewood, Iota Phi Lambda; Mr. M. R. Austelle, Omega Psi Phi.

The forum will be held in the Exhibit Room of the Atlanta University Library, Wednesday, March 22, at 7 P.M. The program is as follows: Business and refreshments, of Miss Miriam Lane, 351 Street, S.W. Miss Johnnie

President, Atlanta University.  
Music—Violin Selection by Mr. Drew Days.

Panel Speakers (3 or 4 minutes each)—Religion: Dr. W. A. Fountain, President, Morris Brown University; Morticians: Mr. Williams; Journalism: Mr. H. S. Murphy; Service Station Operators: Mr. W. D. Thomas.

Music—Quartet from Atlanta University School of Social Work.

The Social Worker—Miss Frankie V. Adams.

Insurance—Mr. Joseph Walker, Pilgrim Health Insurance Co.

Opportunities in Federal Housing Projects—Mr. A. G. Moran.

Music—David T. Howard Sextet.  
Beauticians—Mrs. Alice C. Davies, Apex College.

Domestic Service—Mrs. Genie Chaires, Community Employment Training School.

Floriculture, Landscaping, and Gardening—Mr. B. T. Colbert, Floriculture, Landscaping, and Gardening—Mr. B. T. Colbert.

Secretarial Opportunities—Miss Janet Clark, Atlanta University.

Work Relief—Mr. J. C. McMorries.

Music—Booker T. Washington Glee Club.

Morris Brown College announces the following program:

Monday, March 20—A Review of Frances Maule's "She Strives to Conquer" by Miss Mattie Reed.

Tuesday, March 21—A Review of Sower's "The Boy and His Vocation" by Mr. Theodore Johnson.

Wednesday, March 22—Address: "Growing Opportunities in the Field of Music" by Mr. Graham Jackson.

Thursday, March 23—Address: "Vocational Guidance in the Program of Personnel Service among Women" by Dean Edith Gibson.

Friday, March 24—Address: "Vocational Guidance in the Program of Personnel Service among Men" by Dean Artis P. Graves.

The Workers' Committee, Mr. Wm. Shaw serving as chairman, has arranged the following program:

Monday, March 20, at 10 A.M.—Speaker: Mr. W. R. Chivers, Community Employment Service, 4th Floor, Odd Fellows Bldg.

Tuesday, March 21, 10 A. M.—Speakers: Mrs. Chaires, Messrs. J. F. Griffin and J. L. Dobbs, Community Employment Service.

Wednesday, March 22, 10 A. M.—Speakers: Mrs. Burney and Miss Ramsey, NYA Group at YMCA.

11 A.M.—Speaker: Mrs. Blackwell, Community Training School.

5:30 P.M.—Speaker to be announced, YWCA Business Girls.

Thursday, March 23—Speaker: Mrs. Burney, YWCA Workers' Group.

Sunday, March 26—Speakers: Mr. William Driskell and Mrs. Chaires.

Other groups and agencies cooperating in the campaign are

Morehouse College, Dr. Borders in charge of the program; Spelman College, Mrs. Cannon directing the program; Gammon Theological Seminary with Dr. Clair in charge of the program; the Booker T. Washington Evening School under the direction of Principal Charles Gideon; and Clark University under the leadership of Professors Effries and Wright. Programs from these institutions will be announced later.

*This clipping from Ocala Fla. News Sept. 8, 1939*

## BIG YEAR SEEN IN VOCATIONAL TRAINING HERE

Vocational education in Marion county is all ready for a "big year" according to F. D. Dillman, director of the department here.

"The cooperative training program was successful in Ocala last year," Mr. Dillman said, "and the school board and the county superintendent have made it possible for us to add a program for negroes this year."

Mr. Dillman added that the vocational building at Ocala high school had been partially renovated and made more suitable for the program. The negro program is to be under the direction of W. H. Robinson as coordinator.

"To date, Robinson has been making good progress," Mr. Dillman said. "He has some training agencies lined up already." Vocational training, Mr. Dillman pointed out, is especially suited to the needs of the colored people.

The evening classes are to begin around the first of October in the vocational building at the high school, and facilities for the continuation courses at Camp Roosevelt have been greatly improved.

New commercial equipment has been installed, by the NYA and the county, in cooperation. A new

course in business arithmetic and spelling has already started, Mr. Dillman said, and among other courses to be inaugurated this year are courses in commercial and bank bookkeeping.

Superintendent Don T. Mann was enthusiastic about the prospects for the program this year. All the instructors are understood to have attended summer school at Daytona, either for six or nine weeks.

New instructors in the department this year include Miss Alberta Elliott of Lakeland, and Miss Philippa Nedley of Apalachicola. Miss Nedley is being added to the NYA staff and will assist in the instruction of beauty culture.

"We will start a shorthand class on the 18th of September if enough people apply for it," Mr. Dillman declared, and added that anyone wanting information about any of the vocational courses should see him at Camp Roosevelt or call 367-White.

Shelby, N. C. Star  
September 8, 1939

### WORTHY UNDERTAKING

Very welcome indeed will be the project aimed at bettering the servant problem in Shelby. Progress of the special training course slated to start next week will be watched with considerable interest.

In brief, the plan is this: The Shelby Lions club and the Shelby office of the National Youth administration will train selected young negro girls to be maids and cooks in Shelby homes. The students will be chosen with a view to their prospects of becoming capable and dependable servants, and after the course is finished six months from now, the NYA will serve as employment representative between the servants and housewives.

The training will be thorough in all respects, according to plans, including theory and actual practice. The physical and medical fitness of servants will not be overlooked.

The aims of the sponsors, which include negro leaders, are high—worthy of widespread cooperation. The sponsors would improve the servant problem for housewives by increasing the efficiency and dependability of their servants, and would help the plight of negro young women by placing the business of being a maid or a cook on a higher plane.

The project should work out well for both groups. A more dependable and more

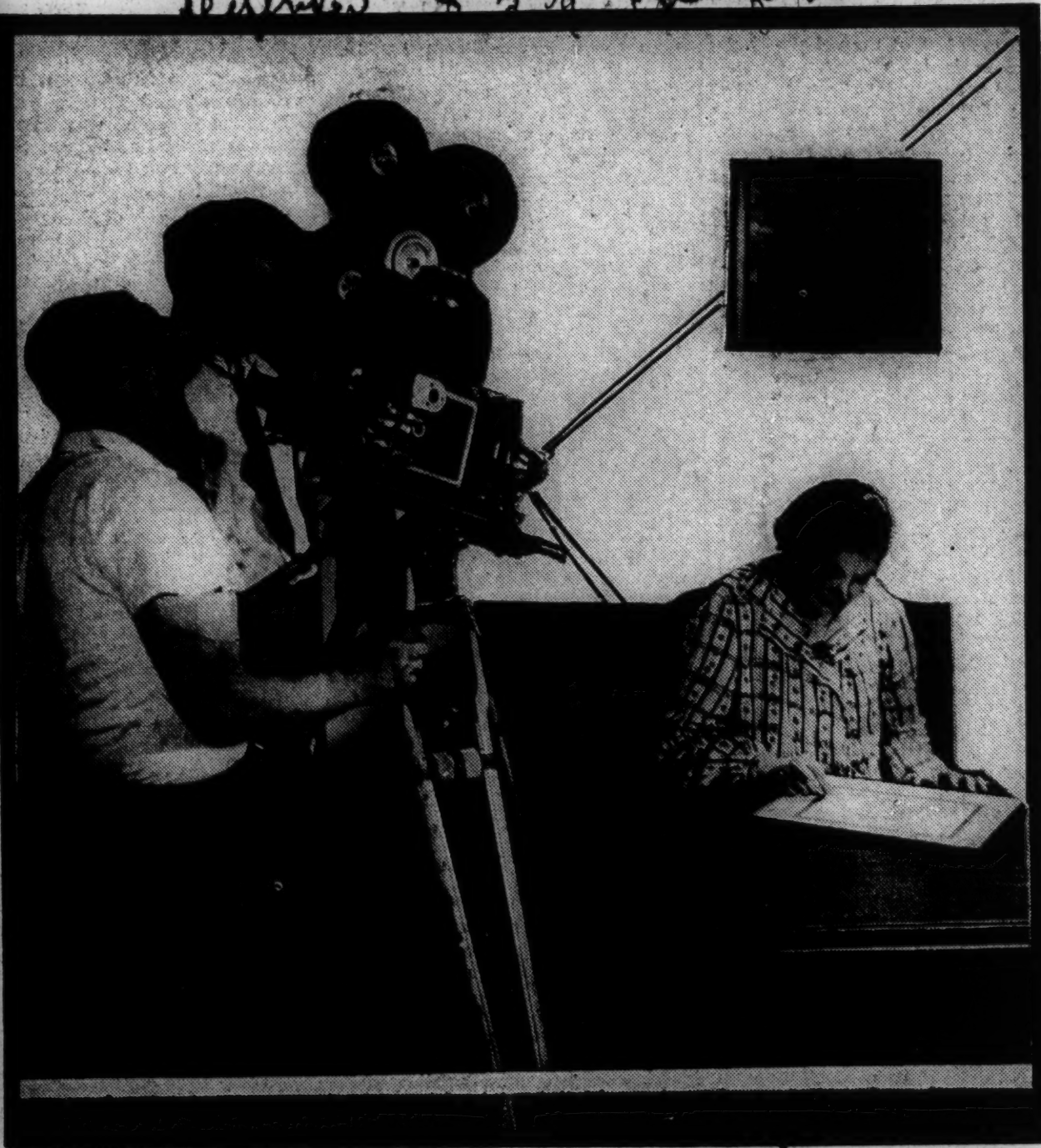
efficient servant group certainly would be welcomed by Shelby housewives, and the thoroughly trained servant would be in line for more wages than the untrained. The employer would have a larger field from which to draw maid or cook, and the trained worker would find a more receptive market for her services.

So best wishes to the Lions club, the NYA, the health department, the Lionesses and all other cooperators for the success of the project. May the experimental course prove so successful that the worthy undertaking can be expanded to the benefit of housewives and servant groups in general.



## CHICAGO TEACHER IN MOVIES

*Resident 8-5-39 - Chicago*



Mrs. C. Rosenberg Foster, teacher in Chicago's Du Sable high school, being photographed by cameramen from Paramount studios. They are making a movie "short" showing her working on the remarkable pictures which she makes from waste material. Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, who re-

cently featured Mrs. Foster in her column "My Day," praising her discovery and recommending it for schools, ordered four of her pictures sent to the White House. Mrs. Foster has just finished writing a book, "Trashcraft," describing the methods which she uses in teaching the technique to her high school students.—(ANP).



# Urban League Vocational Opportunity Campaign to Be Feature of Next Week

*The Call*  
The seventh vocational opportunity campaign sponsored by the Kansas City Urban League will begin Sunday, March 19.

Individuals and organizations will invade the city, disseminating information helpful to Negroes seeking vocational training and attempting through conferences and appeals, to better the Negro's present vocational opportunities.

Based on the theme, "Negro Youth in the World of Tomorrow," the campaign proper will last one week. Schools and other public institutions will give study to vocational training and private groups will consider methods of developing the vocational resources of the race. Preceding the campaign, a committee from the Urban League and William Smith, co-ordinator for the R. T. Coles Vocational school, met with the Central Labor Council of the American Federation of Labor Tuesday night, recommending that the Federation admit Negroes into its unions.

Composed of delegates from all unions affiliated with the local A.F. of L., the Council referred this recommendation to the executive committee of the Central Labor Union.

## On WDAF, KMBC

On Monday, March 20 over station KMBC Thomas A. Webster, executive secretary of the league, will be interviewed at 4:30 p.m., on the subject, "Vocational Opportunities for Negroes."

Later in the week over station WDAF, Mrs. Emma Harrison, director of the Occupational Development Institute under the National Youth Administration at the Urban League center, and Dunbar Reed, Boys' Work secretary of the Paseo Y.M.C.A. will be interviewed about their work with young people.

The Lincoln high school library and the Northeast library in Kansas City, Kas., have been asked to cooperate in displays of books on occupational information during the week of the campaign. Young people are invited to acquaint themselves with the vocational material available at these libraries.

Speakers informed on vocational and occupational problems will talk to the student nurses group at General hospital No. 2; the Social Service department of Centennial church and to the NYA Occupational Development institute at the Urban League center.

In several of the schools students will write on such topics as, "The

youths have not kept before them the importance of selecting and preparing now for a successful economic and social life.

"The Vocational departments of R. T. Coles school, through the related vocational information perhaps do more about spreading vocational information among our boys and girls. Too, the fine piece of work by Mr. Smith, our coordinator, has helped make our youths more cognizant of some of the problems confronting them."

Wendell Robbins, in the Department of Building Construction at Western university, said:

"The most difficult problem that we have had at Western university with regard to vocational training, is the development of the correct attitudes toward the trades in the minds of the students. Until we can change the idea that trades are not for the lower class of people, and the people themselves rather than their occupations determine their social status.

"We have made a great deal of progress along this line. Talks by faculty members of the various trade departments have pointed out to the students the opportunities each trade offers, the requirements for entering the trades and the financial rewards that one can expect.

"We do not attempt to place trades above the other professions, but we feel that Negroes are losing a profitable field of work when the trades are left out of their consideration for the future."

John A. Hodge, principal of Sumner high school said, "Things most needed for our youth are:

Results of occupational survey of our own city showing what Negroes are now doing.

More time spent in finding jobs for adults and in looking after leisure-time activities of youth.

Occupational information at prices low enough to put into the hands of youth be very beneficial.

Realization of the fact that the future employment problem of the Negro is one tied up with the outcome of unionism.

A means of winning back our former jobs and put the service on such a high plane that our people would be in demand (Personal Service).

Trained Counsellors.

Alex George, WPA director of recreation leaders said: "Most all difficulty, I believe is in the home life, and one must understand the background and home life of the Negro youth. Many Negro families are supported only by labor wages, which in turn makes it very difficult for the boy or girl. I believe if there would be a drive to educate the Negro youth along vocational lines such as skilled craftsmanship, painting, or a trade, it will create a greater field.

"I believe it is up to us who come in contact with the Negro youth to study and make an evaluation of their interests, needs, wants, and their lives. We should by dramatizing a boy or girl to be an accomplished artist, craftsman, or actor, we will be glad to do so. As we all know there will always be leisure time. In the recreation field, I find that the Negro people are the most sincere, most interested and most appreciative of what they receive. I believe that in the Negro you will find the interest, ambition and ingenuity, so it is up to us to afford them the chance to show their value to problems of today. We in the WPA will do all we can to make this possible."

Wiggins, Miss. Enterprise  
June 15, 1939

## WEEKLY NEWS LETTER

by  
J. S. VANDIVER  
State Supt. of Education

Vocational agriculture, home economics, and trade and industrial teachers began their summer terms in the various teacher training institutions last week or will begin in a few weeks. These teachers will find a liberal offering of courses at State College, State Teachers College, and Alcorn A. & M. for Negroes.

There are 223 white vocational agriculture teachers in Mississippi and a large number of these teachers will be in summer school at Mississippi State College or some other teacher training institution. Courses for 117 Negro vocational teachers began at Alcorn College on June 5 and practically all of these teachers are in attendance at that place.

The vocational home economics teachers will receive their summer course at State Teachers College. There are 339 teachers employed in this field in 318 vocational home economics departments in the state. A four weeks course in professional improvement for Negro vocational home economics teachers will be held at Alcorn A. & M. College at Alcorn, Mississippi.

There will be two conferences for teachers of grade and industrial education. Coordinators of diversified occupations programs began

their summer conference on June 5. The conference for part time commercial teachers will begin at State College on June 19 and will last for a two weeks period. The conference for Negro shop teachers began at Alcorn College on June 5.

The various courses for teachers in all three fields will serve to renew licenses, for professional improvement and graduate credit in some instances. Various teacher training institutions are to be congratulated on the very fine progress they have made toward developing teachers in the different fields.

Besides courses listed above, we have teachers of vocational education in the various services who will participate in summer schools at the University of Tennessee, Colorado State College, University of Alabama, University of Missouri, University of Florida, Tuskegee Institute for Negroes, and several other institutions.

Superintendents, trustees, county superintendents, and any other interested parties are welcomed at the various teacher training institutions at any time during the summer courses.



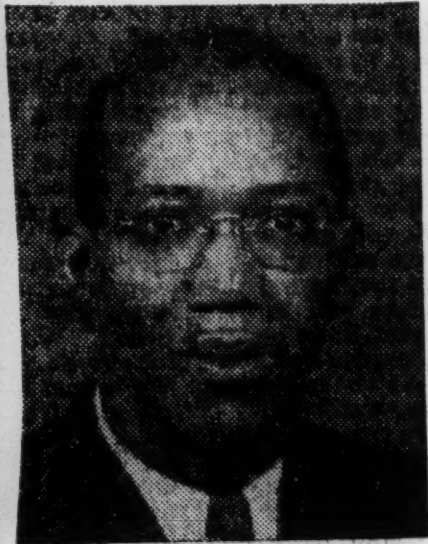
# The Lack of Proper Vocational Guidance

By J. FRANCIS PRICE

Registrar, Shaw University,  
Raleigh, N. C.

**D**URING a considerable portion of the second, third and fourth decades of the twentieth century educators, writers and other leaders of the Negro have continued to insist that Negroes give their attention to securing training in, and for, the occupations which require specialized skill. Booker T. Washington devoted a large part of his life in building up an institution in which Negroes could learn trades of skill.

In spite of his teaching and wide variance between his philosophy



MR. PRICE

and that of W. E. D. DuBois, the latter, in a commencement address delivered at Howard University in June, 1930, was able to say on the basis of statistics, that the Negro technical and agricultural schools were not doing their jobs.

In 1930 ninety per cent of the Negroes employed were working in fields of unskilled labor. In 1937 Dr. Ambrose Caliver of the Department of the Interior, and Harold Trigg of the North Carolina Department of Public Instruction, made a survey of 28,000 Negro pupils which revealed that Negro children, to a large extent, aspire to the professions of medicine and law. In a speech made in 1939, Lieutenant Lawrence A. Oxley of the U. S. Department of Labor stated that ninety per cent of the Negroes working are employed in marginal and sub-marginal occupations of unskilled labor.

Meanwhile over the years Edi-

tor P. B. Young of the Norfolk Journal and Guide and other editors and numerous writers in periodicals have bombarded the American Negro with editorials and articles showing the need for the Negro's preparing himself for occupations of skill. A terrifying depression which began in 1929 has emphasized these facts and portrayed most vividly the fact that wherever a Negro is employed as an unskilled laborer and there is an unemployed white man, the Negro is quickly displaced.

## LACK OF INTEREST IN MECHANICAL ARTS

And yet some weeks ago when the celebrated Gaines case was being discussed practically all of the discussion centered around provisions for advanced liberal arts and professional education, and an almost negligible little around

the need for proper development of the institutions offering vocational training. In North Carolina several applications have been made for admission to the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill where the fields of medicine, law, and teaching are explored, but none made application for admission to North Carolina State College in Raleigh where the mechanical and agricultural arts are emphasized.

One might venture to say that no Negro has applied for admission to any school in the entire south which considers mechanical and agricultural work as the main portion of its program. And this when vocational training in schools is thought of as the Negro's greatest contribution to education.

What, then is responsible for the Negro's collective persistent efforts to become doctors, lawyers, preachers, and teachers in spite of all of these attempts to direct a reasonable portion of interest into other channels? Are we too nobly bred to do work with our hands or are we simply too dull to learn through instruction and experience. Some one may say that the facts do not reach the people.

But according to Mr. Young, five-million Negroes read Negro publications. And all of us have felt the devastating blow of the depression. We have been slaves and therefore acquainted with what may be called socially or ordinary birth. Our minds, when placed in competition with the minds of other races, have proved themselves to be as capable. Where then shall we place the blame for this most important and suicidal economic error?

## VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE PROGRAMS

The answer is: on the lack of proper vocational guidance programs in our schools, and a generally disseminated misconception of what should be necessary for eligibility to the higher strata of Negro society.

The schools are becoming aware of a necessity for organized vocational guidance programs and in all probability will begin to do their jobs in informing students regarding the fields they should enter, but what will this information avail when, from the viewpoint of our society, any work which is not of the so-called professional class, bears some sort of stigma and the people in this work are thought of by high society as lepers.

Some weeks ago it was a privilege to visit the home of a lady who attended a reputable liberal college and was employed as a teacher. The lady introduced me to her husband and when the opportunity presented itself informed me rather apologetically that her husband was a brickmason. Now, what in the name of heaven is there about a capable, honest, hardworking brickmason that needs an apology? The man can make eight dollars a day; his contributions to society are as real and beneficial as any other; his work is complete as a rule when the eight or ten hours period is concluded; and his opportunity to continue being upright and good is as great as that of any man.

The same feeling of condescending seems to pervade the professional field. We may consider the woman college teacher. Usually her natural brilliance and intellectual achievement unfortunately frightens away prospective husbands of her own working group. Her associates do not invite to their social affairs the stigmatized plumber or electrician who might feel that in spite of her training she would make a desirable wife. Accordingly because of these false standards the woman college teacher goes unwed.

## YOUNG AND IMPRESSIONABLE

The same situation obtains even to the children. They imitate their teachers, their doctors, and lawyers who are held up by their teachers as model leaders and, (may God have mercy on their times) model husbands and wives.

These children under the encouragement of these so-called models attempt to draw the same

lines of social distinction and deny the right of admission to the less worthy whose parents are not professionally employed.

Students are young and impressionable. They want to have a good time in what they are taught are the best circles. It is natural then for them to choose as their life's work the thing which they are led to believe will provide the greatest happiness. It is suggested therefore that they be given the real facts regarding the place at which they may find this happiness.

We who are grownup may realize as well the necessity to disabuse our minds of the false conception that professional people are the only persons eligible to membership in a worthwhile society. We might remember that we are not better because of our professions; rather, our profession should be better because of us. Let us remove in our minds the stigmas associated with the agricultural and mechanical arts and know regardless to the type of work a real man does.

"A man is a man for a' that." Such an effort may draw desirable economic, as well as beneficial social returns.

Canton, Miss. Herald  
June 23, 1939

## NEGRO GIRLS GIVEN TRAINING WORK

### National Youth Administration Project in Canton is Well Handled

A group of Negro girls of Madison and Hinds Counties are being given a splendid opportunity to secure home training by the National Youth Administration home resident center, at Canton, a government sponsored project.

Girls accepted for the period of instruction at the center, which is in reality a school, remain on the project two weeks of each eight months, the groups alternating. They receive \$16.80 per month, eight of which goes back to the center for their board and other operating expenses.

The curriculum of the school is composed mainly of home training, but includes also guidance of social life, checking of physical welfare of the students, art, and direction in problems of small community life.

The school is under the direction of two trained leaders, Laura D. McLaurin, of Tougaloo, and Hattie C. Ammons, of Jackson, both of whom are college graduates with major training in economics. Assistance is given by Maggie Burton and Mariam Handy, who teach art and other social activities.

The daily schedule of the school gives a clear picture of the work it is doing. Breakfast is served at 7, then follow classes in food study, sewing, laundrying and gardening.

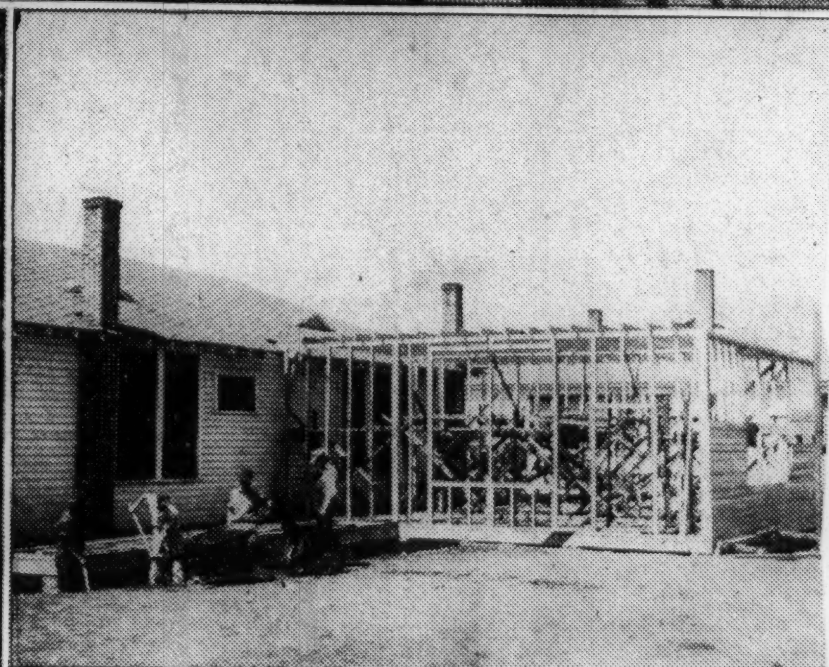
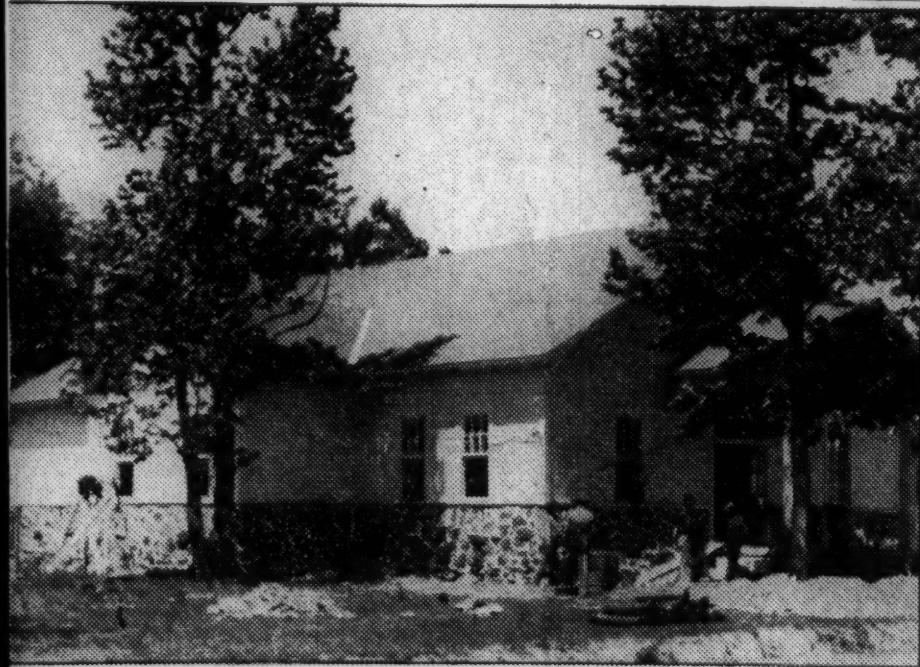
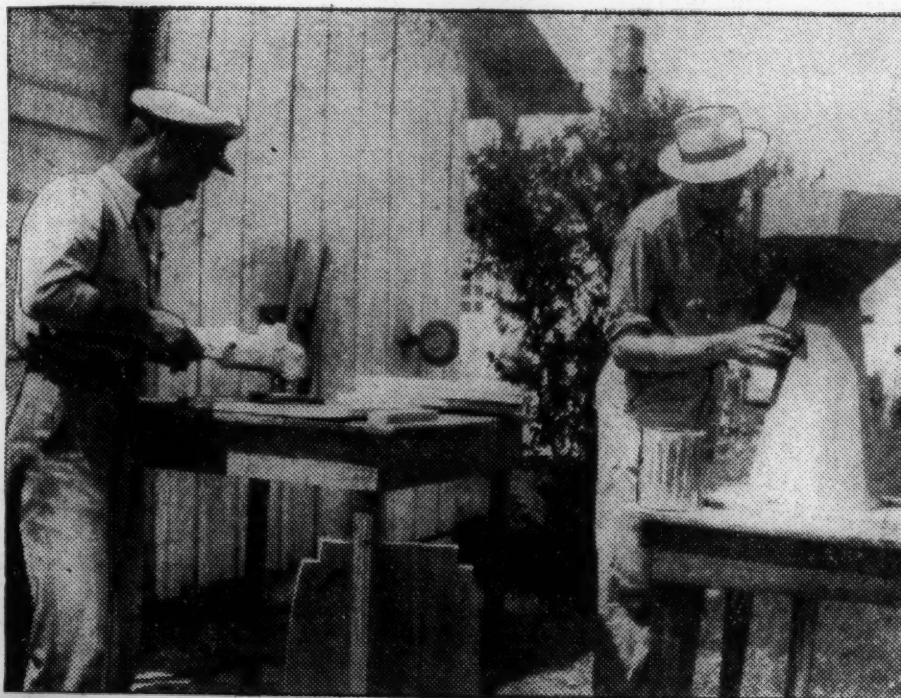
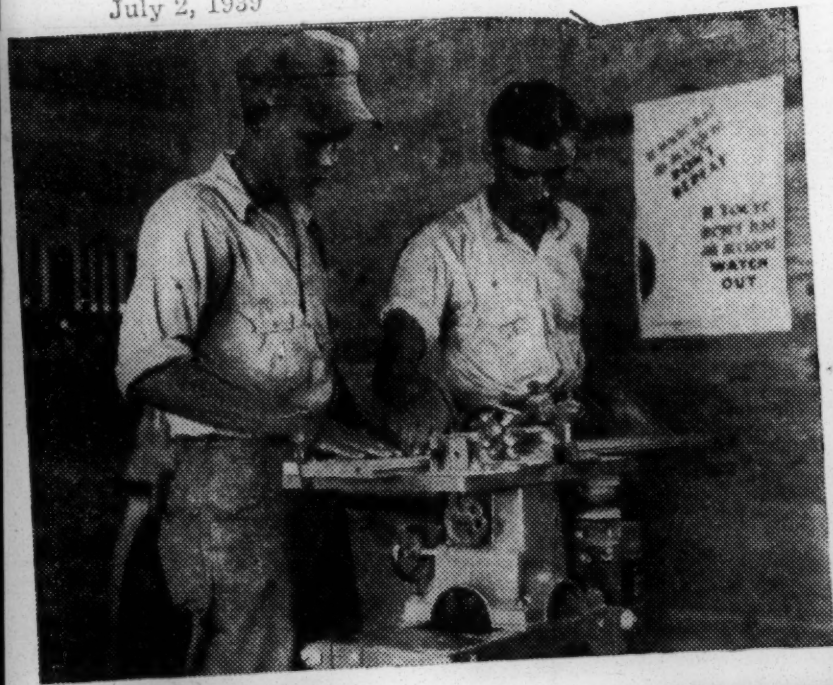
From 9:30 to 12, the girls work on projects mentioned above. For the past two weeks the girls have been fortunate in having Mrs. Annie W. Leigh, who is the NYA Health Nurse, instruct in classes pertaining to health. They have found them very interesting and beneficial.

There are 60 girls on the project, with 30 on each shift.

Dr. Riley from the State Health Department presented health pictures at Cameron Street High School Tuesday night in the interest of the project girls, which proved to be quite interesting and helpful to the surprisingly large audience as well as the girls.

Dr. Riley showed 3 films, one on syphilis and 2 on tuberculosis.





Upper left, NYA youths learn to renovate furniture.  
Upper right, they build equipment which later will be used in county schools.  
Lower left, this community house was built by NYA labor.  
Lower right, NYA workers build an addition for the Jones Valley School.

*Forgotten Boy Is Especial Ward  
Of National Youth Administration*

## Wide Field Of Activities Opened In Training Young Men Of 18 To 25 Years Old

When a new desk goes into the ride in re-upholstered busses next to classrooms and have their lunches chances are that these facilities' National Youth Administration's In Jefferson County, according to supervisor for NYA, there are approximately 350 boys working on the schools, county warehouse shops and in the communities; building additions, renovating, reconditioning, painting, laying concrete, constructing tables, chairs, desks, cabinets for schools, public institutions and civic organizations. Thus, do these youths acquire skill in labor. Thus do they earn subsistence while learning a vocation.

er. However, work on NYA does not by any means take the place of regular employment, for it is impossible for a youth to earn more than \$16 a month on such projects, which is only sufficient for his personal needs. Living a home, most of these are only part of the work being done by the NYA.

usually having been compelled to as long as the boy is on NYA, thus stop school early in life due to fi-giving a youth enough money for financial strains, these youths would sufficient clothing and the necessary, but for NYA, have spent ties of life.

perhaps, but for NYA, have spent their time in desultory activities, such as hanging around the village or "gassing" at the barber farm boy the fundamentals of carpentry so that better barns will evolve; more substantial farm houses will soon be under construction. The farm boy usually joins NYA when crops are laid by and there is little for him to do around home. In the few months under the direction of skilled NYA supervisors, he will have broadened considerably his knowledge of constructive activity.

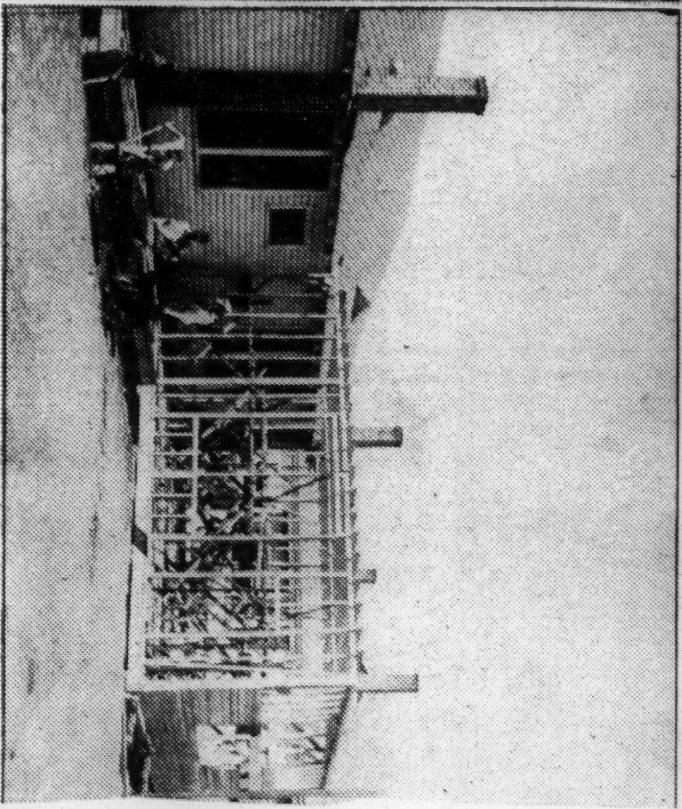
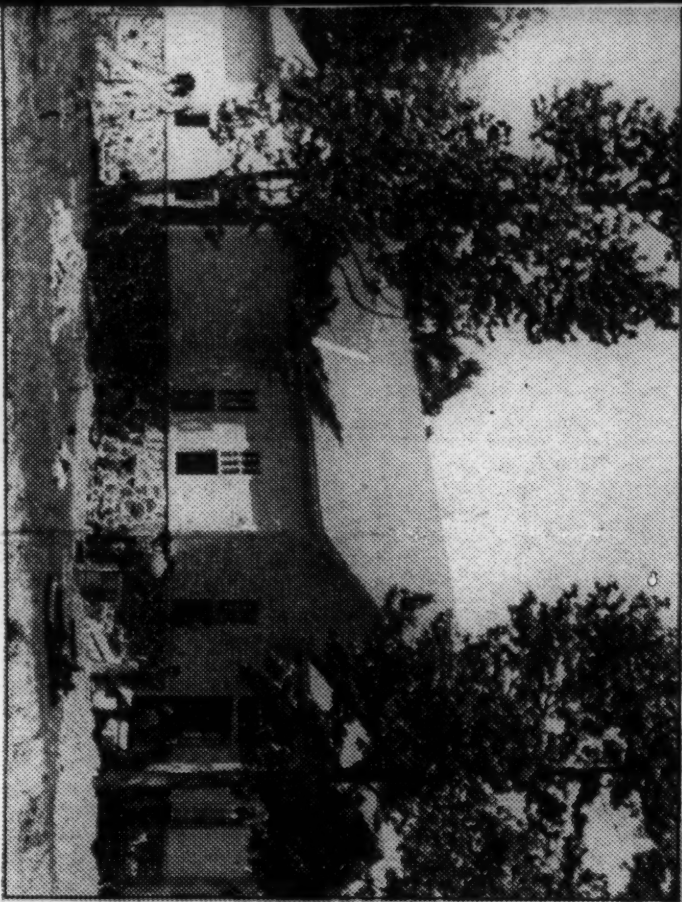
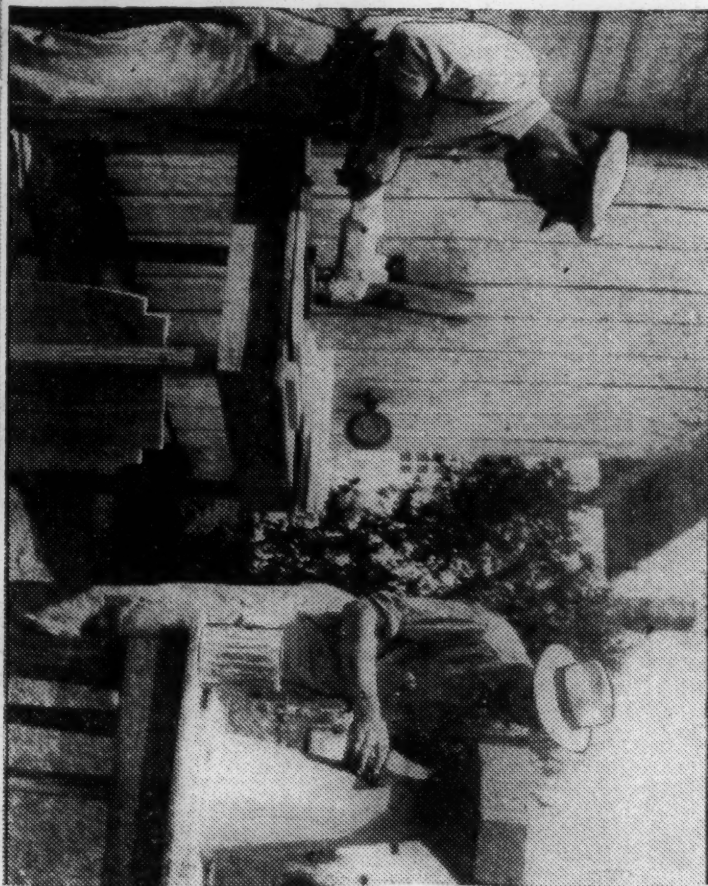
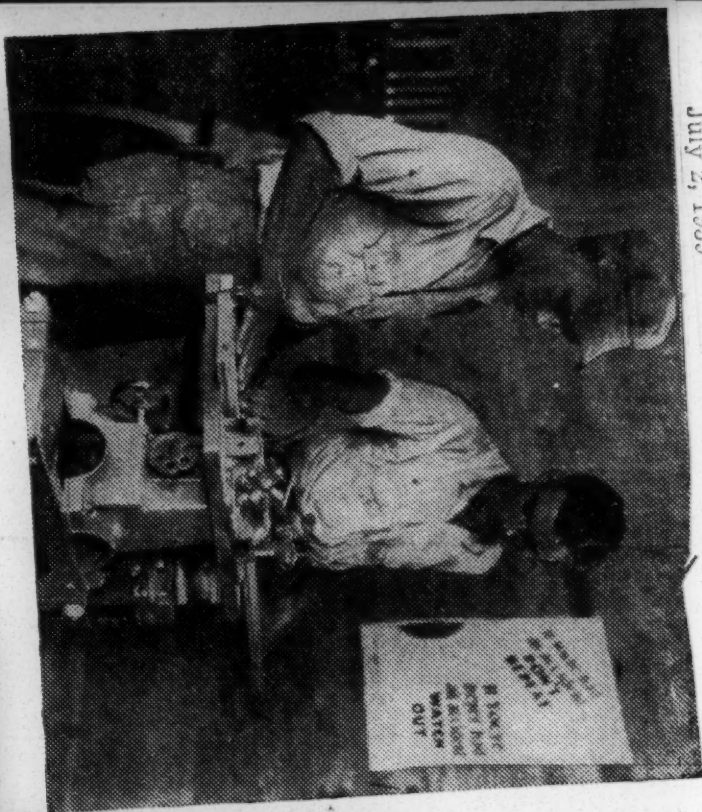
**Build Community House**  
In the Snow-Rogers section, a  
stone community house is being put  
up by NYA labor alone.

At Bradford School, the boys have  
constructed a two-story, eight-class-  
room school building. In Tarrant,  
work is being done on a community  
clinic. A complete remodeling job  
is in process under the hands of



## EDUCATION- 1939 VOCATIONAL

Birmingham, Ala. News  
July 2, 1939



**TRAINING FOR YOUTH**—Preparing youth to face the exigencies of the future is the principal objective of the National Youth Administration. In Jefferson County, 350 boys are learning trades which some day may keep them off relief roles, and, at the same time, they are benefiting the community. Shown here are four typical NYA projects.

Upper left, NYA youths learn to renovate furniture.  
Upper right, they build equipment which later will be used in county schools.  
Lower left, this community house was built by NYA labor.  
Lower right, NYA workers build an addition for the Jones Valley School.

## Forgotten Boy Is Especial Ward Of National Youth Administration

Wide Field Of Activities Opened In Training Courses For  
Young Men Of 18 To 25 Years Old

When a new desk goes into the county schools; when children ride in re-upholstered busses next September; when they sit in new classrooms and have their lunches served in larger lunch rooms, the chances are that these facilities were made possible through the National Youth Administration's construction projects.

In Jefferson County, according to LeRoy Thomas, construction supervisor for NYA, there are approximately 350 boys working on the schools, county warehouse shops and in the communities; building additions, renovating, reconditioning, painting, laying concrete, constructing tables, chairs, desks, cabinets and for schools, public institutions and civic organizations. Thus, do these youths acquire skill in labor. Thus do they earn subsistence while learning a vocation.

In Jefferson County there are approximately 15 such NYA projects, which range from small groups working in wood shops to large crews constructing a school building.

To obtain work on the NYA, a boy is not necessarily on relief rolls, for this program is to train young men from 18 to 25 in skilled work of all fields. By giving them such training, the National Youth Administration is going a long way toward making their future bright-

er. However, work on NYA does not by any means take the place of regular employment, for it is impossible for a youth to earn more than \$16 a month on such projects, which is only sufficient for his personal needs. Living at home, most of the boys can help support themselves, and, at the same time, through work with NYA, they learn valuable information in their chosen line.

Usually having been compelled to stop school early in life due to financial strains, these youths would perhaps, but for NYA, have spent their time in desultory activities, such as hanging around the village store or "gassing" at the barber shop. Now the period from leaving school to finding a job has been substituted with constructive work.

### Build Community House

In the Snow-Rogers section, a stone community house is being put up by NYA labor alone.

At Bradford School, the boys have constructed a two-story, eight-classroom school building. In Tarrant, work is being done on a community clinic. A complete remodeling job is in process under the hands of

NYA. At New Merkle School, a classroom has been built.

Jones Valley will have a new lunchroom in September. Slossfield will enjoy steam heating facilities. These are only part of the work being done by the NYA.

A boy starts out on the National Youth Administration making \$14.40 a month. As he shows a certain aptitude for his work, the rate is increased to \$16. Here it remains as long as the boy is on NYA, thus giving a youth enough money for sufficient clothing and the necessities of life.

In rural communities, the NYA is doing a good job by teaching the farm boy the fundamentals of carpentry so that better barns will evolve; more substantial farm houses will soon be under construction. The farm boy usually joins NYA when crops are laid by and there is little for him to do around home. In the few months under the direction of skilled NYA supervisors, he will have broadened considerably his knowledge of constructive activity.

The Negro youth has an opportunity to learn also. At Slossfield,



numerous Negro boys are engaged in cabinet work, building tables, desks. At McCalla Negro School, a classroom addition is being erected for the added convenience of that district.

#### To School Of Trades

An NYA youth showing especial skill is recommended for the Alabama School of Trades in Gadsden, where he can pursue one of eight vocations taught at this institution. After two years' specialization in the trade of his choice, on doing satisfactory work, he is awarded a diploma, showing he is ready for employment as a semi-skilled worker.

In choosing a boy for the Alabama School of Trades, the director considers a boy's character, previous schooling and his ability to do the work.

NYA labor is available to all public organizations. These organizations are called sponsors; they furnish the materials while the government furnishes the labor through the NYA youth.

For example: When the tuberculosis sanatorium on Shades Mountain needed more chairs and tables, NYA did the work. When the Park and Recreation Board called for cabinets and tables, NYA responded. When the Boys' Club requested a new set of mess hall tables, NYA constructed more than 12. When J. C. Orr, superintendent of Bessemer schools, needed work on the school buildings, he sent a call to NYA.

In fact, all over the state, NYA, through just such media, is gradually bringing the forgotten boy out of the slough of inertia.

## N. C. Vocational Teachers Meet

GREENSBORO, N. C., July 6.—(Special)—The annual meeting of the North Carolina Conference of Vocational Agriculture Teachers was held here Wednesday, with President R. E. Fitzgerald presiding.

Addresses by leaders in all phases of agricultural work featured the program. Speakers included President F. D. Bluford of A. and T. college; Roy H. Thomas state supervisor of vocational agriculture for Negroes; Catherine Dennis, state supervisor of home economics; and L. F. James, state itinerant trainer-teacher in home economics.

## NYA Experimental Unit for Negro Girls

An experimental unit of the National Youth Administration for New York City has been established at the Brooklyn Urban League, 105 Fleet Place, to enable Negro girls to discover their abilities for junior executive positions in business and to survey their potentialities for employment in private industry. Helen M. Harris, National Youth Administrator for this City, announced today.

At the present time, there are 15 girls assigned to the unit. They were selected on the basis of their interest in a business career and of a careful analysis of their performance on previous NYA jobs. At the unit's office, the girls are in charge of all clerical, secretarial, and reception duties. Their work also includes preliminary interviewing for the Employment Department of the Brooklyn Urban League and switchboard operation.

As the girls attain greater facility in the necessary office skills and routines, they are sent to cooperating agencies, such as the Williamsburgh Department of Health and the Carlton Avenue YMCA, which have set up definite job specifications for their NYA part-time workers. These agencies have cooperated with the NYA in its aim to increase the abilities of these girls by referring them to the training schools maintained by the Bell Telephone Company and by the A. B. Dick Company.

#### TO WIDEN WORK

In those schools, the NYA part-time workers are taught the correct operation of the various types of switchboards, mimeographing machines, addressographs, and other office equipment.

To give these girls a broader and more accurate knowledge of employment requirements and conditions in business, guest speakers are invited from time to time to speak on these subjects. Previous speakers have included Mrs. Deloah Harris, Vocational Counselor for the Ashland Place YWCA, who spoke on personal habits, and Miss L. Frances Phillips of the New York State Employment Service who discussed the question of occupational opportunities for Negro women in

Others who will speak are Frances Williams of the National Board of the YWCA and Ann Tannyhill of the National Urban League. It is also planned to invite speakers prominent in civil service and educational fields to discuss the problems encountered by Negro women in these spheres.

As a result of this well coordinated program of applied work experience, the girls are finding that their speed and accuracy in typing and stenography is rapidly increasing. The standards set for "graduation" from the experimental unit are a typing speed of 51 words per minute and the ability to take dictation at 120 words per minute.

"In time," Miss Harris said, "we hope to plumb the depths of other fields of industry and to apply the techniques we are developing in this experimental unit to the preparation of the NYA worker for positions in other branches of industry."

## Vocational Meeting Held In Durham, N.C.

DURHAM, N. C. — An annual Vocational Home Economics Conference, sponsored by the State Department of Public Instruction with the co-operation of North Carolina College, is being held at Durham Tuesday through Friday, August 22-25, as announced by Mrs. L. F. James, home economics itinerant teacher-trainer.

The program began Tuesday afternoon, at which time Miss Diana S. Dent, head of home economics education at North Carolina College, talked on the subject, "Your Professional Outlook," and Dr. Flemmie P. Kittrell, director of home economics and dean of students at Bennett College, explained the program of parent education and child development as sponsored at Bennett College.

On Wednesday and Thursday mornings the vocational teachers were scheduled to discuss their programs of work with Mrs. James opening the discussion and specific topics being introduced by Miss Carrie Harrison, Burlington; Miss Mary Hasty, Southern Pines; Mrs. Pauline Mattison, Goldsboro; Miss Rogers, Oxford; and Miss Lula Pruitt, Lincoln Academy.

Health Improvement was to be the topic for discussion on Wednesday afternoon. Dr. Walter Hughes State Board of Health, was scheduled to take on health conditions of Negroes in North Carolina; F. W. Webster was to show moving pictures pertaining to tuberculosis a report of the teacher's project on reducing malnutrition among school children, by Mrs. James. Miss Ruth Pope of Chapel Hill will preside.

On Wednesday evening at 7:30 Mrs. E. W. Midgett, assistant supervisor of Recreation of Durham, was to direct a recreational program for all of the teachers participating in the conference.

A joint program of home economics and agriculture was to be the theme for Thursday afternoon. Methods of organizing a joint program will be demonstrated. Miss Catherine Dennis, state supervisor of home economics, is slated to give the Southern Regional Conference report. S. B. Simmons itinerant teacher trainer of agriculture, was to discuss the challenges presented to our rural population by constant changes in economic conditions. Mrs. Brenda Jervay of

Wilmington is presiding officer.

On Friday morning, Miss Dennis will discuss reports, contracts, and textbooks, with Miss Dorothy Sweetne of Powellsville, presiding.



# Careers for Students, Fun for Kids --- It's All Part of N.Y.A., Mr. Woodrum

EDUCATION - 1939  
VOCATIONAL



## Harlem Kids Paint, Hear Stories, Play Under NYA Supervision

Congressman Clifton Woodrum ripped the National Youth Administration one-sixth apart when he cut \$23,000,000 from the original \$123,000,000 appropriation but if he had seen those kids up at Harlem yesterday, cluttered around the NYA teachers, his conscience would not have rested too easily.

The 597 NYA girls in this city began their assignments as recreation assistants to the Division of Recreational and Community Activities of the Board of Education in 232 public school playgrounds this week. At P. S. 68, 127 W. 127th St., their work was very much in evidence yesterday afternoon.

At least 500 Negro children, ages ranging from two to twelve years, were busy building puppets, modeling in clay, acting out stories, vying in games, listening to stories, and creating wood projects.

They kept coming and going, mothers wandered in from the sun with lunch baskets and some even brought sandwiches for the teachers. Outside the rumble of street traffic filtered into the busy classrooms.

### NYA AIDS CAREERS

Audrey Brennan, 21 years old, a graduate of Wadleigh High School, wants to be a kindergarten teacher, and the \$22 a month which the NYA pays her for 44 hours a month is helping her through Hunter College.

"Besides, I love working with children and this job gives me the opportunity," she said. Her little students sat around impatiently, waiting for the stranger to leave. After all, they were in the middle of learning how St. Nicholas came



Daily Worker Photos

They probably couldn't afford the 75 cents admission to the World's Fair, but at least these children can learn from their WPA instructor how to model the trylon and perisphere in clay.

Far away on the seven seas of the world, Harlem school children chase China clippers along a pasteboard while WPA instructor Romona Mitchelson looks on. It's all part of the National Youth Administration projects in summer schools. Other photo shows the drawing classes.

to be known as Santa Claus from the story Miss Brennan had been reading until interrupted. The teacher generally reads to them for an hour, then plays with them for another, after which the kids go to other classes while new children come in.

On the second floor, John Rhoden, a 22-year-old art student, threw several clods of clay on the

table, spoke briefly, and the children went into action. In a jiffy several trylons and perispheres arose, another kid came forward with what he claimed was a farmyard scene, and a third produced an inscribed medallion.

## Girls Tell How Program Is Helping Them To Finish School

year-old Hunter College student, is ready to instruct them in the intricacies of jig saw puzzles, ping pong, or a host of other games. Miss Mitchelson expects to be a biologist and NYA funds defray some of the expenses.

For the mothers of Harlem, and over the city these projects have more than proven themselves. Their children keep occupied through the long days, keep off the crowded streets, develop individual talents. From 10 in the morning till as late as 9 in the evening, these mothers know their children are in safe hands.

For the WPA and NYA instructors, these projects mean jobs, a chance to pursue further studies, as well as opportunities to obtain valuable experiences. For the children themselves, it means, as one youngster put, "the swellest school in the world."

The Board of Education has commended the excellent results accomplished by these NYA girls and encourages further development. Only Congressman Woodrum and the hatchet men of the Congress seem to object to the National Youth Administration.

Before the summer is out, Rhoden, a WPA instructor, expects his class to hold an exhibition of its work. In other corners of the workroom, Marion Batchelor and Helen Hutchinson also WPA teachers, had their children engrossed in the building of puppets and dioramic paintings.

When a child gets bored with his work, he can always go down to the playroom downstairs where Romona Mitchelson, a pretty 19-



# State Home Economics Meet Opens Friday

Approximately 385 home economics teachers and visitors are expected to attend the annual Mississippi Home Economics Association conference at the Edwards Hotel Friday and Saturday. Miss Ruth Wallace, state supervisor, said today.

A series of addresses by prominent speakers, section meetings, panel discussions and a banquet Friday evening are some of the highlights of the meeting. Miss Wallace will be in charge of the teacher section of the program, which meets jointly with the association.

The complete program, as released by Mrs. Emma Lindsey, president of the association, is as follows:

Friday, 12:30 p. m., executive committee meeting and registration at Edwards Hotel; 2 p. m., general assembly, reports by Miss Elaine Massey, Miss Vera Barnett and Miss Mary E. Doney; 2:30 p. m., sectional section meetings.

The teacher section will meet in the convention hall with Miss Frances Robertson presiding. A panel discussion will be held on "Some Pertinent Problems of the Mississippi Home Economics Teacher." The discussion will be led by Dr. Druzilla Kent, professor of home economics, University of Tennessee.

Composing the panel will be Miss Minnie Patton, Hattiesburg; Miss Crawford McGivern, Clarksdale; Miss Helen Hawkins, Meridian; Miss Bertha Fritsche, Hattiesburg; Miss Ruth Wallace, Jackson; E. R. Jobe, Jackson, and D. E. A. Sims, University of Alabama.

Selecting the problems for discussion will be Miss Augusta Bailey, Madison; Miss Mabel Cunningham, Booneville; Mrs. Beth Heard, of Natchez; Miss Myrtle Little, Hattiesburg; Miss Pattie Sledge, Horn Lake, and Miss Virginia Tanner, Schlater.

Alternate chairmen are Miss Ruth Briscoe, Biloxi; Mrs. Maudel Cooper, Monticello; Miss Elizabeth Heard, Jackson; Miss Mattie Matthews, Crystal Springs; Mrs. Mary Favre, Kiln; Miss Imogene Williamson, Grenada.

Miss Maude Smith will preside over the extension section. Delegates will hear an address by Miss May Cresswell, state home demonstration agent, extension service, on "Keeping in Step."

A forum will be composed of J. R. Morton, Miss May Cresswell, Miss Olive Dowell, Miss Ouida Midkiff, Miss Elaine Massey and Miss Kate Lee.

Willie D. Felder will act as chair-

man of the social service section. Scheduled to speak to the group are Dr. Felix J. Underwood, state health officer; Dr. Ray Musgrave, Millsaps college, and Mrs. Velma W. McElveen, Farm Security Administration. Miss Ethel Summerour will be chairman of the institutional section.

From 3:30 until 5 a general assembly program will be held. Addresses will be given by Miss Fannie Mae Izard, Mississippi Power and Light Company; Mrs. Annie B. King, Bailey Junior High school cafeteria; Miss Agnes Sullivan, State Sanatorium; Mrs. Ruth Crosby King, Kennington's; Miss Olive Cline, supervisor WPA lunchrooms, and R. A. Cochran, distributor of frosted foods.

From 6 to 7 the annual banquet will be held in the convention hall. Mrs. Emma Lindsey will preside. From 8 to 9 the evening session will be held. Featured on the program will be an address by Dr. Muriel W. Brown, specialist in family life education at the University of Tulsa. He will speak on "Mental Hygiene of Family Life."

The negro section of the State Home Economics Association will hold their opening meeting Friday morning at 10 o'clock, with Alice Oliver, Jackson College, presiding. Chivers Hall, also of Jackson, will deliver the opening address. At 1:30 a panel discussion on "Living Conditions found in Mississippi" will be led by Zulema P. Price.

Saturday morning at 9 o'clock the negro section will open its program with a talk on "Rural Electrification" by Alice Carter Oliver. Miss Maude Smith, State College, will also address the group.

The white section will open the Saturday morning session with an address by Miss May Cresswell, state agent, extension service. Miss Olive Sheets, state extension service, will discuss "Current Research," while Mrs. Burnette Dean Hudson, Farm Security Administration, will speak on "Membership Promotion." Miss Jewel Garland, extension service, will discuss the topic "Coordination."

From 10 until 12 delegates will be allowed to attend the "subject" meeting they prefer. The topics "Housing," "Child Development and Parental Education," and "Consumer Education" will be discussed.

Presiding at the different meetings will be Mrs. Burnette Dean Hudson, Miss Mildred A. Long, and Miss Mary Ellen Weathersby.

To take part on the program are: Roy Reid, regional director, Farm Security Administration; Miss May Cresswell, extension service; Miss Julia Scott, home economics instructor, M. S. C. W.; and W. T.

Pate, state director, Federal Housing Authority.

Dr. Florence Jennings, M. S. C. W.; Mrs. Robbie Patterson, state department of public welfare; Dr. Muriel W. Brown, University of Tulsa; John F. Frierson, attorney, Columbus; Dr. Dorothy Dickins, Mississippi experiment station; and Miss Anna Wheeler Bird, State College.

The session will close with an executive meeting at 2 p. m.

Newport News Va. Press

November 4, 1939

## REALISM NEEDED IN VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Industrial development in the South has been rapid in recent years, but the training of workers has not kept pace with it. There are of course, some exceptions. But the statement applies far too generally for the good of the South. As Dr. VAN OOR, State Supervisor of Trade and Industrial Education, says in an article in the University of Virginia *News Letter*:

The South has 76 per cent of the spindles and 67 per cent of the looms of the nation, yet the value of the manufactured products is only 35 per cent of the value of the nation's output. The South produces 16 per cent of the iron ore, 48 per cent of the coal, and 28 per cent of the lime (indicating an abundance of limestone), yet it produces only 5 per cent of the machinery and metal products of the nation.

Obviously the bulk of labor in the South is semi-skilled labor. We do the rough work and the journeymen of the North finish the product, at the same time reaping the lion's share of the pay. Dr. VAN OOR and others point out that the solution to this is vocational training and that this training must be made available to the man or the woman already at work as well as to the boy or girl who expects to enter a trade.

Virginia has done some work in this respect. But it has merely scratched the surface. And many of the other Southern states are far behind us in this respect. This state of affairs, and it is not one to which we can afford longer to close our eyes, evokes the following comment from the *Richmond News-Leader*:

"If we have vision enough in the South to develop pre-employment vocational training, we can hope to have new industries start on a somewhat higher level, or, at least, to improve speedily the standard of production. As yet, we Southerners are merely stumbling slowly in the right direction. Some excellent opportunities are being offered in-service workers;

of pre-employment training we have little. Instead of equipping average boys and girls for vocational opportunities that lie at hand, we use much of our educational machinery for an antiquated, ill-balanced course of instruction that makes neither scholars nor mechanics.

"This is the greatest folly of which the South could be guilty. Until we change the whole basis of our public school system and prepare boys and girls for the skilled trades, we are doing two things equally inexcusable: We are throwing too many average-minded boys and girls into intellectual pursuits for which they will not develop abilities essential to success in a highly competitive age; and we are turning millions of youths back into the channels of trade and industry with little or no practical training. Overloading the professions, we offer no alternative save clerkships or semi-skilled employment. The great field of pre-employment training for the skilled trades, the one field that offers a solid opportunity for decent wages and for the improvement of the South ern standard of living, we virtually neglect."

This brings us to the question of what properly may be considered sound vocational training. We have shops in many of the schools, but those shops do not turn out finished journeymen. And if they did they would find it all but impossible to get into the trades which are controlled by the unions. Take, for instance, the printing trade. The union allows only so many apprentices to enter that trade and requires a long and stiff apprenticeship. The same is true of some other trades.

It is one thing to talk about vocational training and quite another to supply it. True, there are many manual tasks at which school training will give a certain degree of efficiency. But there are many more where vocational training in the schools would be more or less a waste of time.

There is now under way in Newport News a movement to establish vocational training courses in the Negro high school. But we have not seen these courses defined. Nor do we believe that those interested in the movement have gone as thoroughly into its manifold phases as they should.

The problem of vocational training, as we see it, is one of the most important and at the same time one of the most difficult of solution now confronting the South. It must be attacked realistically, and we are very much afraid that this has not yet been done by very many of those who have interested themselves in it.



## EDUCATION- 1939 VOCATIONAL

### Radio Talk of Prof. Walter R. Chivers, Gen. Chairman Of Vocational Opportunity Campaign Delivered Over Station WAGA, Sunday Night

Each spring the National Urban League, for the improvement of working conditions among Negroes, prosecutes a nation-wide campaign in an effort to provide vocational opportunities for Negroes. This work is done through the local branches.

Each year since the beginning of the campaign, the Atlanta Urban League, with the cooperation of the Negro colleges, social agencies, churches, business and professional people, has participated. The results have been encouraging, particularly from a view-point of securing cooperation from potential white employers in the community. The local committee believes that better occupational opportunities for Negroes will serve to reduce a rather exaggerated number of crimes and cases of poverty among Negroes in this vicinity.

To give the Negro an opportunity to work makes him more self-respecting and reduces the need of giving him alms. It also reduces, materially, the cost to taxpayers for the building and upkeep of criminal institutions. Negroes in Atlanta have shown the ability to develop into creditable citizens when given an opportunity. But they realize they need the cooperation of the ruling classes in the community if they are to find sufficient employment for the masses of Negroes, in order to support their desire to do more for themselves.

Atlanta Negroes consider themselves an integral part of the community. They want to have a part in the growth of their home city. They know that Atlanta cannot gain its rightful place as one of the most vital metropolitan communities in the nation and cannot maintain itself as an outstanding unit in this great democracy, without the help and cooperation of its citizens, regardless of race, creed, or color.

The Atlanta Negro did his part in the World War; he did his part in the reconstruction of Atlanta after the great fire. He has done his part wherever possible in promoting the glories of his community. As a result of this enthusiasm, Atlanta has become the

greatest educational center for Negroes in the western world. This fact alone has brought thousands of dollars into the community each year. We are nearly 100,000 strong; we have purchasing power; we spend our earnings with local businesses and to that extent local businesses have thrived.

We are now making an appeal for an opportunity to continue to earn in order that we might continue to be positive factors in the growth and development of our beloved city.

Ludowici, Ga., News  
May 25, 1939

### Plan to Establish Negro Trade School

According to H. M. Hodges, county superintendent of schools, a trade school for negroes will be established in the Poplar Head community this fall, if present plans of the board can be developed.

The building, which would house this school, is on the Hen Cart Road opposite the Kennedy filling station.

The materials used in this building, which contains three rooms and an auditorium but is not completed, was furnished by the enterprising negroes in this community themselves, except for the roof and hardware.

Under the old set up, five-eighths of the cost of this project would be born by the State and three-eighths by the county.

While there is no trade school in the county, The News sincerely hopes that this one may be established, as it is a need that should be cared for as early as possible.

Evergreen, Ala., Courant  
May 18, 1939

### NYA IN CONECUH COUNTY

In urging Senator Bankhead to aid securing continuance of the National Youth Administration H. D. Weathers, superintendent of Conecuh county schools wrote as follows and his letter was placed in the Congressional Record:

"At present I am operating a county-wide N. Y. A. repair and building project in this county. During the past year, with about 30 negro boys and a negro foreman, I have succeeded in constructing one \$10,000 school building and a \$3,000 county-wide school repair shop. At present with this same group of negro boys I am building a brick veneer addition to the Evergreen city school. Also, we have planned two other much-needed school buildings in the county to be constructed next year. In addition to this we have planned to repair and paint 25 school buildings in the county.

Our present strained school finances in this county would not have enabled me to do any of the above-mentioned improvements. During the depression, for the past 10 years, the school buildings in Conecuh county have become in a very bad state of repair, and I can truthfully say that if it had not been for the N. Y. A. our school buildings would have been in a wretched condition. However, if we can continue our N. Y. A. projects we shall again get the school buildings all in fine shape. Besides this the boys are learning a useful trade in the way of brick masonry and carpentry work. Many of the boys we have trained are now profitably employed.

"In addition to the work, as I have already explained, we are operating in Evergreen a county-wide school repair shop. The workers in this shop are N. Y. A. white boys, and they, too, are learning a useful trade. We are repairing our bus bodies, building new school furniture, building windows and doors, etc. If we could continue for several years this shop work and other work, I have just mentioned, we can get the school buildings and equipment in Conecuh county in fine shape."—Alabama Journal.

## Occupational Training School Holds Second Session Tonight

Atlanta, Ga. Georgian  
October 29, 1939

### Macon School Trains Youths

The annual training school for maids, janitors, porters, yardmen, and other workers in domestic and personal service occupations opened last week. The second session will be held tonight at 7:30 o'clock in the assembly room of the Auburn Avenue Carnegie Library. Last week around 40 persons registered for the courses in the school. The school will run from April 5 through May 31.

The subjects and instructors for tonight are as follows: "Service in Federal Housing Projects" will be discussed by J. J. Alexander of University Homes for the men's section; "Household Electrical Equipment" will be discussed by Mrs. Lewis of the Georgia Power Company for the women's section.

Some of the subjects and the instructors in other sessions to follow are: Fire Prevention by Harry Phillips, Assistant Fire Marshall; Venereal Disease Control by Dr. G. R. Dwell, Director of the Venereal Disease Control Clinic in the Hernon Building; Improving Domestic Science, by Mrs. Genie Chaires, Director of the Community Employment Training School; Floriculture-Landscape Gardening by Mr. B. L. Colbert, B. T. Washington High School; Tuberculosis Prevention ("Let My People Live") by Dr. H. E. Nash; Venereal Disease Control by Dr. C. W. Reeves; Methods of Sanitation, A. L. Feldman, president of Puritan Chemical Company; Care of Heating Units, by Joseph Jones, Consulting Janitor for Rankin-Whitten Realty Company.

No charges are made for instructions or for any services performed by this school. Persons who do satisfactory work, are regular in attendance, and are on time, will receive certificates of awards issued by the Atlanta Urban League.

Dozens of negro youths each year are passing through the Memorial Training School at Macon which was founded in 1930 by the Rev. J. T. Saxon to help educate the "poorest of the poor—boys, girls and young adults, who were forced out of school to become bread hunters," it was revealed Saturday.

The school is equipped for departments in sewing, cooking, brick laying and carpentry and is run at an annual expense of \$2,400, which is raised by donations.

Stressing honesty, cleanliness, courtesy and the dignity of labor, the institution also serves as an employment bureau where trained workers may be procured. The work of the school has been indorsed by civic and educational organizations throughout the state.



# Vocational Classes Of Washington High Evening School Holding Open House

By S. GRACE BRADLEY

The Vocational classes of Washington high evening school will have their annual Spring Open House this evening at 8 o'clock in the cafeteria building.

Charles E. Prothro, chairman of Vocations, announces that there will be an exhibit of every vocation at the school. Dr. B. L. Colbert, who teaches Plant Science, will have a unique display of Home Beautification, which promises to be an attraction for housewives of Atlanta. Special features concerning Home Gardening will be presented to those who are interested in this line of work.

Foods, taught by Mrs. A. M. Jones, will be on exhibit. Delicious salads, pastries of all kinds and high points in preparing certain dishes, will be given.

Domestic Arts, directed by Mesdames E. L. Cowan and A. M. Hemphill, will present attractive models, who will present the latest in morning, afternoon and evening dresses.

Charles E. Prothro, Sr., teacher of Tailoring, will have on display practice work, trouser-making, and vest making.

Improvised equipment for the home and devices for comforting the sick will be on exhibit for those who are interested in Home Hygiene under the direction of Mrs. L. M. Moreland.

The patrons and friends of the school are cordially invited to witness the unusual entertainment which will be afforded the mammoth crowd which is expected.

## The NYA And Negro Youth

(Eighth in a series of articles contributed by H. C. Russell, State NYA Supervisor of Negro Activities in Kentucky.)

VIII. THE MUNICIPAL COLLEGE WORK PROJECT. "I can hardly believe what I see" was the reaction of a frequent visitor to Municipal College campus when she saw the girl's home-making project in the old chapel and library building in operation. For several years, since the removal of the college library to its present location, the old building had been practically vacant, and, in the opinion of a college official, was just about ready for the house wrecking crew.

But, six months ago there were fifty girls working on an NYA

project which was housed in one big and inadequately equipped room in a down town school building, and who were co-operatively pleading for more comfortable and better equipped working quarters. It was then that attention of the local Youth Administration was turned to the Municipal College building. It was agreed by the college officials that should the NYA assume the responsibility of doing needed interior repairs and decorating, the building might be used for the girls home-making activities. This was a rare opportunity for a practical type of work for which the NYA was well equipped and which the young men of the construction project joined the young home-makers in accepting. Here was practical experience and training in plastering, wood working, painting, cleaning, furniture building and repair, and other construction work for the boys of the Chestnut Street Shop. Here also was the chance for the home-making girls to do painting of furniture and floors; to do cleaning of walls and shades; to design and make curtains, linens, furniture covers and such, and to set up a complete house-keeping and sewing room outfit for their project. How well they performed their labors should be witnessed by all citizens who are interested in the problems of youth.

There are both variety and volume in the work of this home-making work. The girls, under supervision of Miss Lottie Rhodes and Miss Mildred Woodard rotate among the different units of the project—Cooking and serving, laundry work, sewing, and occasional arts and crafts activities. The federal government pays these 52 youths a stipulated sum while they are engaged in this work training program. Aside from the money and training they receive, these youth are producing various articles of clothing that are absorbed by the Louisville Board of Education Sponsor, for distribution in the schools of the city.

Durham, N. C., Morning Herald  
August 21, 1939

## VOCATIONAL MEET AT NEGRO COLLEGE

### Opening State-Wide Session To Get Under Way Tuesday On Local Campus

An annual vocational home economics conference, sponsored by the state department of public instruction with the cooperation of North Carolina College for Negroes, will be held at Durham Tuesday through Friday, August 22-25, as announced by Lucy Fuller James, home economics itinerant teacher trainer.

The program will begin Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, at which time Diana S. Dent, head of home economics education at North Carolina college, will talk on the subject, "Your Professional Outlook," and Doctor Flemmie P. Kittrell, director of home economics and dean of students at Bennett college, will explain the program of parent education and child development as sponsored at Bennett college.

Wednesday and Thursday mornings the vocational teachers will discuss their programs of work with Lucy James opening the discussion and specific topics being introduced by Carrie Harrison, Burlington; Mary Hasty, Southern Pines; Pauline Mattison, Goldsboro; Edna Rogers, Oxford, and Lula Pruitt, Lincolnton academy.

Health improvement will be the topic for discussion on Wednesday afternoon. Dr. Walter Hughes, state board of health, will talk on health conditions of Negroes in North Carolina. F. W. Webster will show moving pictures pertaining to tuberculosis. A report of the teacher's project on reducing malnutrition among school children will be given by Lucy James. Ruth Pope of Chapel Hill will preside.

On Wednesday evening at 7:30, E. W. Midgette, assistant supervisor of recreation of Durham, will direct a recreational program for all of the teachers participating in the conference.

A joint program of home economics and agriculture will be the theme for Thursday afternoon. Methods of organizing a joint program will be demonstrated. Catherine Dennis, state supervisor of home economics, will give the southern regional conference report. S. S. Simmons, itinerant teacher trainer of agriculture, will discuss the challenges presented to our rural population by constant changes in economic conditions. Brenda Jervey of Wilmington will preside.

On Friday morning, Catherine Dennis will discuss reports, contracts, and text-books, with Dorothy Sweeney, of Powellsville, presiding.



EDUCATION- 1939  
VOCATIONAL

## Over 2300 Colored Youths On Missouri NYA Project

1200 Young Men and 1100 Young Women  
Receive Training While Learning

James Russell, of St. Louis, Supervisor of Negro N.Y.A. activities in Missouri, assisted by a staff of 18 auxiliary or project supervisors, states that more than 2300 Negroes—about 1200 young men and 1100 young women are now receiving the benefits of NYA work training in the state under his administration.

The type of work experience which NYA youth are receiving varies from construction, soil conservation, highway beautification, and other forms of physical labor to clerical and office assistance, research, public health and hospital work, and many other types of more technical training. The largest number of youth are employed on sewing projects—658 girls are engaged in making garments, surgical robes, bedding, etc. for hospitals, orphanages and other public institutions, acquiring, meanwhile, the skill and the practice required to do similar work in private industry. More than 175 young women and men are employed on clerical and office assistance projects, and 88 more are stationed on a resident project at Lincoln University which enables them to add to their education while maintaining themselves and preparing themselves for a permanent place in the business or industrial world.

The National Youth Administration for Missouri has this year received an increase in appropriation for youth unemployment needs and is operating now on a policy of "open intake"—that is, all applications are being received and filed pending placement on a suitable work project. The local office of the NYA is Poro College Annex, 4300 St. Ferdinand, St. Louis, Mo.



## Graduate Placements

THOMAS B. Morton, Virginia commissioner of labor, issued a call for more emphasis on vocational education to guide youths to jobs for which they are best suited and which offer the greatest opportunities for gainful work, in predicting a continuance of industrial expansion in the State at a recent youth rally in Charlottesville. 3-6-39

We are hearing much about the need for more vocational guidance for youths and very little about the State's role in making it possible for graduates of vocational schools to find employment in State industries and businesses. Various agencies have aroused interest in the plight of white youths but, true to tradition, the plight of Negro youths in Virginia who are skilled, capable, reliable and willing to work, is not receiving the attention it deserves from those authorities and agencies able to aid materially in their economic adjustment.

But for the WPA and the NYA most of the graduates from Hampton Institute, Virginia State, Union University and St. Paul Normal would have become public charges or migrated in search of employment. What is rarely considered in studying the economic maladjustment into which the Negro trade graduate is thrown, is that a large number of them has had the burden of becoming the chief breadwinner for the family thrust upon them, while others have entered upon marital life at an early age and thus become family heads by choice.

Hundreds of Negro trade graduates will be pouring forth from the Maggie L. Walker High School in Richmond, and the new James City Training School in Williamsburg in the next few years. Unless the State and other agencies do something now to assure them employment at home, other States

will reap the harvest for which Virginia taxpayers trained them, while their inability to work will only add to the burdens of the State and private agencies upon whom their dependents must call for relief.

Along with the emphasis on vocational education for the youths of the State, emphasis must be made concerning graduate placements in industry and labor. It is decidedly a step backward for any State to invest large expenditures in schools for the training of future citizens, and then be content to let the graduates drift with the tide without surety of a haven.

## Hold Vocation Guidance Week Programs Here

Armstrong Assn. Sponsors Meeting At Different Public Schools

Vocational Guidance Week is being observed this week in the colored schools throughout the city, under auspices of the Armstrong Association.

Representatives from various fields of activity were principal speakers, selected to point out the opportunities in their respective vocations and what the positions entailed.

Alton C. Berry, formerly with the defunct National Benefit Life Insurance Company, and at present salesman for the North Carolina Mutual Life, outlined for the Durham School's youthful roundtable discussion the openings in the field of Negro insurance.

Berry also pointed out the assets of the 42 insurance companies operated by Negroes in this country with \$23,000,000 capital, and \$15,000,000 annual collections; not to mention employment of approximately 10,000 men and women. 3-2-39

Marie Williams, eight-year-old fifth grade pupil of the Pierce School, 24th and Christian streets, played several original compositions, and Frank Morris, of the Philadelphia School for Art and Design, spoke on art and design.

Mrs. Deborah Dorsey, Douglas Hospital dietitian, addressed the Harrison School pupils on dietetics in institutions and on home economies.

William S. Fuller, another of the North Carolina Mutual's agents, gave a talk similar to Berry's. Mrs. Ruth Barbour, of the Wharton Settlement, 22nd street and Columbia avenue, spoke on social and settlement work.

Other schools having special programs this week are the Smith School, 19th and Wharton streets, the Hill School, in Germantown, and the Alexander Wilson School, 46th and Woodland avenue.

## The NYA And The Negro

(Seventh in a series of articles contributed by H. C. Russell, NYA State Supervisor of Negro Activities in Kentucky)

VI. WHAT OF UNDERPRIVILEGED YOUTH? "Underprivileged" is a word much used in social discussion. The term, comparatively new in our national vocabulary, has common acceptance as referring to those groups and individuals who are subject to such social disadvantages as poor environment, poverty, lack of cultural and economic opportunity. A great national organization pleads for one of such groups that it wants "not

alms, but opportunity." The National Youth Administration has been the first door of opportunity opened to thousands of boys and girls in all parts of our country, giving them a chance to earn the first money they have ever earned, and the privilege to develop personal fitness and vocational skills better to prepare them for constructive citizenship.

A striking demonstration of the type of service the NYA is giving to its group of youth is shown in the recent Youth Week programs that were held in many places. In Louisville these young people met in several conferences to hear talks by men and women of many vocations, and to express themselves on their vocational problems and aspirations. The Negro group was especially fortunate in having the counsel of several successful men and women, all of whom have risen from the ranks. The young men of the construction-project group were ad-

dressed by J. A. Gallery, building contractor and J. R. Ray, real-estate dealer and home builder. The young women of the home-making and service training center had the counsel of J. A. Thomas, Urban League Secretary and Mrs. C. F. Page, caterer, who discussed problems of female employment and domestic efficiency. For a group of young women who are engaged in miscellaneous activities from stenography to nursing service, Atwood S. Wilson, high school principal, and Mrs. C. F. Page, caterer, pointed out the need of vocational fitness and personal ambition as means of occupational success.

One hundred and sixty young women and forty young men attended these conferences. When it is recalled that these young people are out of school, and except for the opportunity given by the NYA they are out of work, it is easy to see that the NYA is rendering a service unique in the history of American education.

## The NYA And The Negro

(Fourth in a series of articles contributed by H. C. Russell, NYA State Supervisor of Negro Activities in Kentucky.)

IV. A Balanced Program of Work and Study

The theory of cooperative education as developed at the University of Cincinnati, at the University of Chicago, and at other centers, has demonstrated its practicability and worth to the point of general acceptance. By the cooperative arrangements the learner is required to spend a part of his time at work and a part of his time at school, and for unemployed out-of-school youth. These two groups are served respectively by the Student-Aid program, and the Work Projects program for out-of-school youth. From the very beginning of the Youth Administration in Kentucky, Negro Youth have been a part and parcel of the system.

Full quotas of students at Kentucky State College, Louisville Municipal College and the former West Kentucky Industrial College were assigned to the college aid rolls and have continued to enjoy the student prorate of fifteen dollars or less per month. More than 700 Negro students have been assisted to enter

youths not otherwise likely to be reached. The balanced program is insisted upon in both the in-school groups and the out-of-school working groups. The high school or college student on NYA aid is expected first, to be at least a normal student who can profit by the institution's program. In addition, he must be assigned to some practical work outside the curriculum, for which he is held strictly accountable, and for which he is paid by the hour of work. On the other hand the out-of-school worker must first demonstrate his industry and worthiness to do the projects assigned him. In addition, he is required to take some form of academic or technical training as supplementary and contributory to the physical work that he is doing. The worker on a building project may spend off-hours in studying drafting or interior decorating, or, if his general education is meager, he may be simply learning to read and write the English language. A young woman who is learning home-making may be found enlarging her education by making a scrap book on etiquette, studying a course in elementary art, or a laboratory course in the science of food values.

The point is, the youth of the NYA are taught the philosophy and given various degrees of experience in what we have called the balanced type of education. Education through work is not a new conception, but the extent of its application is a new phenomenon in our national practices.

## V. The NYA and the Negro Youth In Kentucky

A previous article has told of the two-fold functioning of the NYA program, for students in high school and college, and, for unemployed out-of-school youth. These two groups are served respectively by the Student-Aid program, and the Work Projects program for out-of-school youth. From the very beginning of the Youth Administration in Kentucky, Negro Youth have been a part and parcel of the system.

Full quotas of students at Kentucky State College, Louisville Municipal College and the former West Kentucky Industrial College were assigned to the college aid rolls and have continued to enjoy the student prorate of fifteen dollars or less per month. More than 700 Negro students have been assisted to enter



and remain in college through the opportunity thus offered. At present there are 78 Negro high and elementary schools in the state in which from one to eighty pupils are aid workers. The number varies with the size and need of the school. All receive amounts up to \$6.00 per month. In all cases the student is required to do certain assigned tasks for which he is paid on the hourly basis. The money is not a gift. It is the reward for service rendered by students who must help maintain themselves in school or college. For the out-of-school youth the National Youth Administration sponsors various types of projects at which young people may work and receive valuable experience and training. All work projects are operated as local activities in cooperation with public agencies, about 50 per cent being sponsored by school systems. Another type, the Resident Project, is a unit located at some central point to which youth come from designated areas more extensive than the local community. At these centers housing is provided, and a scheme of community living is carried out. Resident centers are now maintained in connection with Kentucky State College at Frankfort, and West Kentucky Industrial Training School at Paducah. A modified resident arrangement is being perfected at Lincoln Ridge, in cooperation with Lincoln Institute.

The number of local out-of-school projects necessarily varies from time to time. Such projects for Negroes have been conducted in Louisville, Henderson, Paducah, Bowling Green, Lexington, Covington, Winchester, and few other centers. Most of these projects are operating now.

## MRS. BETHUNE HAS BUSY DAY IN ST. LOUIS

Director Of Negro Affairs Of NYA Tells Large Audience Race Must Continue To Fight

Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, director of the Division of Negro Affairs of the National Youth Administration, arrived in the city early Sunday morning. After breakfast and a brief rest at the residence of J. L. Russell, 2416 N. Whittier St., state NYA supervisor of Negro Affairs, she was escorted to the Homer G. Phillips Hospital where she addressed the more than two hundred NYA workers and trainees at that institution. During her visit there, Dr. Oral S. McClelland, the superintendent, extended Mrs. Bethune the courtesy of showing

her through the several departments of the hospital which pleased the distinguished guest very much. Upon leaving the hospital she visited the Wesley House, 3035 Bell, another NYA project.

Accompanied by Charles P. Browning, assistant state director of the NYA of Illinois, and Russell DeBow, district director, including East St. Louis, and by a St. Louis group led by Zaid D. Lenoir, Mrs. Bethune made a trip to East St. Louis, Brooklyn and Venice, Ill., where she inspected the projects of these three cities, the latter having a center named the Mary McLeod Bethune Centers.

Upon entering Illinois over the Municipal Bridge, the motorcade was met by a police escort with sirens, which accompanied the group during its trip through Illinois.

When Mrs. Bethune returned to the city, she was the dinner guest of Mr. and Mrs. Zaid D. Lenoir, 4336 Maffitt Ave.

### Speaks At Pine Street "Y"

A large, sympathetic and very attentive audience heard Mrs. Bethune at the Pine Street Y.M.C.A. last Sunday afternoon. The meeting was sponsored by the Inter-Fraternal Council in St. Louis, with Mr. Z. D. Lenoir presiding.

The speaker, during her thirty-minute talk, made a deep impression upon her audience as to her sincerity and devotion to the Negroes of this country, particularly the youth. She urged her hearers to carry on despite handicaps, saying that their success, in a large degree, must, of necessity, depend upon ourselves.

At the close of her remarks Mrs. Bethune was presented with a bouquet of beautiful flowers by Mrs. T. J. Nevins of the City Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, who was presented by Miss Margaret Armstead of the Delta Sigma Theta sorority.

Mrs. Bethune was introduced by J. L. Russell, state supervisor of Negro Affairs of the National Youth Administration. Music was furnished by the St. Louis Choral Society under the direction of Mr. Wirt D. Walton.

Following the close of the meeting the distinguished visitor was the dinner guest of Mrs. M. M. Celline, 4246 West Belle, and spent the remainder of her stay before train time at the residence of Mrs. Mary E. Smith, 4017 Enright Ave.

## NOT PREPARED

A young colored girl wrote to a large Negro concern the other day asking for employment.

In a fortnight or so she will graduate from a large educational institution with a degree, good health, ambition and good looks.

She is eager to get a secretarial position, but correspondents disclosed that she knows nothing about stenography and not much about typing.

If she possessed this skill, the head of this business concern would be pleased to make room for her, but under the circumstances he does not feel justified in doing so.

His position is unassailable. He knows that the young lady is well-schooled, attractive and ambitious, but he cannot afford to spend time and money training people when he can go into the labor market and get them already trained.

Far too many of our young men and women who are leaving high school and college this spring are like this girl.

They seek positions and complain because such are not plentiful, and yet they are unprepared to avail themselves of an opportunity if one presents itself.

Young people, especially our young people, must understand that it is impossible to get ahead these days without some special skill likely to be wanted by some employer. Good looks, good health, good family, ambition and a smattering of odds and ends of information are not enough, although helpful.

It is just as important to train the hands as to train the head. It is the combination of the two kinds of training that has been responsible for most of our individual successes.

## URBAN LEAGUE

By JESSE O. THOMAS

The purpose of the Bulletin is to chronicle the worthwhile things done for, by, and with the Negro, as a basis of increasing inter-racial good-will and understanding.

According to James C. McMories, executive secretary of the Atlanta Urban League, the closing exercises of the seventh occupational training school, conducted by the league, will be held Wednesday evening, May 31, at the Community Center of University Homes.

Thirty-eight persons will receive certificates for satisfactory work.

The main speaker will be Alvin B. Cates, president of the Chamber of Commerce. Attorney A. T. Walden will award the certificates.

In recognition of increasing need of efficiency in all work and of the dignity of labor, a total of 60 pupils enrolled in the school this year. Among the pupils were janitors, maids, porters, yardmen and other workers in domestic and personal service occupations. Eight of the pupils enrolled in the school have been attending annually for seven years.

The following served as instructors: William J. Shaw, manager, colored division, Community Employment Service; J. J. Alexander, personnel representative, University Homes; a representative of the Georgia Power Company; Harry Phillips, assistant fire marshal; Dr. Georgia Dwelle, Mrs. Genie Chaires, director, Community Employment Training school; B. L. Colbert, instructor, Booker Washington Evening High school; Dr. H. E. Nash, Dr. Mark A. Thomas, A. L. Feldman, president, Puritar Chemical Company; Joseph Jones consulting janitor for Rankin-Whitten Realty Company.

All of the sessions were held in the assembly room of the Carnegie library, Auburn avenue branch.

The commencement exercises will be followed by a banquet in honor of the graduates and a floor show under the supervision of Alvin Wilks, a field work student of the Atlanta University School of Social Work.



Columbia S.C. State  
2-13-39

# Frierson Tells of Work Of State for the Blind

J. Nelson Frierson, dean of the law school at the University of South Carolina and secretary of the advisory council, division for the blind, state department of public welfare, spoke at length recently on the program of the advisory council, outlining its aims, accomplishments and telling of legislation, both national and state, which has been passed to aid the sightless.

Speaking of the handicaps inflicted by blindness Professor Frierson said: "It is conceded that blindness is perhaps the greatest of all physical handicaps. Certainly the continual idleness incident to the condition is the most devastating of human experiences. That the national government has recognized this fact and has indicated a determination to ameliorate the situation is shown by certain legislative provisions. The most notable acts of congress in this connection have been (1) the inclusion of aid to needy blind as a special category of relief administered by the states through the federal social security board, (2) the passage of the Sheppard-Towner act, granting the privilege of concession stand operation in federal buildings to blind operators and (3) the passage of an act making mandatory the purchase of blind-made articles by federal institutions throughout the country.

## Action in South Carolina.

"Following the pattern set in Washington, our own state also passed legislation in 1937 in benefit of the blind. It not only appropriated funds which are matched by the federal government for the state's participation in aid to the needy blind, but it went even further and appropriated a rehabilitation fund, unmatched by federal money, for the prevention of blindness and for the industrial training of the blind. The former appropriation is administered by the division of public assistance, one branch of the state department of public welfare, through its county offices, and are all categories of relief. The latter appropriation is administered by the division for the blind, a different branch of the state department of public welfare, and functions under the supervision of an advisory council of five members, appointed by the state board of public welfare."

Regarding the contention that the functions of the two services overlapped, Dean Frierson declared, "The question has sometimes been asked 'Do not the functions of the two services overlap, causing the taxpayer an overlapping of effort and expense?' The answer is an emphatic 'No!' Aid

to the needy blind is disbursed, mainly for subsistence purposes, in regular monthly grants to indigent persons. The state welfare law, on the contrary, authorizes the division for the blind to utilize its funds for a study of the causes of blindness, for its prevention and for the training and placement of blind persons in situations of fuller and more advantageous living."

## Activities of Division.

Discussing the activities of the division for the blind he said:

"Since 75 per cent. of blindness is preventable, the division has given special emphasis to this phase of its program. It has co-operated with all groups and agencies interested in promoting and maintaining eye health and, insofar as possible, has aided indigent persons needing eye care by making available the necessary examinations, refractions, hospitalization, operations or treatment.

"It has organized eye clinics in various counties throughout South Carolina and has imported recognized ophthalmologists from other sections of the state when no specialist was available to the county in which the clinic was held. A large part of the preventive program is concerned with the matter of education, interpretation and case finding. The county clinics have proven a fairly effective means of case finding. However, since they have failed to reach a great number of school children, with whom perhaps the most constructive prevention work can be accomplished, a different method is being used to ascertain the needs of this group. Teachers in the various schools will be taught to test the visual acuity of the children in their respective grades. The information thus secured will serve as a basis for a plan for treatment for those unable to supply medical service for themselves. Since 87 per cent. of all human impressions are received through the eye, the importance of school authorities becoming aware of the student's ability to see clearly is obvious."

## Training of the Blind.

The training of the blind was then discussed by Dean Frierson.

"The second feature of the program of the division," he said, "and one upon which much emphasis has been placed, is the training of blind persons and their guidance in social readjustment. With the co-operation of the South Carolina department of education (rehabilitation service) and the county departments of public welfare, 59 blind persons have, in the last year, received industrial training in the school of the Association of the Blind in Columbia and 19 additional students are currently receiving instruction. Students, often coming from rural communities and

representing a vast majority of the counties in the state, have attained not only vocational deftness, but have become readjusted and re-educated to a life without vision and a utilization of senses and faculties."

The types of training varied, he said.

"A different type of training for certain blind persons is that of home teaching, a much more intangible service, but nevertheless of far reaching benefit. This is conducted within the individual homes of the blind, which, for various reasons, the person desiring vocational instruction is unable to leave. Handcrafts and Braille are taught as well as simple household tasks such as bedmaking, sewing, weaving, etc. The sheer joy of earning even small sums of money through their own labor adequately compensates for the effort expended. Home teaching, thus, is as much of a social service as it is a vocational one."

## Placement of Sightless.

Placement, he said, was the division's ultimate goal.

"Placement, the third activity of the division, may be regarded as the ultimate goal toward which the program is striving. . . . The final conclusion has been reached that for the present the best hope for successful employment for the blind en masse is to be found in sheltered workshops operated away from competition with the sighted. Hitherto, the sale of blind-made articles has proven an almost impossible task. To overcome this difficulty, the division was fortunate during the last days of the 1938 legislature in the enactment of state legislation requiring city, county and state institutions to purchase blind-made products, such as sheets, pillow cases, brooms, mattresses, mops, etc. In addition services were included. Under the impetus of the bill workshops, supervised by the division, are being established in Orangeburg and in Charleston."

As soon as these shops, prove successful others will be opened in the state, he said.

"Employment of individuals," he went on, as contrasted with mass employment, has proven to us that placement in small businesses has thus far been one of the most satisfactory methods of bringing economic security to the greatest number of blind persons sponsored by the division. Concession stands have been successfully established in various parts of South Carolina."

## Work for Negroes.

Speaking of the division's work with Negroes, the dean said:

"The two Negro colleges in Orangeburg—State college and Claflin university—are each maintaining success without precedent in the state. We feel that we may be excused for just their students and at the same time permitting a blind person of their race to be gainfully employed. The city council of Columbia has granted permission to the division to construct an out-of-door lunch room for a blind operator on its property between the federal seed loan

and district WPA offices."

Always striving to open new fields Dean Frierson said:

"The division is embarking upon an entirely different type of enterprise with a blind man at its helm. It is opening a gasoline station, located on the southeast corner of Main and Green streets in Columbia, for the sale of Standard Oil products with washrack and grease job facilities. The proprietor is an economically blind person possessing sufficient vision to assume safe performance of duty. Naturally sighted assistance is necessary in the pursuit of this venture, but the blind man assumes the general administrative responsibility for the station. If successful, it will allow the operator for the first time in his life to assume the support of himself, his blind wife and small son."

He said, "The problems of the rural blind have not been overlooked and the division is now planning to try an experiment in an attempt to rehabilitate certain apt blind persons through the promotion on a small scale of animal husbandry, poultry raising, etc."

## Problem of Recreation.

Touching upon recreation for the sightless, the speaker said, "To be well rounded, any program for the blind must provide social and recreational activities for its participants. While the activities of our agency up-to-date have largely been elementary and are still in the process of organization, certain plans are being promulgated for the social advancement of those whom we serve."

"One of the most widely appreciated services to the blind throughout the state is the use of talking books, which provide both variety and continuity of reading matter. A recent survey has been made of the talking books in use throughout South Carolina and additional applications are being forwarded almost daily to the Library of Congress in Washington."

"Along with talking books, requests for radios and typewriters frequently come to us from blind persons throughout the state. While we have been able to furnish a number of these through the courtesy of the American Foundation of the Blind in New York City, we have not in any way met the demand. We will appreciate donations of machines not being used and will call for and renovate them, promising to distribute them to blind persons sorely in need of them."

In conclusion, Dean Frierson said, "I wish to remind you that our agency is a young one, scarcely a year and half old, and that its work has been without precedent in the state. We feel that we may be excused for just their students and at the same time permitting a blind person of their race to be gainfully employed. The city council of Columbia has granted permission to the division to construct an out-of-door lunch room for a blind operator on its property between the federal seed loan

ne problem, we realize that there are other services constantly being needed by the blind in our state. Hopefully, we will be able to provide these as the program progresses. Finally we wish to take this opportunity of urging that information regarding persons handicapped by blindness or seriously defective vision be reported to the division headquarters, state department of public welfare, at 1617 Blanding street, Columbia, where every consideration will be accorded them and every effort made to assist them."

## LEARN A TRADE

In these days of scrambled economic conditions, the Race must not lose sight of the practical objectives embraced in training for manual tasks. All cannot be doctors, lawyers or business men.

Boys in their formative years should study their future carefully, and prepare themselves for useful occupations. It is rather a sad commentary on our current business trends to know that many doctors, lawyers and other professional people are in as dire need of the necessities of life as the poorest equipped man in the industrial field.

Tradesmen are as much in demand within the society we live in as they ever were. Carpenters, bricklayers and mechanics function in our machine-made civilization.

All too many youths, burning with creditable ambition have turned their backs upon careers in the trades to take up one of the professions. Today, those at the top of the professional class, suffer from lack of support by a prosperous community. If more men were skilled in the crafts the professional men now in business would be better off.



# VOCATIONAL FORUM OPENS WEDNESDAY

State Convention for 2,000 to  
Have Employers' Attitudes  
as Featured Topic

More than 2,000 educators, business leaders and public officials are scheduled to attend the annual convention of the New York State Vocational Association, which opens at the Hotel Pennsylvania on Wednesday. The sessions will run through Friday.

The program has been planned with the cooperation of the National Association of Manufacturers, Dr. Alexander S. Massell, president of the vocational organization and principal of the Central Commercial High School, announced. The major addresses at the general meetings will be made by representatives of important industrial firms. These will be supplemented by addresses by government and school officials at the many sectional sessions scheduled.

Vocational education will be considered in all its aspects as it is related to business, legislation and consumer wants. Subjects to be covered include adult education, commercial education, agricultural education, homemaking, industrial arts, institutional training, part time education, teacher training, trade education for boys and girls and vocational guidance.

At the dinner Thursday evening Max Meyer, chairman of the Needlecrafts Educational Commission, and Miss Isabel A. Ennis, retired assistant director of vocational education, will receive the association medallions for outstanding service in industry and school. Mortimer C. Ritter, principal of the High School of Needle Trades, is chairman of the dinner committee.

The medallions will be presented by James Marshall, president of the Board of Education, and Mrs. Betty A. Hawley, executive secretary of the Advisory Council on Industrial Education. Horace Liveridge, president of the Philadelphia Edison Company, will talk on "Better Understanding Between Education and Business."

The theme of the convention is "The Employer Speaks to Vocational Teachers." Next year's conference will be around the general theme, "Labor Speaks to Vocational Teachers."

## VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

Many of the men and women of the present age would no doubt have been more successful in life, if in their youth they were able to secure the advice and direction of a person qualified to note their qualification and ability along certain lines. Such a person would advise the vocation best suited and in which they could function in a successful way. The lack of such guidance caused them to catch as catch can, accepting the first opening that promised a fair wage. In securing jobs no training was shown, simply performing duty in a mechanical way. The youths of today are blessed in that some of them have the opportunity of securing advice that will better fit them for life's work. There is a period of the specialist and every one has an aptitude for certain calling. To find himself, direction is necessary in order that proper training can be made. For this reason vocational guidance week is being emphasized. A few interested ones in this community are trying to arouse our boys and girls. In most parts of the country this is being done. No doubt this effort will be the means of causing many youths to find themselves and be better prepared and fitted for future usefulness.

## 7th Vocational Opportunity Campaign Opens

The Seventh Vocational Opportunity Campaign opened Monday night. The Aiken Chorus dedicated its Sunday evening broadcast to the campaign at which time Prof. Walter R. Chivers, general chairman of the campaign, was the guest speaker.

The committee on Interracial Cooperation with Miss Frankie V. Adams serving as chairman, has sent letters to 30 influential white citizens, inviting them to attend the general forum to be held under the auspices of the Greek letter organizations in the Exhibition Room of the Atlanta University Library, Wednesday night, at 7 o'clock.

The letter included sheets giving brief pictures of the distribution of Negroes and the placement distribution of three employment agencies.

Gammon Theological Seminary will participate in the campaign

this morning at the regular chapel hour. The speaker for the occasion is D. T. Bullock, professor of Rural Education of Spelman College and Atlanta University.

The B. T. Washington Evening high school has worked out a very interesting and practical program. This program is as follows:

Tuesday night, general assembly will be held for juniors and seniors in the high school. From 8:30 to 9:30, panel discussion—Theme: "Efficiency On Our Present Jobs". Wednesday night—8:00 to 9:00, Vocational classes, under the supervision of C. E. Prothro, Mesdames Eva Cowan, A. M. Hamphill, B. L. Colbert, and L. M. Moreland.

Thursday night—8:00 to 9:00—Open forum and question box. Mrs. E. L. Smith, Home Room Teacher, presiding

## THE N. Y. A. AND THE NEGRO

By H. C. Russell

(Fourth in a series of articles contributed by H. C. Russell, NYA State Supervisor of Negro Activities in Kentucky)

IV. A BALANCED PROGRAM OF WORK AND STUDY. The theory of cooperative education as developed at the University of Cincinnati, Tuskegee Institute and a few other centers, has demonstrated its practicability and worth to the point of general acceptance. In the cooperative arrangement the learner is required to spend a part of his time in work at some occupation that is closely related to his vocational ambitions. In its wider applications this method implies that one learns to read by reading; to work by working; to be a good citizen by producing good citizenship. It seeks to narrow the wide gap which traditionally exists between academic study and occupational choice and experience. The working student is to become the studious worker.

The National Youth Administration has undoubtedly rendered a valuable social service by extending some degree of opportunity for cooperative training to thousands of youth not otherwise likely to be reached. The balanced program is insisted upon in both school groups and the out-of-school working groups. The high school or college student on NYA aid is expected, first to be at least a normal student who can profit by the institutions program. In addition, he must be assigned to some practical work outside the curriculum, for which he is held strictly accountable, and for which he is paid by the hour of work. On the other hand the out-of-school worker must first demonstrate his industry and worthiness to do the projects assigned him. In addition, he is required to take some form of academic or technical training as supplementary contributor to the physical work that he is

doing. The worker on a building project may spend hours in studying drafting or interior decorating, or, if general education is meager, he may be simply learning to read and write the English language. A young woman who is learning home-making may be found enlarging her education by making a scrap book on etiquette, studying a course in elementary art, or a laboratory course in the science of food values.

The point is, the youth of the NYA are taught the philosophy and given various degrees of experience in what we have called the balance type of education. Education through work is not a new conception, but the extent of its application is a new phenomenon in our national practices.



McKenzie, Tenn. Banner  
June 16, 1939

## NYA Project at Webb High Is Doing Excellent Work

### Colored Youth Is Instructed In Thrift and Good Citizenship.

Few people in McKenzie and Carroll county really are aware of just what the NYA project at Webb High School for the colored youth of this and surrounding counties means to McKenzie and the county. A visit to the institution reveals much, but a chat with the principal, L. Seets, and the NYA instructor, W. E. Harris, a graduate of Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., will open the eyes of anyone who is susceptible to data and visual evidences of accomplishments. C. L. Seets, son of Principal Seets, and a graduate of Tennessee State College, Nashville, is assistant to Prof. Harris, and in charge of recreational work under the social service program.

The project is now nearing its first year of operation, having started June 30, 1938, through the influence of the Chamber of Commerce, the YMBC, the county school board and the contacts of Prof. J. L. Seets, the principal, under the supervision of County Supt. R. C. Austin. It is one of two such projects in Tennessee, the other being at Whiteville, in Hardeman county. Both were experimental, and were arranged for the underprivileged negro youth, and at the outset the local project designed solely for the benefit of local negroes, but was finally expanded until it serves the youth of five counties immediately adjacent to Carroll county and McKenzie. At the present time, it is stated, there are more applications for entrance than the facilities of the school will allow.

Taking the underprivileged youth from the streets of small towns and the farms of the area served, this project teaches the young negro the principles of good citizenship and Ameri-

canism, while at the same time instructs in good industrial, manual training and home economics courses under the leadership of trained teachers. The intent of these instructors is to lead the boys and girls into worthwhile leadership among their people, that the eventual upbuilding of the race to real citizenship may be accomplished. While it is the desire of the teachers to keep the pupils in the school for at least a year, many are through circumstances forced to leave before hand, and some of these have been placed in responsible places, and have pleased their employers, as letters of commendation will prove. The ones who have made good in less than the year have been those who have been adept, and their attainments have made an impress on the entire student body.

Among the many things accomplished, and which have been before enumerated, might be cited the complete overhauling of the girls' dormitory and teachers' section, the administration building, the installation of a new water system throughout, the completion of the vocational training and work shop, the home economics department, the grading of the athletic field, the erection of two tennis courts, said to be as good as the best in the city, and many other worthwhile improvements to the buildings and grounds.

The athletic field is to be completed to serve for track, football, baseball, softball and other events of like nature, and the desire is to serve Carroll and adjoining counties as a center for annual track field and meets for the colored youth of these counties. Supervising Engineer Williams, for the district NYA work, was in McKenzie Wednesday and made a survey of the field and laid off the desired playing fields, which will be completed by the NYA

workers.

Aside from this, the garage for the county school buses was erected by the NYA youth labor, and both boys and girls have chicken projects as the result of being members of a part-time class in vocational agriculture under the Smith-Hughes Act.

The farm and garden projects are also profitable in that they supply fresh vegetables, meats for the co-operative, and last year some 4,000 jars of fruits and vegetables were put up by the girls. With a favorable year it is expected to double that amount this year.

On the farm, at present, twenty acres are being cultivated with the two mules furnished by the government, and some 11,000 potato slips have been set out, with several acres of corn being under cultivation. The garden is also coming fine, with tomatoes, cabbages, beans, peas, etc., showing the results of proper care.

Five of the boys are experimenting with hogs, with the idea of learning how to produce better hogs, this being another project in thrift for the education of the youths in successful farming operations.

It is also proposed to erect next year a gym and community building for the use of the colored people of the county and nearby sections, and to carry forward any other project that looks to the betterment of conditions for the colored population.

At the present there are twenty-nine boys and nineteen girls enrolled in the NYA project at Webb High, and it is hoped that there will be more in the near future to extend this work where they may be really accommodated and instructed.

The above gives a general idea of just what is being done from an educational and instrumental viewpoint, and we

offer the following compendium of the material benefits to McKenzie and the territory served. In offering this it might be well to state that the government requires one hundred hours of productive work from each student every four weeks. In addition, each of the enrollees is furnished a home while employed on the project and attending the school.

While this article has in the main the desire to reveal to the people of this section just what the NYA is doing for the underprivileged negro youth of this section, at the same time it would not minimize the fact that the Webb High is also serving those negro boys and girls of the county who are blessed with privileges that accord them free county tuition, and are able to avail themselves of the opportunity. These more fortunate ones receive the same academic instruction, and are afforded opportunities in vocational and home economic training as are the NYA youth. The school thus fills a place in the community that brings to the very doors of the colored people every educational advantage, while at the same time, through the NYA, is reaching out to those who would of necessity, under other conditions, grow up minus the real training they are receiving at the hands of these prepared teachers and directors.

It is also a significant fact that the NYA, like the national government does with its cadets and middies, educates the youth and at the same time gives them a wage for the work accomplished through training and regulation. With the number being approximately forty-five in attendance at all times, an average of approximately \$1,000 per month may well be figured as the wages earned by these boys and girls, and this in the main is spent in McKenzie. An

inquiry at the stores where these youths trade will also reveal that the principles of upright citizenship taught are being practiced by the boys and girls, in that they meet their obligations as agreed.

Thus McKenzie, of all the educational centers of the state, is afforded the opportunity of being a real boon to the colored youth, as well as to the white through Bethel and the modern high and elementary school system, and the results in the years to come, when these assume the leadership among their people they are being trained to do, will return to the citizenship of McKenzie and adjacent communities like "bread cast upon the waters."

As instances of the work being accomplished, this story would not be complete without mentioning the comfortable seats in the city park, which were built by the Webb NYA boys; the numbers for the city homes, by the girls, as well as the well-marked street intersections throughout the entire city.

Tampa, Fla. Tribune  
September 13, 1939

## NYA Offers Two Special Courses At Negro Schools

The statewide NYA project will offer two special training courses for negro men and women between the ages of 18 and 24 this fall at the Florida Agricultural and Mechanical college in Tallahassee, and at the Bethune Cookman college, Daytona Beach.

Hillsborough county negroes interested in matriculating are asked to see Jack Irwin, supervisor of the NYA project here.

Courses in maid training and in catering will be held for girls at the A. and M. college. Home-making instruction will be offered at the Cookman school.

Courses for boys, also given at the A. and M. school, will include printing, house painting, electricity, automobile mechanics, tailoring, radio,

wood working and brick masonry. Classes will start shortly after Sept. 15. Applicants must be physically sound, must be certified by the board of social welfare, must be between the prescribed NYA ages and must have completed at least the sixth grade of elementary school work. Training will consist of a minimum of 80 hours work each month on NYA projects and 80 hours of classroom work. Each pupil will be paid enough to cover food, housing and medical expenses, and about \$5 additional spending money. They are required to live in the college dormitories.



Shelby, N. C. Star  
September 7, 1939

# Negro Maid Training Course Will Start Here Next Week

A six-months training course for prospective negro maids will be conducted here by the National Youth administration under sponsorship of the Shelby Lions club, it was announced today. The course will begin next Tuesday.

Cooperating with the Lions, in addition to the NYA, will be the Cleveland county health department and the organization of Lionesses, who are wives of Lions. Negro civic leaders will also cooperate.

Ray Brown, chairman of the Lions committee in charge of the course, announced that the classes will have two main objectives — to help relieve the servant problem from the standpoint of housewives, and to recognize the place of the negro girl and to help train her for that place.

NYA officials pointed out that the Shelby school will be in the nature of an experiment.

Twenty-four negro girls from 18 to 24 years old, mostly local high school graduates, are now being chosen as students. They will be given health examinations at the start and the finish of the course, and the Lions club will award a diploma to each girl completing the curriculum.

## Will Keep Records

After the course is finished, the NYA office will serve the girls and Shelby housewives as an employment agency for the trained maids.

whose names and records will be kept on file. Any maid who fails to live up to requirements of service fixed by the NYA and the Lions club will have her diploma withdrawn and her name stricken from the list, according to the plans. It is expected that the trained workers will be in demand and should receive slightly higher wages than untrained ones, and if the experiment proves successful with the first class, it is hoped that the training of others can go forward.

## Go To Classes

The girls will go to classes in the old high school annex according to the regular NYA schedule. The NYA, with Mrs. Frances Chewning in charge, will furnish two instructors from its trained personnel. They probably will come here this weekend. Wives of Lions club members have agreed to give lectures from time to time and otherwise

assist in the course. Negro leaders have pledged cooperation in several phases of the project.

Arrangements are being made for actual practice as well as the theory in the following:

Wall and woodwork cleaning, window washing, dish washing, cleaning varnished wood work and floors, cleaning metals, including kitchen utensils, bed-making, preparing meals both from the cooking and appearance standpoints, table setting and serving, work habits, manners, grooming, and others.

In announcing plans for the course, Mr. Brown said it was the desire of the sponsors to help relieve what he termed "deplorable conditions" in the servant problem in Shelby and at the same time place the business of serving as maids and cooks on a higher plane from the negroes' standpoint.



## EDUCATION- 1939 VOCATIONAL

### The NYA And Negro Youth

First in a series of Articles contributed by H. C. Russell, State NYA Supervisor of Negro Activities in Kentucky).

#### I. National Youth Administration Helps Many Negro Youth:

The public is but dimly aware of the vast scope of service the National Youth Administration is rendering to Negro youths in the State of Kentucky. So quietly and systematically have the directors of the Youth Administration gone about their duties the every day citizen accepts these vocational, social and educational activities of our young people just about as they do those of the long established and traditional public school system.

To suppose that we now be the condition of many of the twelve hundred young people of the race if this NYA service had not been established, is a difficult proposition. Today, approximately 500 out-of-school youths between the ages of 18 and 24 years have been temporarily rescued from a period of inevitable floundering and eventual despair and placed upon a self-sustaining basis while they are learning useful types of work to fit themselves for self-support in regularly organized industry. Many of these young citizens were not only unemployed, some were in direst need of such ordinary essentials as sufficient foods, respectable clothing and shelter. Probably all of these would have become rich material for anti-democratic propaganda.

While 500 of our out-of-school young folk have thus been pointed toward constructive lives, another 700 have been enabled to remain in schools and colleges to pursue their educational courses rather than to swell the number of drifting youths outside of school and out of work.

It is the expressed and ever present policy of the NYA through the State Youth Administrator that there shall be no discrimination of benefits to any group or any individual on grounds of race. The State Supervisor of Negro Activities is constantly charged to see that such discrimination is not permitted to go unnoticed in any part of the State. Due to difficulties inherent in the sparse Negro population in many communities, three central resident projects have been established at Paducah, Lincoln Ridge and Frankfort to insure op-

portunities for those whose communities are too small for local work operations. Allotments for school-aid have been made to every approved high school in the state, regardless of its size. Of course, problems are constantly arising, but none are ignored and the best solution of every problem is attempted.

### The NYA And Negro Youth

(Second in a series of articles contributed by H. C. Russell, State NYA Supervisor of Negro Activities in Kentucky).

II. How Ministers and Teachers Can Help: Pastors of churches and teachers in the schools have the privilege of doing a great service to the youth of their communities if these leaders will acquaint themselves with the program and methods of the National Youth Administration. With this governmental service right at their doors community leaders should make every effort to see that eligible young people are given full advantages.

These are just a few necessary conditions for the admission of youth to the NYA program. First, there are two types of aid available, namely, educational aid and work aid. Educational aid is for boys and girls between the ages of 16 and 24 who are attending school or college and need some small financial assistance that they may remain in school. These funds are assigned by the principal or superintendent of the local school or college, and all applications should be made to one or the other of these authorities.

Work-aid, usually thought of as out-of-school work project, is available to youths between the ages of 18 and 24 who can establish their condition of need to the satisfaction of governmental certifying agencies. These selected for work-aid are placed in a local working group or assigned to a centrally located Resident Project where they live, work and study under careful supervision and training. In Kentucky these work centers are located at Kentucky State College, Frankfort; Lincoln Institute, Lincoln Ridge; and West Kentucky Vocational Training School, Paducah. At both the local projects and the resident projects the government pays wages to all workers, and promotes training and educational activities for their personal improvement and development.

When a community leader or interested citizen finds a young man or young woman within the proper age limits and whose need of assistance is obvious, he should instruct the youth to contact the principal of the school if he wants educational aid, or to write H. C. Russell, State Supervisor of Negro Activities, Louisville Municipal College, if he is eligible for work-aid either at home or in a resident project. In either case he will be advised as to the proper steps for securing the needed assistance.

Obviously, "not everyone that knocks shall enter," but it is reasonably certain that those young persons who meet the certification requirements will stand excellent chances of securing the benefits offered by the National Youth Administration.

### The NYA And Negro Youth

(Third in a series of articles contributed by H. C. Russell, State NYA Supervisor of Negro Activities in Kentucky.)

#### III. Conserving and Developing Talent

For several months the supervisor of a Louisville NYA girls project had encouraged her girls to sing and practice together for their own entertainment. By a course of natural selection a number of these youth workers found themselves grouped together to sing at every opportunity. Some weeks ago these singers under the leadership of Miss Jessie T. Scott, their project supervisor, sang in the presence of a Washington Supervisor of Art who was inspecting NYA work in this section, and, incidentally, was seeking out opportunities for development of artistic talent among young people. As a result of this coincidence an unemployed young woman of some musical training has been employed to lead and develop the musical talent of this group which becomes one of the four or five NYA youth choruses in the State. One of the others is a group of colored boys in Paducah. An engagement at the Kentucky State Fair was one of the early encouragements given the new director and her singers.

In another instance, a young man is having an opportunity for artistic and mechanical training and training that would hardly be possible were it not for his fortunate

connection with the National Youth Administration. This person has been a student in the Chicago Art Museum where he has supplemented the study of photography to his course in commercial art. This summer he found himself without funds or work to assume his return to his studies. Now he is employed in the State Photography Department of the NYA where, according to his own statement, he has access to scientific equipment and expert supervision, and practical experience of inestimable value in the study and practice of photography. To the credit of the Youth Administration he is enjoying a rich learning experience, and, incidentally, is earning a small sum to maintain himself to resume his scholastic studies another year.

In many less noticeable instances the talents of our youth are being conserved, developed and utilized through their NYA experiences. An unemployed young typist is recommended from the rolls into a newspaper office where she is now a regular employee. Another such young typist and stenographer has moved into a \$75.00 office position. The NYA in these cases has come to the rescue of these talented youths at a time when they were most in need of help and encouragement. It has conserved and improved their talents, and pointed the way to a place in the social and industrial structure.

### The NYA And Negro Youth

Fourth in a series of articles contributed by H. C. Russell, State NYA Supervisor of Negro Activities in Kentucky)

IV: TAKING COLLEGE "ON THE SIDE" On the State College campus at Frankfort forty young men on the NYA resident project are finding a way to gain experience and training in some line of industrial pursuit, and those of ambition and ability are snatching off a few college hours "Snatching off" is used ironically because the first requirement of these youths is that they put in from 20 to 25 hours of labor and related activities weekly on the projects for which the federal government is paying an hourly wage. Any other work or study must be arranged not to conflict with the Lord's and the fulness thereof, the youth are employed. This program at the State College has consisted of units in agriculture, chef cook-

ing, house repair work, and some phases of janitorial engineering. Plans for the immediate future include the erection of a field house-dormitory with NYA labor and supervision.

Under the new building project a rich field of experience and training is opened to the youth workers. They will follow and participate in the process of constructing the building, from excavations of the foundation to the laying of the roof, and at each step will have the sympathetic and helpful supervision of experts in the various work processes. In addition they will have instruction in such related subjects as mechanical drawing, plan reading, building materials, and shop work. They will have experiences in group cooperation, working under supervision, individual responsibility for the completion of assigned tasks, and many other social experiences indispensable for life in an industrial society.

Granted that many of these young men will be interested in industrial careers, it is difficult to conceive of a better educational opportunity than they enjoy at this project on the college campus where they have the privilege of some academic and theoretical work along with their practical experiences and training. In fact, such a cooperative arrangement of work and study has advantages which neither plan alone can have as a mode of education. A young person may feel that this is a slow and toilsome way to secure preparation for a life career, but, after all, he is very fortunate in the opportunity thus afforded him. There is no sounder formula for educational advancement than that of "work, earn, and learn."



# Vocational School Adds New Course

WASHINGTON  
A new course including power machine operating and garment making has been added to the curriculum of the Margaret Murray Vocational School on O Street near North Capitol, Northwest, according to a recent announcement.

Girls 15 years of age or over, who are high school graduates, may enroll for the vocational courses, and secure business training at the same time, an official of the school said.

## The NYA And Negro Youth

(Fifth in a series of articles contributed by H. C. Russell, State NYA Supervisor of Negro Activities in Kentucky)

V. COORDINATING SOCIAL FORCES: A single day's mail personal calls will give some idea of the variety and number of youth problems that are cleared through the State NYA office for Negro Activities. Today there is a letter from the National Urban League for statistics and pertinent information on Negro youth in Kentucky. A large envelope from a state educational institution brings six youth letters which the principal has referred to this office. A college president asks for data on high school opportunities and facilities in certain localities. Six young people call in person to enquire into opportunities for part-time work under NYA or to seek help toward entering school or college. A complaint comes in of alleged discrimination in a remote Kentucky town, and with it an executive order for investigation by this office. And so it is day by day that the little office at Municipal College is alive with conferences, telephone calls, case studies, letter writing, data collection in its effort to serve the ever challenging problems of our youth.

Daily contact is kept with the State Youth Administrator and other Executive personnel in our effort to coordinate and harmonize the operations of this office with the general policies and operations of the State and National Youth Administrations. Frank discussions are held and the finest spirits of cooperation and helpfulness is maintained in

any an all questions involving racial or interracial considerations. Solutions are always sought on bases of fairness: equity and justice, and not on the mere factor of race. These conferences serve as valuable media for interracial interpretation, understanding and mutual appreciation.

The general public, too, is not forgotten in the plans and operations of the office. Through news releases, like the present one through informal talks and public addresses before various assemblages of people the supervisor neglect no opportunity to acquaint the people with the service of the National Youth Administration and to invite their active cooperation. Other contacts are made through a State Advisory Committee on Negro Activities and through local groups that are called for specific discussions. Plans for organizing local advisory Committees in strategic state locations are getting under way.

# Georgia NYA Setup Wins Praise

ATLANTA, Ga. — Speaking here before the annual statewide conference of the Division of Negro Affairs, National Youth Administration of Georgia, Saturday, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, director, Division of Negro Affairs, National Youth Administration, praised the Georgia unit for its unparalleled successes and achievements as an agency working for the betterment of all Georgia youths.

Mrs. Bethune received generous applause when she told the approximately five hundred white and Negro leaders assembled in the historic Ebenezer Baptist Church that nowhere in the nation is there functioning a NYA setup in which Negroes are playing a more vital and important role than in Georgia. She attributed the progressiveness of the movement in Georgia primarily to the broadness of State Administrator D. B. Lasseter, who has worked diligently and untiringly since his appointment in 1936 in order that all youths of Georgia might equally share the benefits of the agency. She continued, "I want you to thank God for the vision of Mr. Lasseter. If other states in the union, if other administrators of the union had the vision, the unselfish vision of the needs of the Negro youth of this country that our Mr. Lasseter in the State of Georgia has, I would not need to have so many headaches at night."

Mrs. Bethune lauded the fact that while the nations of Europe are engaged in another major conflict, the white and Negro leaders of Georgia were gathered beneath one roof seeking solutions to a common problem. She stated, "My people, I want you to look up and have gratitude in your hearts for what is being done to give you more security in the great, beautiful land that we love and serve."



## EDUCATION- 1939 VOCATIONAL

DeLand, Fla., Sun News  
February 11, 1939

### NEGRO NYA Site Gets Support Of Local Officials

Mayor A. C. Hatch's signature this morning supplied the "go ahead" signal for construction of an approximately \$3,750 NYA colored community center and a colored sewing room expected to bring benefits totaling \$3,482 annually to DeLand.

The city's share of the NYA Negro project will amount to approximately \$1,000, and will entail the utilization of the Fisher building on W. Wisconsin Ave., recently acquired from the County School Board in a back tax transaction.

Long needed here, according to officials, the center will be erected on the corner of S. Clara and W. Hubbard Aves., with construction getting underway shortly. The building will be similar to others constructed over the state under NYA sponsorship. Included in the center will be a sort of "casinette" with recreational facilities.

The city agreed to pay \$300 annually towards support of the Red Cross sponsored colored sewing room, the fund to be used for

purchase of materials. The room is to be located on S. Florida Ave. and is expected to open next week, according to Mrs. Grace Fearing, West Volusia secretary.

Supervisor of the room will be paid by WPA, the government providing \$2,282 annually for this project. Fifteen Negro girls, between the ages of 17 and 25, will start work next week, with the preparation of maternity loan kits as their first assignment.

The County welfare office will distribute the completed garments to the needy of the Negro community in this homecoming project. Workers also will repair clothes donated for the needy. They already have been supplied with machines by colored persons.

Greenville, S. C. News  
February 9, 1939

### BETTER SCHOOLS FOR NEGROES IN DIXIE ADVOCATED

South Carolina Survey Shows  
Domestic Courses  
Are Needed

#### FARM STUDIES ASKED

The News Bureau,  
1054 Press Bldg.,  
By Leased Wire.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—An increase in vocational education opportunities for negroes in the South was recommended by the office of education today in a report on a survey of South Carolina and other southern states, which found that "55 per cent of the total number of negroes gainfully employed and over 10 years of age are engaged in occupations requiring little or no skill."

#### 500 MAKE SURVEY

The survey, a WPA white collar project, covered all South Carolina negro high schools and two negro institutions of higher learning in the state, Benedict college, Columbia, and Claflin college, Orangeburg. A total of 500 relief workers were employed in the survey under the direction of 40 professional workers.

Specific investigations were made to discover how many negroes are participating in federally-aided vocational education programs, what they want to study, and what they are studying to prepare themselves for employment.

Although more than half the negroes in the South live in rural areas, the report found that vocational education in agriculture was offered only in a limited number of schools. It is reported that in one state 80,000 negro youths settled on farms after completing the sixth grade with no formal education in agriculture. The poor training is due both to lack of funds and a lack of demand for classes, the survey found. It recommended that agricultural training be introduced in the upper grades of negro grammar schools.

#### NO DOMESTIC TRAINING

Despite the fact that a large number of negroes are engaged in domestic service and the need for such training in their own homes, comparatively few negroes study home economics and kindred sub-

jects, according to the survey.

"Its need is shown by the prevalence of poor health, inadequate housing, early marriage, gainfully employed mothers and infant mortality among negroes," the report said. Pointing out that 62 per cent of negro women and 12 per cent of the men are engaged in domestic or personal service, the report said, "since the demands in personal service occupations are increasing in number and complexity, the school should definitely address itself to the task of preparing these persons for effective adjustment to these tasks."

Relatively few negroes are enrolled in federally-aided courses in trades and industries and few negro college students are registered in trade and industrial education classes, the survey found. It recommended that possibilities of increasing the opportunities of negroes in these fields should be explored.

Many negro teachers of vocational education are inadequately prepared for the duties, it was reported, pointing out that approximately one-fourth of the negro teachers in high schools had two years or less of college training.

Home backgrounds and a lack of home guidance were contributing factors to the difficulties found in providing vocational training for negroes. The report recommended that negro land grant colleges and communities take more active leadership in promoting the occupational adjustment of negro students and that schools for negroes institute programs for the guidance of youth and the re-education of adults. Efforts should be made "to promote equality of educational opportunity and equitable distribution of funds for education without regard to race or color."

The report was prepared by Ambrose Cavalier, office of education specialist in the education of negroes, and Harold L. Trigg, state supervisor of negro high schools in North Carolina.

York, S. C., Yorkville Enquirer  
February 14, 1939

### NEGRO EDUCATION NEEDS

South Carolina Studied and Reported  
On After a Survey.

#### TOO LITTLE VOCATIONAL TRAINING

beginning in the Elementary Grades of the Schools and Going Thru the Negro Colleges, Negroes Should Be Taught Skills, and Especially Agriculture Subjects.

Washington, Feb. 13.—An increase in vocational education opportunities for negroes in the South was recommended by the office of education in a report on a survey of South Carolina and other Southern states, which found that 55 per cent of the total number of negroes gainfully employed and over 10 years of age are engaged in occupations requiring little or no skill.

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#### Should Begin Early In School

The poor training is due both to lack of funds and a lack of demand for classes, the survey found. It recommended that agricultural training be introduced in the upper grades of negro grammar schools.

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Training Domestic Servants.

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#### Poor Home Backgrounds.

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Home backgrounds and a lack of home guidance were contributing factors to the difficulties found in providing vocational training for negroes.

#### Occupational Guidance Needed.

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Efforts should be made to promote equality of educational opportunity and equitable distribution of funds for education without regard to race or color.

The report was prepared by Ambrose Cavalier, office of education specialist in the education of negroes, and Harold L. Trigg, state supervisor



## Vocational Drive Waged

The local 100-committee group is now engaged in the furtherance of the seventh vocational opportunity campaign among Negroes, it was disclosed recently by Charles McLean, chairman of the local vocational activity committee. McLean said the local organization is conducting this phase of the National Urban League program in response to a recent request made by that organization.

Representative groups of various organizations and school teachers have held meetings at the Winston Mutual Life Insurance Company headquarters to outline a course of procedure, and recently Editor Nagtung of Raleigh addressed the group on matters pertaining to its objectives.

Last Thursday night, Attorney W. A. Jones, member of the local bar was heard in an address before the committee of one hundred. Boosting of the vocational activities of schools constitutes one of the major objectives of the movement, McLean said. They hope for students and parents a clearer conception of the race's opportunity for vocational activities.

Columbia S. C. State  
March 10, 1939

## Negro Survey Is Completed

The first national survey ever made of vocational education and guidance opportunities for Negroes in the United States has just been completed, was reported to Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes by the office of education.

The survey, conducted in 200 communities of 33 states and the District of Columbia, inquired into the occupational interests of 28,000 Negro high-school pupils and the facts which influenced their occupational choices. Among other things, it revealed that vocational agriculture education for Negroes is offered in a limited number of schools. It was found, for example, that in one state 30,000 Negro youths settled on farms after completing the sixth grade without any formal training in agriculture.

A recommendation has been made that, at least as a temporary measure, vocational guidance and preparation be introduced in the upper grades of elementary schools for Negroes. This would benefit over-age pupils who dropped out of school early and provided vocation preparation for pupils who otherwise would not receive it.

There was an increase over a six-year period of more than 300 per cent in the number of vocational-education classes in home economics for Negroes. The survey showed the number of federally aided courses in trades and industries offered in high schools for Negroes in limited in comparison with the total number of courses offered, and in many of those offered relatively few Negroes are enrolled.

Milton, Fla., Gazette  
March 9, 1939

## Home Economics Work Turner Colored School

Girls from grades seven through ten of the J. B. Turner school have been organized into clubs. The purpose is to train the girls in a practical way to fit into their environment. These girls are taught sewing and handicraft at the school, and cooking, housekeeping and the care of a garden at 108 Clara street.

In order to give the girls a little broader experience, the white friends of the city have been good enough to allow the girls to come into their home to serve. We are especially grateful to Mrs. I. B. Krentzman and Mrs. W. A. Allaband for being so nice to the clubs. These girls served for open house at the new Federated Club Home here; also the Shakespeare Club at which time Mrs. Allaband was hostess. She was so pleased with the services the girls rendered that she donated one dollar to the club to help the girls.

The Jeanes teacher, principal and teachers of the J. B. Turner school express sincere thanks to the clubs and friends who are helping to make it possible to carry on these activities.

—Principal J. B. Turner School  
Columbia S. C. State  
March 15, 1939

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Union Springs, Ala., Herald  
April 6, 1939

## COLORED COOKING SCHOOL TO BE HELD AT POWER COMPANY

On Thursday, April 6, the first of a series of three cooking classes for colored maids will be conducted by Miss Juanita Warr, Home Economist for the Alabama Power Company.

These classes will be held at the Alabama Power Company office at 2:30 each Thursday for three weeks. The object of these meetings is to instruct the maids how to use the ranges economically and successfully....to emphasize the convenience, the cleanliness and ease of operating an electric range.

At each meeting new recipes will be demonstrated, and food given. All who attend regularly will receive a certificate of attendance and prizes will be given.

There is no charge and all servants are urged to attend.

## Development Of Minority Techniques Cited Necessary In Majority Civilization

Philadelphia, Pa.  
3-30-39

## NYA Negro Affairs Aide Urges Unity Among Minorities In Vocational Conference Speech

Minority groups must develop those minority techniques that make it possible for them to live in a majority civilization.

This theme ran through the address of R. O'Hara Lanier, Assistant Director of the Division of Negro Affairs, NYA, who was the principal speaker, last Sunday afternoon, at the second annual Vocational Conference held at 1605 Catherine street under the auspices of the State NYA and the Armstrong Association.

"Any time you see a Negro working," Lanier told his hearers, "there are 10 other people who want that job, and we must be better than the majority if we are to keep or get a job."

NEED MINORITY TECHNIQUES Lanier pointed to the Japanese in California as an example of what a minority technique can do. "Fascism is much nearer than we realize," he warned, "and our duty is to become part and parcel of this great socio-economic revolution which is designed to combat Fascism."

The speaker predicted that the Negro was "in for more segregation rather than less, unless the group learns the process of developing those tools that will keep those things from happening. We must learn a trade and learn more of labor relations and labor problems."

### URGES GETTING TOGETHER

"As a disadvantaged group, our salvation lies in getting together. We cannot get anywhere if we disregard the problems of the great mass of people and become a high hat race. If we must have an aristocracy, it should be an aristocracy of wage earning, middle class people. We must secure the implements of a mechanical industrial civilization to the point that it will be impossible for the dominant group to throw us overboard, since we will have what they need," Lanier advised.

Other participants on the program were Clarence R. White, who presided; Wayne L. Hopkins, Dr. John H. Brodhead, Rufus S. Watson, Dr. John R. Logan, Dr. W. Franklin Hoxter, Mrs. Mammie Thomas, and the Dramatic Club, an amateur dramatic group of the Armstrong Association, who gave a skit entitled "Going Places."



## EDUCATION- 1939 VOCATIONAL

Columbia, S. C. Record  
January 17, 1939

# NYA Recalls Maybank Was On Its Board

As Mayor of Charleston  
He Backed Projects  
For Youths There

Governor Burnet R. Maybank, since 1935 a member of the state advisory committee for the National Youth administration, has done everything possible for the advancement of the NYA program of aid to South Carolina's less fortunate youth, according to Dr. Roger L. Coe, state NYA director.

Maybank was appointed to the advisory committee in July, 1935, when the NYA was organized.

"In the three and a half years the youth program has been operating in South Carolina, Governor Maybank has always met every call of the administration on his services," Doctor Coe said.

"As mayor of Charleston, he has seen to it that the youth projects there have been given the full support of the city government. We have had five types of projects there, which we would never have been able to operate without Mayor Maybank's aid," the NYA administrator declared.

First NYA projects in which Charleston cooperated were two camps for girls, run in the winter and spring of 1935-36.

A camp for 100 white girls was set up at Palmer lodge, and a similar camp for 100 negro girls was operated at Camp Allan Johnstone both with cooperating city and county support.

A power workshop, doing woodwork, making city park equipment, school furniture and playground equipment, and employing an average of 30 boys a month, is in operation in Charleston, with city support in supplying materials.

Three community centers for negroes are run under cooperating county and city government, two of the centers being located in the city.

A sewing center for white girls, employing an average of 30 girls a month, is run in the city with the municipal government's aid in supplying materials and a center.

A recreation house in a city park near the Navy Yard, was recently constructed by NYA boys, with the city supplying materials.

"When the hurricane struck Charleston this past fall," Doctor Coe recalled, "about 70 white and negro boys and girls working on NYA projects in the city were on the job almost immediately helping city officials, the Red Cross and

the public welfare agencies in their task of cleaning up the stricken sections and giving aid to those who had suffered from the disaster."

Serving with Maybank on the advisory committee are A. C. Flora and Mrs. Arney Childs, both of Columbia; W. L. M. Wiggins of Hartsville, W. D. Maginnis of Rock Hill, L. E. Brookshire of Greenville, Wyndham Manning of Sumter, L. A. McCall of Florence; also, C. A. Johnson, supervisor of city negro schools in Columbia.

## 2nd Semester Night School

Will Start January  
23rd At

CUYLER SCHOOL

Students Asked To Register Promptly

*1-19-39*

The Vocational Night School will begin the work for the second semester Monday night, January 23, at 7:30 o'clock. Registration of all students will be in the main building of Cuyler street school at 7 o'clock.

All students are asked to register promptly in order that all classes may begin to function immediately.

The Vocational Night School exists for the purpose of helping those who are at present employed in the kind of work offered by any one of the classes, but desire to become more efficient. Those further desiring to help those who would like to learn the type of work offered in its courses of study.

The work for the first semester, which closed Wednesday night, has been of a very high quality, and the student body has exemplified a very noticeable pride in this institution.

The work of the tailoring department has been very outstanding because practically every one of its students has been employed. This class is composed of both men and women.

The school has a very well equipped modern laundry, with instantaneous hot water heater, collapsible ironing boards, stationary tubs, hot and cold water

and electric irons. These facilities are available to those persons who do laundry at their homes, but lack the proper sanitary conditions and facilities. Such persons are asked to bring their laundry work to the school and they may do same under wholesome conditions and properly supervised technique.

The work of the maid service department is becoming more thoroughly understood by the community. It deals with the features that make for better, more intelligent and healthful personal service. All young girls and women employed as maids are asked to investigate this department.

The following classes are offered: Sewing, cooking, automobile servicing, furniture repairing, commercial, tailoring, sign painting and drawing, radio repairing and servicing, maid service and laundry efficiency.

The school is operated Monday and Wednesday evenings from 7:30 to 9:30. The tuition fee is \$1.00 for the entire semester.

The director and members of the faculty, together with the student body, were host to the ministers of the city at a banquet, tendered by the cooking department on Wednesday evening, January 18. The ministers were taken on a tour of inspection of the work of the Vocational Night School which culminated into the banquet.

For further information, inquire at Cuyler Vocational School Monday and Wednesday evenings from 7:30 to 9:30. J. I. Young is director.

## Occupational Development Institute Needs Furniture

The NYA Occupational Development Institute, located in the Urban League Center, Fifth and Troost, is asking for pieces of furniture.

The project giving job training to more than 100 girls and boys wishes to set up a model housekeeping unit to give more practical training in household management.

Anyone having discarded pieces of furniture or furnishings that could be used is asked to kindly call the Urban League, FR. 0550.

Columbia, S. C. State  
January 17, 1939

# Vocational Education Has Its Important Role

More and More Getting Attention From Leaders;  
This State Has Full Part in This Trend of Teaching

BY JAMES H. HOPE.

State Superintendent of Education. So varied are the activities in the educational field in South Carolina, that it is difficult to outline them satisfactorily within the compass of a short article.

Vocational education is receiving more and more attention from our educational leaders, and in order to present something of a picture of the work being done particularly in that line, I have asked some of the heads of vocational education departments to outline the scope of their work. These outlines follow:

Verd Peterson, supervisor of agricultural education: Last year 321 schools in South Carolina employed 311 teachers of agriculture, white and Negro. Public school enrollment of agricultural students amounted to 6,831 boys; 16,637 adult farmers and young boys who had left school were taught also.

The greatest single advance in agricultural education during the past four years has been the increased demand for and use of community canneries and farm shops where farm families are taught for 12 months in the year to conserve food for home use and to care for farm and home equipment.

In the last four years 123 new departments of agriculture have been established in the state. Lack of funds has necessitated refusing applications for departments of agriculture in over 75 schools.

Miss Lillian Hoffman, supervisor of home economics: Home economics is taught daily by 357 home economics teachers in 31 high schools, white and Negro. These classes have an enrollment of 20,789 girls, with their work extending into the homes through projects which last year totaled 35,000. Classes for youth and adults were operated in 121 centers with an enrollment of 6,555. Home economics programs on 12 months' basis are in operation in 65 school communities.

B. R. Turner, supervisor of industrial education: Trade and industrial education is taught by 470 teachers in both white and Negro schools. These classes have an enrollment of 9,063 boys and girls. Classes for youths and adults were operated in 93 centers last year. Much interest is being shown in this kind of training. Diversified occupations programs are being conducted in 31 different centers throughout the state.

P. G. Sherer, supervisor of vocational rehabilitation: Vocational re-

habilitation is a service to restore to remunerative employment and self-support, persons who have lost their earning capacity through accident, injury or disease.

The program began September 1, 1927, with only one worker. During the year 215 were eligible and feasible cases were enrolled. In 1935, a part-time worker was placed in the Piedmont section. At present three full-time men are employed.

The 79 cases rehabilitated during the year 1938 are working at 51 different occupations.

The department has listed today over one thousand disabled people.

I should say that a great deal of this progress has been due in large measure to the federal aid received in this field of work. A great deal more could have been made in this and also in other areas had there been more financial aid. The proposed new federal grants to the states include aid for educational services in six additional areas other than the vocational.

These are: General aid for elementary and secondary education, aid for teacher preparation, aid for school buildings, aid for library service, aid for adult education, and aid for state departments.

With the exception of aid for school buildings no matching fund would be required of the state, and all money would be expended through the state department of education as at present with state aid. The first item alone, general aid for elementary and secondary education, allocated to the states entirely in proportion to their relative financial needs, would make possible a program unpredictable in its possibilities for progress in this state.



## Mrs. Bethune Endorses Vocational Campaign

NEW YORK CITY, N. Y. — Writing that "the problems of minorities in the world today make the need for guidance of Negroes more acute than ever," Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, Director of the Division of Negro Affairs of the National Youth Administration, this week heartily endorsed the Seventh Annual Vocational Opportunity Campaign which was sponsored by the National Urban League during the week of March 19 to 26.

In a letter to J. Arnold Hill, Director of the Urban League's Department of Industrial Relations, Mrs. Bethune said: "I am happy to endorse the Seventh Vocational Opportunity Campaign sponsored by the National Urban League, and offer the cooperation of my co-workers in stimulating wider interest in the theme for this year, 'Negro Youth in the World of Tomorrow'."

Demopolis, Ala., Times  
January 26, 1939

The announcement last week that the City of Demopolis was seeking the aid of the National Youth Administration in the erection of a new Negro school building should be of interest to all citizens in and around Demopolis. The time is coming, with industry moving to the South, and distances being shortened toward other parts of the country and the world, that Negro life will no longer be a Southern problem. Where Southern white people have been almost solely responsible for their employment, it will soon be a matter of skill against skill and the job will go to the man who knows how.

Right now, if we people of the Black Belt can give our Negro population the fundamental education that we are financially able to secure for them, it may be that those of that race able to go farther and take advantage of higher learning—and at this time we would say industrial learning—will make better arrangements for their own people here in the Black Belt.

The Black Belt white man does not ask for gratitude for doing what he can for the Negro, nor does he receive resentment from any except the most ignorant (or arrogant) for not being able to do more.

There is an understanding, a patience, a hopefulness that cannot be explained. That the two races are both keenly interested in

the prospect of a new school may make the prevailing spirit more concrete.

Zebulon, Ga. Journal  
January 27, 1939

## 2 Vocational Buildings Being Constructed In Pike County

The Pike County Board of Education is sponsoring the construction of two vocational buildings in the County with the assistance of the National Youth Administration. The buildings are located at the Colored school in Zebulon and Concord.

These projects have already begun and are giving both the colored and white boys a splendid opportunity for practice in work experience with the appropriate related training which will assist in preparing the youth for private employment. These youths are between the ages of 14 and 24, inclusive, who are out of school, unemployment, and certified as eligible by the County Department of Public Welfare. The white boys are constructing the Zebulon building and the Colored the Concord building.

The National Youth Administration and the Pike County Board of Education are delighted to be able to assist these youths in affording them such splendid opportunities for work experience in carpentry and the many other phases connected with such a project. They feel that the more these youths are given a broader knowledge in various trades the better their chances are of keeping employed the year round. More and more groups in many communities over the state are realizing the invaluable experience which is being afforded to many youths which have never been done before in connection with vocational interests with the aid of the National Youth Administration and what it has to offer young men and women.

Miss Frances Steele, N. Y. A. Area Supervisor in LaGrange, has supervised of these projects of which Pike County is one of the past eight counties in the LaGrange Area.

Birmingham, Ala. News

February 3, 1939

## PEACE IN THE BLACK BELT

The announcement last week that the city of Demopolis was seeking the aid of the National Youth Administration in the erection of a new Negro school building should be of interest to all citizens in and around Demopolis. The time is coming, with industry moving to the South and distances being shortened toward other parts of the country and the world, that Negro life will no longer be a Southern problem. Where Southern white people have been almost solely responsible for their employment it will soon be a matter of skill against skill and the job will go to the man who knows how. Right now, if we people of the Black Belt can give our Negro population the fundamental education that we are financially able to secure for them, it may be that those of that race able to go farther and take advantage of higher learning—and at this time we would say industrial learning—will make better arrangements for their own people in the Black Belt.

The Black Belt white man does not ask for gratitude for doing what he can for the Negro, nor does he receive resentment from any except the most ignorant (or arrogant) for not being able to do more.

There is an understanding, a patience, a hopefulness that cannot be explained. That the two races are both keenly interested in the prospect of a new school may make the prevailing spirit more concrete.—Demopolis Times

Spartanburg, S. C. Herald

February 9, 1939

## WPA SCHOOL MEETING

Secretaries of the negro WPA business school have been asked to gather in the assembly room of the school on North Church street at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon for a special business meeting. Secretaries of the classes from 1935-36 are requested to attend.

## CITY TRADE SCHOOLS SET RECORD FOR JOBS

Of 1,100 Mid-Term Graduates  
95% Already Employed

From all indications, this will be a record year for the placement of graduates from the New York City vocational high schools, Morris E. Siegel, director of evening and continuation schools, predicted yesterday. This year 1,100 vocational and trade students have been graduated from twenty-four schools in this division. Of this number, 95 per cent will be placed by March 1, Mr. Siegel asserted. Prospects for the graduates are brighter than in many years.

Although a few boys have obtained jobs at "remarkably high salaries," the average wage scale is \$14 a week. Mr. Siegel disclosed that several graduates are starting at salaries of \$35 and \$40. In the skilled professions the pay is somewhat higher this year than in the past.

The greatest demand for student workers has come from the garment trade industry for girls, and

the automotive trades for boys. Young printers and aviators also have little difficulty in getting placed.

While most of the graduates will be placed in jobs in this city, an increasing number of requests have been received this year from out-of-town concerns.

## 1,200 Negroes Reap Benefits Of Penna. NYA High School And College Students Received Financial Aid

2-2-39  
By Eustace Gay

More than 1,200 colored youth were employed monthly during 1938 on work projects sponsored by the NYA in Pennsylvania. These figures show that approximately 10 per cent of all youth workers employed were Negro.

More than passing interest and a matter which should cause some concern is the fact that the majority of Negro youth employed were unskilled, most of them having only completed the 7th grade in school.

## Pass Up Opportunities

Since the overwhelming number of those employed were in Philadelphia, the conclusion is that thousands of Negro boys and girls here are failing to take full advantage of the opportunities for securing an education offered in the public school system.

These youth were taken care of at more than 50 centers developed by the NYA, many of which are now under the supervision of the WPA Recreation-Education division.

## Students Aided

Incomplete statistics show that 965 Negro high school students received student aid averaging \$6 per month throughout the State; and that 168 Negro college and graduate students received student aid, averaging \$15 per month for those pursuing bachelors' degrees and \$25 per month for those engaged in graduate work.

A guidance and training program was fostered by the NYA in order to help those lacking in educational background and training in vocational skills.

## Camps Discontinued

Forty-three (43) colored girls were benefited by the girls' camp program. 24 at Elvin Inn camp, Mt. Pocono; 10 at Jumonville camp, and 9 at Warren camp. Negro staff members at each of these camps aided the integration and orientation of the girls. These camps have been discontinued.



## *S. C. Anderson, Dean of Agriculture Teachers, to Attend Vocational Meet*

GREENSBORO, N. C.—S. C. Anderson, teacher of vocational agriculture at Pender County Training School, Rocky Point, and an outstanding leader in vocational agriculture among Negroes, will represent the North Carolina Vocational Agricultural Teachers' Association at the annual convention of the American Vocational Association at Grand Rapids, Michigan, December 6-9.

Mr. Anderson, dean among Negro vocational teachers, has influenced more students in the agricultural field than has perhaps any other teacher in the present state vocational set-up. An estimate of some 1760 students as being directly touched by his instruction would be conservative. Many others, not directly engaged in aspects of farming, but who have achieved some merited success in other fields of endeavor, give credit to his instruction and leadership.

Mr. Anderson is a native of Cumberland County, Virginia and was reared on a twenty-one acre tobacco farm. After attending a Farmers Conference at Hampton Institute he interested himself in scientific agriculture and determined to fit himself for the task of imparting such fertile ideas as he had to the greater number of his people. In this pioneering mood he returned to Hampton, this time as a student and made an excellent collegiate record, graduating in 1920.

### CHOSE NORTH CAROLINA

Choosing North Carolina as the scene of his life work, he came to the Pender County Training School, Rocky Point, and attempted to put his ideas to work in practical situations. True, that he had no conveniences, no laboratory aids, etc., when he went there and the load was doubly hard. But here Anderson's pioneering personality asserted itself and with the cooperation of his pupils and friends of the little community, he soon had much in the way of material aids for his teaching.

It was not long before his students were out applying what they had learned in the classroom shared with the English classes,

making their farms more livable and efficient. When Anderson began work at Rocky Point there were not enough boys in the school to justify the teaching of the course, thus girls made out the required number. Today, agriculture is an elective subject at the Pender County Training School with 65 students.